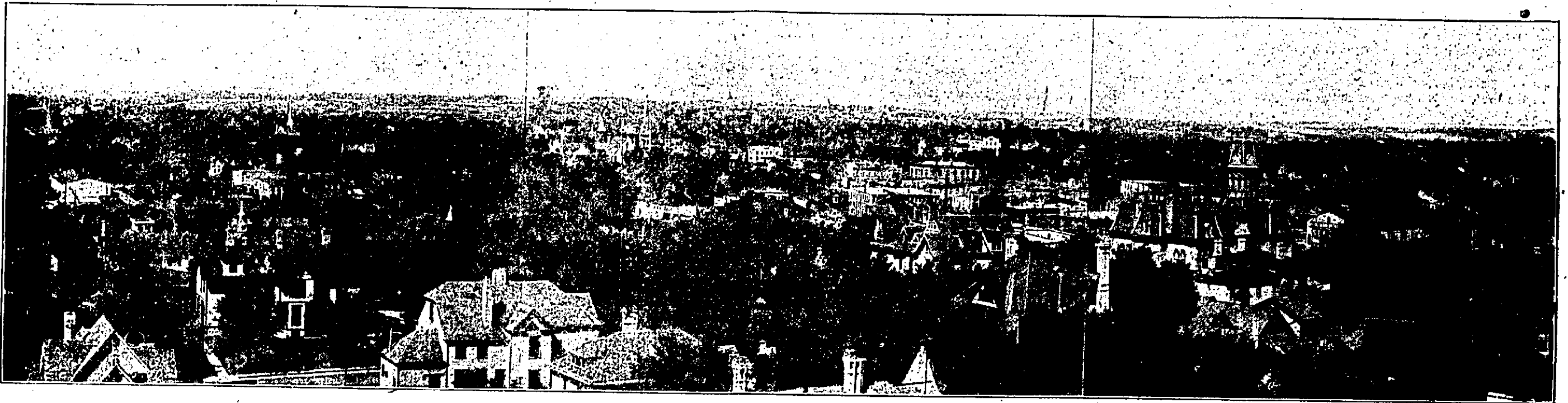


THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVIII.

THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904.

NUMBER 71.



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF JANESVILLE.

JANESVILLE TO THE FORE.

Located 91 miles from Chicago and 71 miles from Milwaukee, is the picturesque city of Janesville. Rock River, winding its way south, passes through the heart of the city, furnishing water power for various industries and contributing beauty to the scenery.

The city was founded by sturdy New England people in the thirties and passed its half century mark as a corporation in 1903. It has a population of 15,000, and is the county seat of Rock county, the banner agricultural county of the state.

The county has a population of 52,000, including the cities of Beloit, Edgerton and Evansville and various towns and villages. Janesville is in the center of the county and is the natural trade center.

The main lines of the Chicago & Northwestern, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railways, pass through the city, and with the several connecting branches passenger train service of 60 trains every 24 hours, in connection with an interurban service, render the city easy of access, from all directions.

Rock county is the home of Wisconsin's tobacco industry. It produces an annual crop worth \$1,000,000, contributing wealth to the grower, and furnishing employment to a small army of employees.

Janesville has 50 warehouses devoted to handling the crop, and there are as many more in other parts of the county.

The beet industry, which is just being developed, promises much for both the city and county, and will contribute materially to the wealth of both. A full description of the factory in process of erection, as well as much valuable information on beet culture, will be found in another part of this issue.

Janesville is a conservative city, and on that account is considered a desirable place for a home. While it is ever ready to lend a hand to worthy industries, it has never been a boom city.

Its manufacturers as well as the commercial interests, are on a sound financial basis, and failures are practically unknown.

Labor organizations are represented, but on the whole they are reasonable, and the open shop is the rule and not the exception.

The city has four banks with ample funds to supply all legitimate needs. The various lines of business are well represented, and while competition is sharp, it is friendly, and the merchants are in a prosperous condition.

More people own their homes in Janesville than in any other city of similar size in the northwest. It is an ideal place to live on this account and the citizens seldom change their residence until they drop out to become citizens of that other country from which travelers do not return.

The schools of Janesville would be a credit to any city. They are well housed and thoroughly up to date in equipment and management.

The churches of the city speak of good morals. Every denomination is well represented and a liberal percentage of the population are church goers.

The city has room and a cordial welcome for more people. No better location can be found for light manufacturing, and no more desirable city can be found for a home.

The Gazette is a product of Janesville. It has had the pleasure of talking to the people for more than half a century, has recorded the birth of many of its citizens, as well as the death of most of the population of the silent city on the hill.

The paper speaks from knowledge and experience when it says that Janesville is the banner city for a home. Her people are cordial and considerate and they enjoy in large degree that spirit of contentment which is the essence of happiness.

AS A MANUFACTURING CENTER.

Janesville has no rival in the state as a manufacturing center. The railroads, with their various branches, reach out to all parts of the west and northwest, furnishing shipping facilities which are unsurpassed.

There are miles of spur tracks within the city limits and unoccupied land which can be secured at a nominal price. Many of the employees and mechanics own their homes and labor disturbances are practically an unknown quantity.

Taxes are reasonable and will continue to be for years to come. The public schools are as good as can be found in the state and the morals of the city are above the average.

It is a good place to rear a family, and this fact is fully appreciated by the men who find steady employment year after year. They are contented and happy. Recent statistics give Janesville 184 factories, large and small, employing 2,500 people,

with an annual pay roll of \$2,650,000, and yet there is an abundance of room for more.

There are hundreds of small manufacturers, located at the large centers of population, whose conditions would be greatly improved by getting out into the country, and away from the many influences that contribute to discouragement and failure.

There are thousands of families living in crowded tenements, who would be infinitely better off out in the sunshine, where God's free air is unobstructed, and where nature has an opportunity to contribute to the pleasure of living.

Janesville offers all the advantages of an inland city. It is the kind of a town where people live out the full measure of activity, and then continue to live on borrowed time for the pure pleasure of living. The people who live to be 80 in Janesville, and they seldom drop out before that age, have a chance to get more out of life than did the old patriarchs of ancient times.

The banking facilities of the city are ample for all legitimate demands, and manufacturers find no trouble in securing accommodations. There is pure water and lots of it, to say nothing about the Cream City beverage, which many people prefer.

If there is anything about Janesville which makes it undesirable as a manufacturing center, it has not yet been discovered. If you are looking for a location, the town will bear investigation.

AS A HEALTH RESORT.

A creditor was pressed for the payment of a bill by a Janesville merchant, some years ago. The man was unable to pay, and gave as an excuse that he had just met with a loss of \$100.

The business man sympathized and said: "That's too bad; how did you lose it?" "Well," the man said, "I'll tell you how it was. You see I expected to have my boy appointed as messenger at Madison this winter, but he didn't get the job, so you see I am out the salary."

Janesville has met with a similar loss, only on a larger scale. A loss that means not only money but the impairment of health as well. For the past generation or two, if not longer, there has been running to waste every day thousands of gallons of lythia water from the celebrated Crystal Springs. This is a loss that can never be estimated.

It is currently rumored that people who drink this water can be detected in a crowd as readily as a Milwaukee German. Not by the same prominence, but by the clear eye, wholesome complexion, and elastic step, which speak of good health in abundance.

The larger class who are compelled to put up with artesian water are effected very much in the same way. The water is so pure that people are constantly renewing their youth and the age limit is unknown except in railway circles.

All this Janesville has to offer from a water standpoint as a health promoter. In addition to this, the river, which was formerly considered impure, has been stocked with carp and they have multiplied so rapidly that the demand for more refuse is constantly increasing.

tors, but in this age of evolution, the survival of the fittest, is the only law that governs.

The land on which the city is built is so rolling that malaria never finds a resting place, and diseases of this class are practically unknown. There is enough frost in the air, six months of the year, to keep the microbes dormant and the most of them have migrated to more congenial climes.

Take it all in all, Janesville can be highly recommended as a health resort. You can travel a good deal farther and fare worse.

AS A PLACE TO LIVE.

And old man stood on the veranda of the golf club house a few days ago and cast his eye over the city which had been his home for more than half a century.

A smile of contentment spread over his wrinkled face as he said: "That's as fine a panorama as nature and art can produce in any country," and while he spoke the last rays of the setting sun lighted up the valley, making it radiant with beauty.

With hand outstretched and pointing toward the city, the old man continued his eulogy. "Fifty years ago I stood on this knoll and noted the evidences of thrift and prosperity which marked the progress of a new city in a new state. I was one of the boys then, fired with the same ambition as my fellows, and together we worked for a home in the new land. We succeeded, and while most of the associates of those early years rest in the silent city yonder, I am here to say that no better city exists today for a home, than Janesville."

The sentiment expressed by this old pioneer, finds lodgment in many hearts, and is frequently uttered. People seldom tire of the Bower City. They may leave it to seek their fortune elsewhere, but thought and memory are constant reminders, and after years of absence, they return with the feeling that there's no place like the old home.

Founded by rugged New England stock, the city retains an air of thrift, tempered by conservatism, and these characteristics still continue to contribute to its welfare.

The city never experienced but one hot air boom, and that was when "Windy Hamilton" attempted to enlarge the cemetery, with some degree of success. It has never been ambitious for a mushroom growth, but satisfied to go slower and build more permanently.

The city enjoys all the advantages of any modern city except sewerage, and that is well in hand. It has a street railway that possibly may improve with age, providing the automobile don't crowd it to the wall. The interurban line, connecting Beloit and Rockford, is a source of constant pleasure and convenience, and when the Madison line is completed Janesville will be the center of attraction.

More people own their homes in Janesville than in any other city of similar size in the state. The first of May has no especial attraction as a moving day, for a large majority of the people never move. They are "well to do," and if the automobile craze ever

JANESVILLE AS A TRADING CENTER.

Are the Advantages That Our Citizens Enjoy Rightly Appreciated?

—By a Merchant.

It is only by comparison that many people can know what they have right here at their very doors. When one considers that Janesville is a place of barely 15,000 population, the showing made in a mercantile way is remarkable. Stop and consider the immense amount of capital that is invested in stocks of merchandise here. Take the grocery line for instance. There are upwards of thirty stores, and if one can judge by the advertised prices there is no room for complaint on account of having to pay too much to supply the table. But in the face of such an assortment of groceries as the thirty stores collectively represent, and the low figures that one can buy for in quantities some of our most prominent men who are ready to encourage enterprises that desire to come to our city and go down into their pocket for this thing and that, certainly adopt a short sighted policy by buying many dollars' worth of groceries outside of Janesville, simply to save a little. Mr. Reader, if you are guilty, don't repeat the offense, adopt the home-trading idea; circulate your althly here, you'll feel better for it. Mr. Grocer, who reads the above, will probably want to put us on the back-burner, about you, Mr. Grocer? How many goods are you or your wife (all the same thing) buying elsewhere? A protest appeared in this paper a few weeks ago, against outside buying, and signed, "The Janesville Grocerymon." It has since come to our notice that the wives of certain grocerymen are quite frequently plugging for large city stores, by not only sending away for goods that could just as well be purchased at home, but trying to induce their neighbors to do likewise.

But the Same Thing Goes on Right Over the Line.

Merchants in other lines throw stones even though living in glass houses themselves. Many of them, to keep peace in the family perhaps, allow their wives to buy the bulk of their dry goods in Chicago. Is it necessary? Do they look any better for it? They are certainly not saving money by it if the merchandise is reasonable, for on new dry goods the city houses make the large profits, that make it possible to keep up such immense establishments. The fiddler has to be paid.

If a man makes his money outside of the city he lives in, for instance, a manufacturer or tobacconist, is he perfectly independent about where he buys his goods? Isn't his home here? Are not his children going to school here? It would seem to a man in the tall branches that he owes much to the city of his adoption or birth. What sort of a city would we have if the majority of our citizens traded in other places?

Home Merchants Respond Generously.

The home merchants are the ones who are called upon to give to everything that comes along, and with few exceptions they do it willingly. Every resident of Janesville, no matter what his or her walk is, should have primarily the city's interest at heart.

Let one's first thought be to promote Janesville's interests, let us all pull together, cut out the river, do the bulk of our purchasing at home, invest in Janesville real estate, have a local pride and things will go along much smoother.

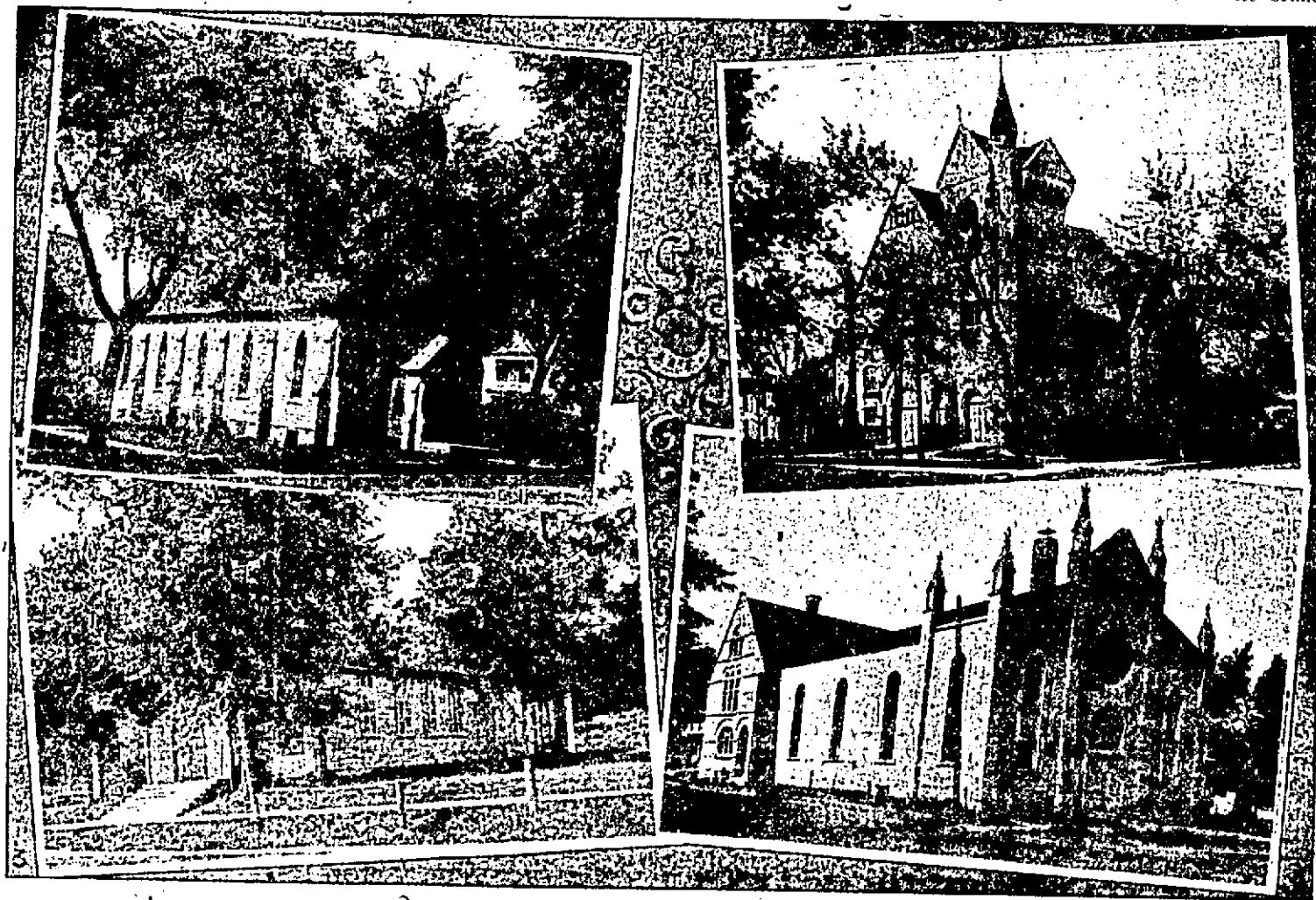
A Fair Example.

Of what Janesville can do was shown in the refitting of The New Myers. Chicago and Milwaukee concerns tried hard to get the business, one Milwaukee house sending a representative here on two occasions, but the new proprietors found that they could not better themselves by going outside, and the result was that they bought every dollar's worth of the furnishings of Janesville merchants. They are ever fully entitled to every encouragement our citizens can give them.

Mr. Reader, if you are one of the several who are spending money lavishly in the big city, paying cash, and letting local merchants wait most any length of time for their pay, stop and consider the injustice of it, and make up your mind to make our stores here even better than they are, by leaving your money in Janesville.

How About the Combination of Builders?

Another little thing that is retarding the progress of Janesville is the combination that keeps the price of



A GROUP OF JANESVILLE CHURCHES.

There has been no epidemic in Janesville for 30 years. It is a healthy town and is becoming more so every year. When the sewerage system is completed there will be no occasion for people to die except from old age. This will be a little hard on the doctors, but in this age of evolution, the survival of the fittest, is the only law that governs.

Many of the people go to church, and the houses of worship are

Continued on Page 2.

JANESVILLE AS PLACE TO LIVE IN

Continued from Page 1.

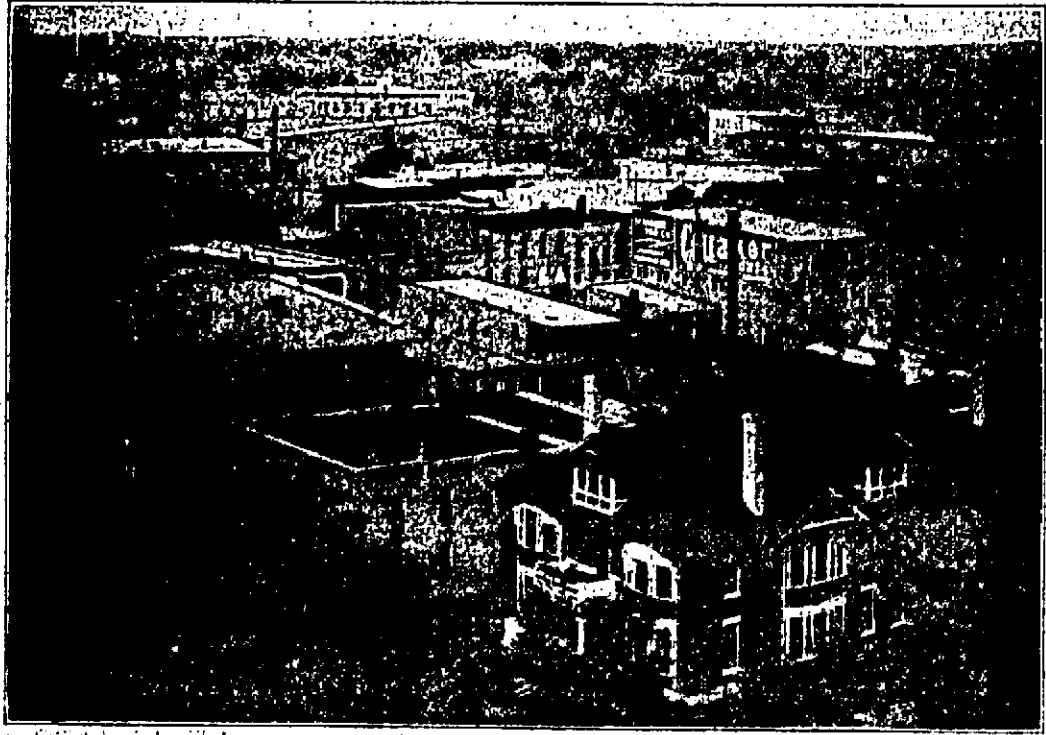
generally well supported. This speaks well for the morals of the place.

In another part of the paper will be found cuts of the school buildings and a little history of the public schools, showing that the city is well provided with educational advantages.

People take time to live in Janesville. The young man who court his best girl, takes time to get acquainted with her, and however bitter the disappointments after the honeymoon, they manage

JANESVILLE AS A TRADING CENTER.

Continued From Page 1.
building houses beyond the reach of the man who is willing to put his money into resident property, providing he can get a fair return on his investment. Janesville can use 50 new houses now, and there are men who would build them if the prices were on the same basis as those prevailing in surrounding cities. The contractors themselves claim that they would like to see the combination broken. As it is now, they never know when they take a job, how they are coming out, and they are forced to bid high. One of the oldest contractors in the city made this state-



VIEWS OF JANESVILLE.

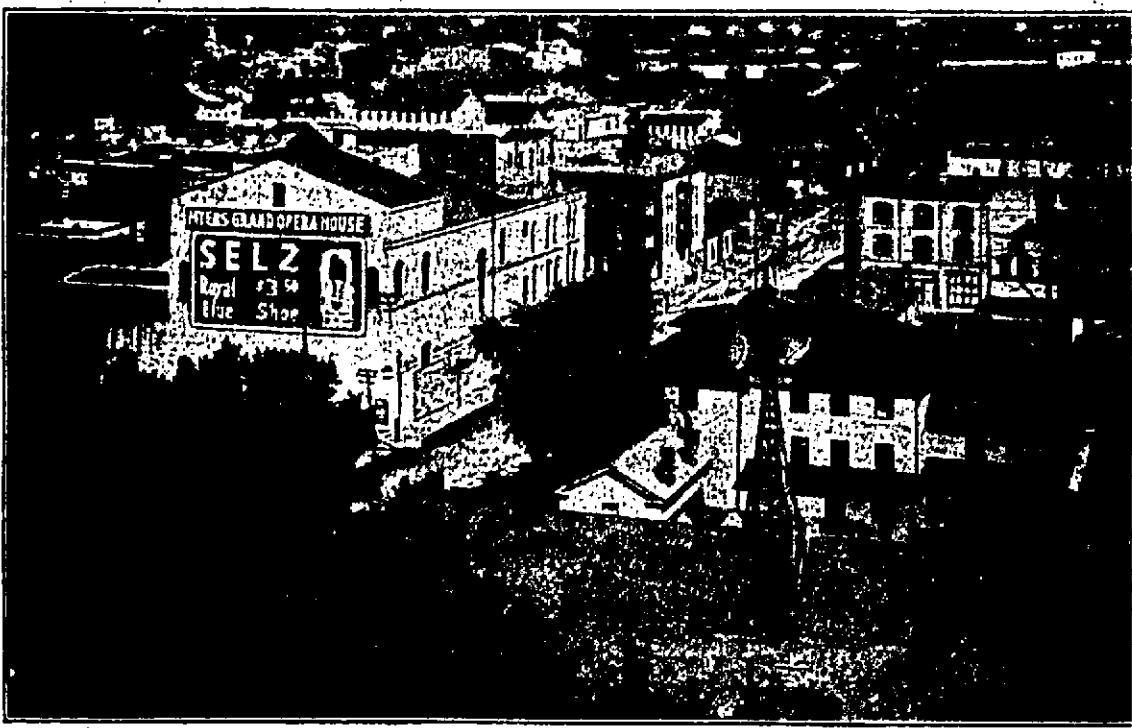
to keep out of the divorce court with reasonable regularity.

The ladies take time to belong to a club, and gossip to their hearts' content. Very few things escape notice, and due attention in society circles, and the ranks of the 400 are easy of access to all newcomers.

The men take time to see a man around the corner, and go to the lodge whenever occasion demands. It is not a city of turmoil,

ment, "he did not care whether he got a contract or not this year, as this combination made things too uncertain for him." Such conditions certainly do not help the growth of Janesville.

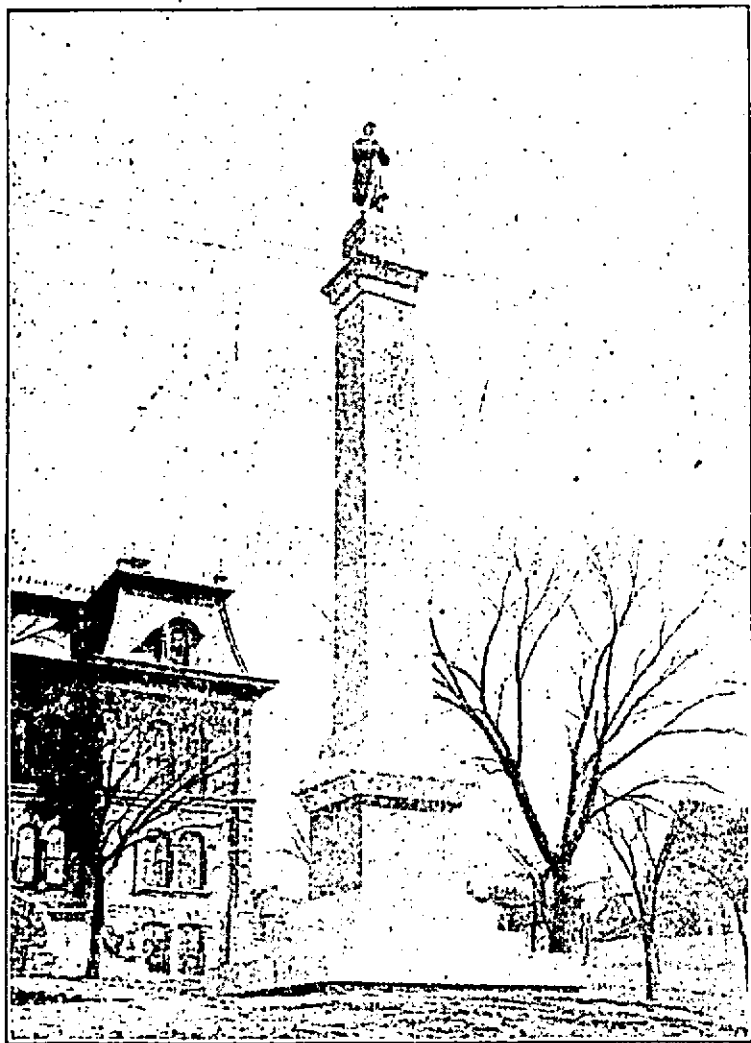
Graduates of the Wisconsin Business College are always in demand.



VIEWS OF JANESVILLE.

where gold bricks and gold mines fill the atmosphere with dust and annoy pedestrians. There is ample opportunity, however, for investment in almost any sort of enterprise, and the stranger will receive due attention.

For a home, possessing many advantages and but few objectionable features, Janesville has no rival. It is a good place to live



ROCK COUNTY SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
in, and a comfortable place to die. If you are looking for a location, east in your lot among us and be happy.

A RECORD OF PURITY.

Gray Bottling Works Has Been in Business 42 Years.

Many years ago there was incorporated a business known as Gray's Bottling Works, for the manufacture of high grade carbonated waters. The standard of purity given the Gray product at the outset of the business career has been maintained down through the many years in which this concern has catered to public patronage. While competition has been extremely keen in this line, bottling plants have sprung into existence, attend the Wisconsin Business College.

different points in the line of Gray's territory, yet the company has through its thorough knowledge of the manufacture of carbonated beverages and because of the unvarying qualities continued an almost unbroken field of business. Probably no business man is better known to his trade than Chas. C. Gray, the proprietor of Gray's Bottling Works. His activity and good fellowship have done much to accomplish the substantial trade for his institution.

To learn more and earn more attend the Wisconsin Business College.

Write for our new booklet giving full information regarding the Wisconsin Business College.

Lake Balkal.

Lake Balkal, the "holy sea," is, excepting Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, the largest lake in the Eastern hemisphere. It is 3,100 feet deep, its bottom being 1,600 feet below sea level, and in area corresponds to Lake Michigan.

Attend the Wisconsin Business College, Janesville's leading commercial school.

Remember the Wisconsin Business College is the place for commercial education.

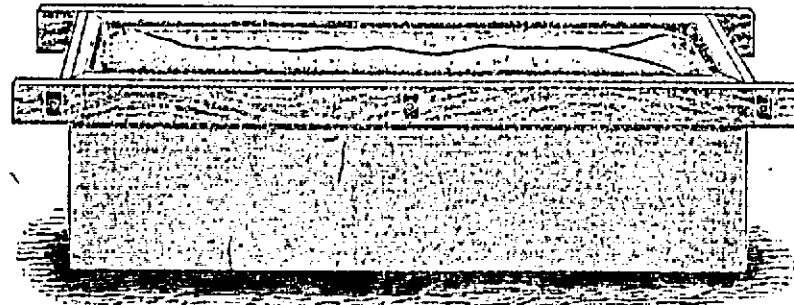
Seat of the Trouble.

A little Maine girl came to her mother one morning and said, "Mama, I don't feel very well." "Well, that's too bad," said mama, "where do you feel the worst?" "In school," was the prompt reply.

Attend the Wisconsin Business College and improve your opportunities for success.

Stone Water Tanks.

MADE IN
ALL
SIZES



FROST
PROOF

The above cut made from a photograph taken when the tank was frozen up, shows the bulging effect on the ice. This is caused by the shape of the inside of the tank.

Time Has No Effect--Only to Harden and Improve.

Below we briefly cite a few advantages over all other tanks. Every claim is substantiated by hundreds of farmers who are using this tank:

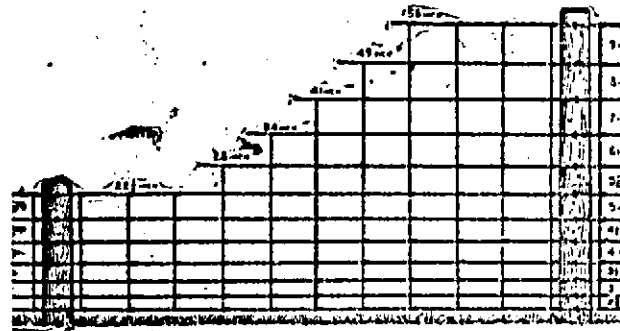
1st, Durability--If frost and freezing have no effect on them, which is one of our principal claims, what will use them up? A hundred years will not phase them.

2nd, Simplicity--The Tank is ONE HUGE STONE, finished as smoothly as shown in above cut.

3rd, Practicability--If the tanks are as we say--and we invite investigation--who is going to put in a wooden tank that will have to be replaced in a few years, and be leaking a good share of the time in the bargain?

4th, Desirability--These tanks never leak. Water is 10 to 12 degrees cooler in summer. Water does not taste of rotten wood. Has every advantage and not a disadvantage.

By all means look these tanks up before putting in anything else. Write or call.



American Fences

Heaviest Wire for Least Money. We guarantee it the best fence on the market. Compare the prices:

26 inch.....23 cents per rod
32 inch.....26 cents per rod
39 inch.....29 cents per rod
47 inch.....32 cents per rod

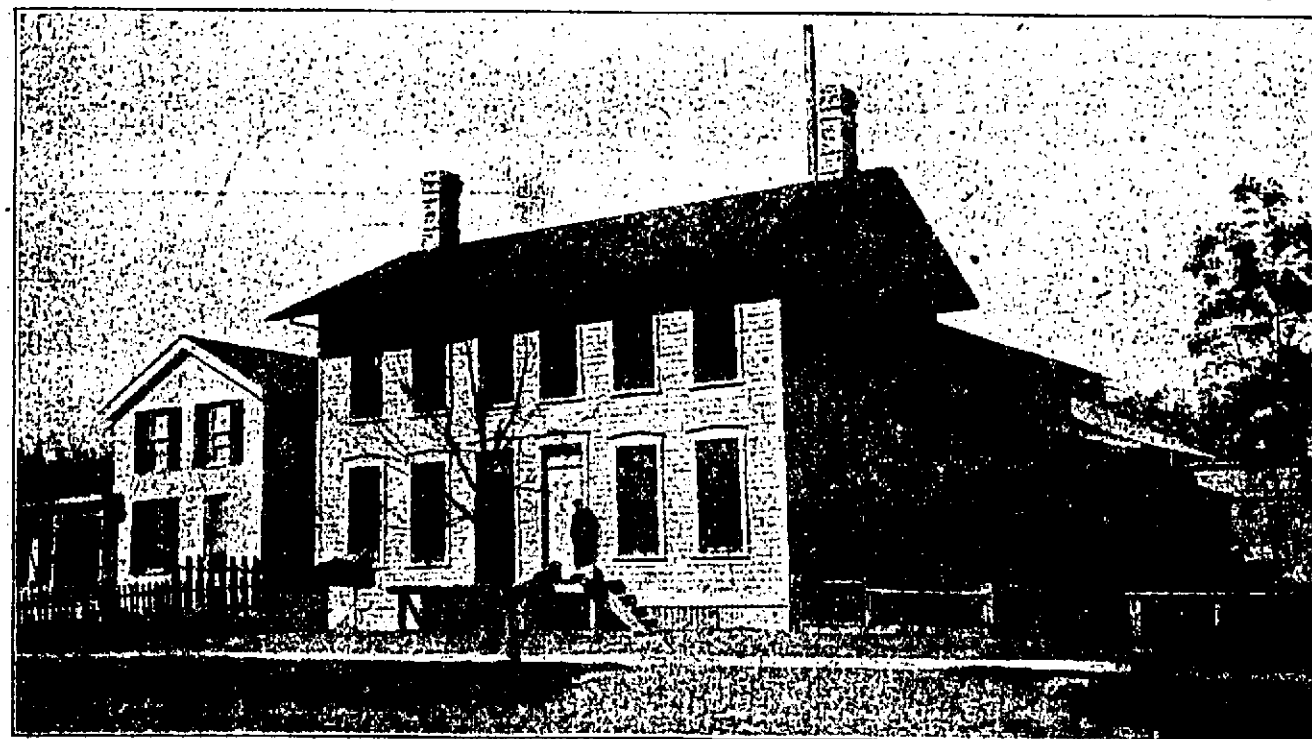
You can't build a fence more cheaply and with more durability than American Fence.

MORSE & PEMBER,

JANESVILLE, - WIS.

An Unparalleled Record Covering 42 Years

GRAY & CO. BOTTLING WORKS.



Bottling Works 54 Locust Street.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Gray's Famous Pop, Ginger Ale and Carbonated Waters, including Lemon Sour, Cream Soda, Birch Beer,

And any special beverage to order. Gray's name stands for the best and has for 42 years been the standard of purity. There are no better carbonated drinks in the world than Gray's. The qualities are unvarying.

On sale at every stand in this city and the surrounding towns and cities.

GRAY BOTTLING WORKS,

C. C. GRAY, Proprietor,

JANESVILLE, WIS.

D. J. LUBY & CO.

\$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Shoe Specialties.

A little over a year ago this very enterprising and justly popular firm made its initial bow to the buying public, selling "high grade" shoes at "the people's prices," \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 to meet the competition of the so-called fine shoes at \$4.00 and \$5.00. It is a fact well known today to the shrewdest shoe merchants that the greatest selling prices are \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, and he, who is willing to crowd into these figures the greatest possible quantity of value, namely: style, fit and wear, is bound in a short space of time to attract to his place of business the masses. That is just now what D. J. Luby & Co. are doing. Believing in the ultimate success of a business founded on these up-to-date methods, they launched their bark into the then uncertain tides of the commercial sea with the gratifying results today of fast increasing sales, reaching far beyond their fondest anticipation. The expense of such a business doesn't increase any. They are selling ten pairs of shoes today where one was sold a year ago. Satisfied with a flying profit the people are waking up to the fact that here indeed is a shoe store where value is the first and only consideration. "\$2.50, \$3, \$3.50 for fine shoes," that's their standard. Back of it is a young, energetic and reliable concern pushing into these prices the biggest quantity of value ever before seen in a Janesville store, and with every sale assuring the purchaser that until he or she gets the fullest measure of satisfaction is their money retained. We bespeak for you who have not yet put this store on your shopping list a most cordial and considerate treatment.

Enter at any time, The Wisconsin Business College is open the year round.

Now, Honest!

I overheard this question: "Will any truthful woman pretend that she ever stayed in the house of a friend for a couple of days without being keenly conscious of gross mismanagement on the part of her hostess?"—New York Press.

As an up-to-date school the Wisconsin Business College has no superior. The Wisconsin Business College makes a specialty of training young men and women to be successful.

MYSTIC WORKERS ARE COMING NOW

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT
FRATERNAL ORGANIZATIONS.

IT IS OF WORLD WIDE SCOPE

Brief History of the Order—What
the Organization Means to
Members.

Comparatively unknown in Janesville, the order of Mystic Workers is a society of no mean importance, as the gathering in June will show. There is a mystic lodge in our city of upwards of one hundred members, loyal disciples of the faith, and that the Gazette readers may be educated to that hospitality this our coming guests, we narrate briefly the society history.

partment Dr. George Clendenen. For ten years he passed or rejected the applications for membership which came to his desk. He studied the shortcomings and when thoroughly satisfied that he was right, he approached Head Consul Root and suggested changes. In the list of changes was the reception of women, making no distinctive difference in the cost or requirements. Mr. Root was a student of fraternal insurance but he ridiculed an invitation of so radical a character. "Never," was his veto to the insistent physician. "A course like that would ruin us. Such a step must first come from the old line companies, and they never will come to it." The doctor, however, stuck to his text and said equal fraternal suffrage was the coming thing, and in proof of his faith withdrew from the Woodmen to found the Mystic Workers. A strange connection, Mr. Root shortly after withdrew to found the order of the Woodmen of the World, which does not accept women regularly.

are accepting the ladies either into the parent organization or into an auxiliary relationship, and the Woodmen of America is in the class. The first assessment levied in the friendly society of the Mystic Workers was in September, 1896, and Dr. Clendenen the founder, has been continuously in the supreme enrollment as head physician. He will be present throughout the Janesville sessions.

The career of the society has not been of eternal sunshine. For the first several years of its existence it was as likely of infantile disruption as of its existence. It was nursed upon all the fraternal paps known to the profession, with a fund especially compounded. But it survived, and today is astonishing the insurance family.

The Janesville assembly, in June, marks the youngest's tenth year. When the first birthday was held in Fulton the party marking the event was held in a room not exceeding the size of the Gazette's counting room, and there was no crowding. Two years ago Rockford was the meeting place, because Fulton no longer was able to furnish the accommodations. This year it comes to Janesville yet larger and it is not now a question of its growth rather of its limitation. The promises are that our city will be compelled to loosen its belt in order to get the coming Mystics comfortably under cover. There are 600 delegates and alternates to the convention already enrolled with Supreme Secretary Jackson, of Fulton. There is assurance that very many will be accompanied by their wives or husbands, as the case may be. Kalamazoo, Michigan; Peoria, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa, have also given notice that they will have present representative bodies in guest of the biennial gathering two years hence. The sessions are open to all members of the order and this fact means an additional host hardly possible to estimate.

As the order grows so grows the interest, and improved are the arrangements. A feature never before seen at the Mystic biennial meetings will be witnessed in Janesville. On Wednesday, June 8, a uniform drill team will be present from Davenport. The team is made up of young men picked because of their splendid physique. They are trained in military tactics, handsomely uniformed and will give their pleasing evolutions in public, some hour of the early afternoon. For the same evening a competitive exhibition is announced. A well-trained ladies' degree team of Anamosa Iowa, will contend for the supreme honors. Both teams will arrive in Janesville on Wednesday noon. The evening exhibition will be in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, where the Mystic supreme sessions will be held. Tuesday evening a social session will be given, under the auspices of the Janesville lodge. Present that evening will be distinguished representatives of the order to speak to the gathering. The Tuesday evening exercises are of a public character, all are invited, whether members of the society or not.

On Monday, June 6, the advance Mystic guard will arrive. That day the entire official staff is expected to

come and they will be assigned quarters at the Grand. Closely following them will be the laymen and women—a goodly people representative of most of the northern states and from New York to California. To Janesville their coming means considerable. For months the society and secular papers have teemed of the meeting. We have been advertised as a city near and far. As we do, our record will follow. The Gazette fears not that our doing will be right in the estimate of the Mystic visitors and we bid them welcome.

A business education obtained in the Wisconsin Business College leads to success.

Steady Growth the Best. Janesville is one of those happy cities that has never had a fictitious boom. Steadily, solid growth has placed it today among the very best cities in the state, wherever you go you hear the remark, "Janesville is a good town," and it is a good town because its growth is healthy, sure and steady.

Those level-headed business men who are identified with Janesville's best interests, who are steadily advancing her factories, her schools, her mercantile houses, are the men who are doing Janesville good.

While we are with satisfaction noting the rapid increase in our factories we must not forget that today Janesville is also noted for her splendid business names. There is a larger volume of open stock in Janesville today than in any other city of its size in the state. Steady growth has marked its career. Probably this quality of conservative, steady advance is no where more noticeable than in the dry goods establishment of Bort, Bailey & Co. This firm started in business in this county 24 years ago. Their first year's business was only \$38,000 while last year they sold over \$200,000 in their Janesville and Beloit stores. Their first year they employed six clerks; last year they employed 36 clerks. Each year for 24 years their volume of business has shown an increase over the preceding year. This fine showing has been made by these square-rooted business methods that does the city and community good. This store is but one of many and is simply cited to show what we first said,—that steady growth is the best. Janesville is today the best dry goods market in Southern Wisconsin. Janesville today has the best clothing stores, the best hardware stores, the best boot and shoe stores, the best grocery stores. We have some of the best factories in the state. We are all steadily, surely climbing together and no city can show a better record or brighter prospect.

City of Notions.

Boston, Mass., is called the City of Notions from the amount of Yankee notions manufactured there. The city was first called the Hub of the Universe by Oliver Wendell Holmes, who wished to convey the idea that the world moved around that city. It is also called the Tri-Mountain City, from the three hills upon which it was originally built.

Hypnotism Stops Circulation.

According to recent investigations it appears probable that hypnotism can stop the action of a person's heart and thus cause death. A Journal, a Frenchman, reports that he has increased and diminished the number of pulse beats at will, and as far as he could venture with safety. It is said to be also proved that circulation is seriously affected, even if it is not quite certain that the heart can be silenced.

Mineral in Eastern Asia.

Eastern Asia is one of the richest mineral fuel regions in the world. The area of all the paying coal layers in Europe comprises only 22,760 square miles, an area equal to that in one of the Russian provinces—the Kazan province.

W. E. CLINTON & COMPANY

Book Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers

The only complete Book Bindery in Southern Wisconsin. Magazines of all kinds bound at a small cost. Old Books rebound at reasonable rates. Blank books ruled and made to order. When in need of anything in our line we would be pleased to give prices on any kind of work.

Schaller Bldg., S. Main st.

JANESVILLE



DR. GEORGE W. CLENDENEN.

The principles of the Mystic was an unfoldment. When the headquarters of the Woodmen of America were located at Fulton Illinois, there was identified with the medical de-

Years, and no great number of them, has proven Dr. Clendenen's foresightness. The old line companies almost without exception are now counting the women as desirable policy holders. Fraternal societies

KEEP IN MIND...

—THAT—

MONUMENTS

of every description, from the smallest to the largest, are designed and constructed by us. Every detail is given the most careful attention.

You'll find all our work gives evidence of the most thorough workmanship.

-NOW-

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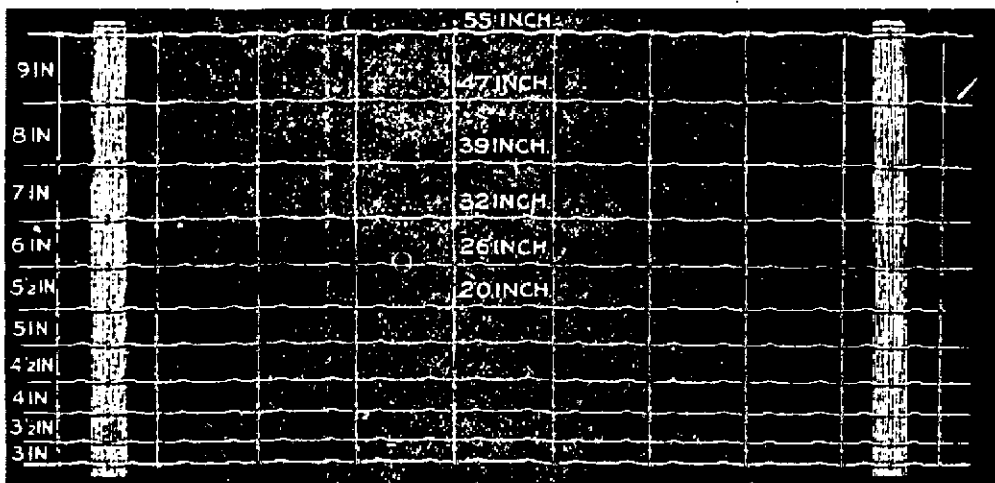
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...THE APEX FENCE...

PATENTED OCTOBER 7, 1902. :: MADE ONLY BY

JANESVILLE BARB WIRE CO., - Janesville, Wis.

We claim the following points of Superiority in the Apex Fences:



THE APEX FENCE

(Patented Oct. 7th, 1902.) Manufactured with stays either 12 or 6 inches apart. Cut shows fence with 12 inch stay.

Double Strength Stays. The stays in the APEX fences are re-enforced in strength at the point of connection with intermediate line wires, by means of their ends lapping over and coiling around each other, above and below the line wires; thus insuring Double Strength at this point.

Stays will not Slip on Line Wires. The stay wires are secured in short crimps in the line wires in such manner as to prevent slipping and at the same time give the combined strength of both stays to each, thereby overcoming the weak point of the fences in which the stays are COILED AROUND THE LINE WIRES.

Construction. Large, heavy, strong wires throughout. Top and bottom bars No. 9 wire, intermediate bars No. 11 wire, closely spaced at bottom to render fence absolutely hog proof. Stays No. 12 wire, re-enforced.

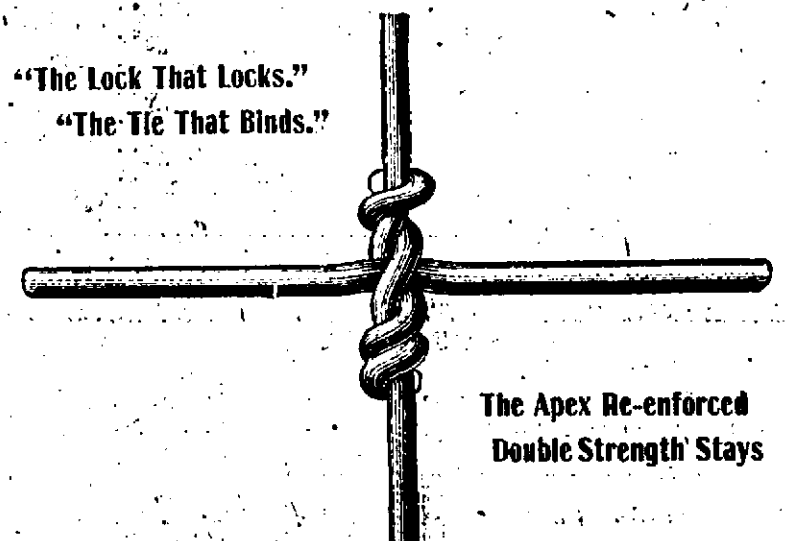
Material. The very best quality of specially tempered, heavily galvanized steel wires, adapted for fence purposes.

Elasticity. Fully provided for by long tension crimps, so that summer's heat or winter's cold will have no effect on the staying qualities of the APEX.

Flexibility. The APEX fence will go over hills or hollows, or on any kind of uneven ground, from the fact that the line wires being clasped between the stays allows a certain amount of yield or swing at the point of connection in the line wire crimps, WITHOUT BENDING OR STRAINING THE STAY WIRES. IN THE LEAST, an impossibility in fences made with the stay wires coiled around the line wires, or fastened thereto in a rigid manner.

"The Lock That Locks."

"The Tie That Binds."



The Apex Re-enforced
Double Strength Stays

The Janesville Poultry and Rabbit Fence

Contains twisted cables at top and bottom No. 14 wire; intermediate single strands and mesh wire No. 16; two-inch mesh. Made in 26, 35, 44, 49 and 58-inch heights. A strong and efficient fence against all small animals.

Poultry Fencing

Are poultry raisers satisfied with the light flimsy poultry nettings offered for sale by every hardware dealer? Do they like the idea of buying a new supply of this every year and re-fencing their poultry yard? Of course they don't, but will buy THE JANESVILLE POULTRY AND RABBIT FENCE.

For Sale by **H. L. McNAMARA, Janesville, Wis.**

TOBACCO MEN STATE FACTS

They Show the Great Value of Crops of the
Fragrant Weed in Rock County.

A. L. FISHER WRITES ON SUBJECT

Gives Statistics and Figures to Show the Hidden Value
of the Product That Has Made the State
Famous.

BY A. L. FISHER.

Secretary State Tobacco Growers' and Dealers' Association.

The tobacco industry of the state of Wisconsin for the last 25 years has increased in acreage from 15,000 acres grown in 1879, to 50,000 produced in 1902.

At the present time there are, approximately, 10,000 curing sheds in the state, costing the farmers close around \$6,000,000. Owing to the marvelous growth of this industry there have been



A FIELD OF GROWING TOBACCO.

erected in the packing centers of the state, warehouses as follows:

Janesville,	30	warehouses valued approximately at	\$120,000
Edgerton,	25	"	"
Madison,	10	"	"
Stoughton,	10	"	"
Sparta,	2	"	"
Watertown,	1	"	"
Evansville,	6	"	"
Sun Prairie,	6	"	"
Broadhead,	4	"	"
Viroqua,	8	"	"
Deerfield,	5	"	"
GALLEY FOUR			

Westly,	5	"	"	"	15,000
Portage,	3	"	"	"	12,000
Soldiers Grove,	4	"	"	"	10,000
Orfordville,	3	"	"	"	6,000
La Crosse,	1	"	"	"	5,000
Reedsburg,	1	"	"	"	5,000
Lodi,	2	"	"	"	5,000
Ft. Atkinson,	2	"	"	"	3,000
Beloit,	3	"	"	"	3,000
Footville,	3	"	"	"	3,000
Rio,	2	"	"	"	3,000
Cambridge,	1	"	"	"	2,000
Milton,	2	"	"	"	2,000
Milton Jet.,	2	"	"	"	2,000
Windsor,	2	"	"	"	2,000
Boscobel,	1	"	"	"	2,000
Clinton,	1	"	"	"	1,500
Brooklyn,	1	"	"	"	1,000
McFarland,	1	"	"	"	1,000
Oregon,	1	"	"	"	1,000
Equipments for running same					50,000

148 warehouses \$614,500
APPROXIMATE RESULTS OF 25 YEARS OF TOBACCO
GROWING.

Acre.	Lbs.	Pounds.
1879	15000 at 1200 per acre	18,000,000 at 10c. \$1,800,000
1880	25000 at 1000 per acre	25,000,000 at 8c. 2,000,000



A FIELD OF SHA DE GROWING TOBACCO.

1881	27000 at 1200 per acre	32,400,000 at 12c. 3,888,000
1882	28000 at 1000 per acre	28,000,000 at 7c. 1,960,000
1883	30000 at 1200 per acre	36,000,000 at 14c. 5,040,000
1884	32000 at 1400 per acre	44,800,000 at 12c. 5,376,000
1885	34000 at 1300 per acre	44,200,000 at 6c. 2,652,000
1886	35000 at 1400 per acre	49,000,000 at 5c. 2,450,000
1887	37000 at 1500 per acre	55,500,000 at 8c. 4,440,000
1888	36000 at 1300 per acre	46,800,000 at 7c. 3,276,000
1889	35000 at 1200 per acre	42,000,000 at 7c. 2,940,000
1890	35000 at 1500 per acre	52,500,000 at 10c. 5,250,000
1891	34000 at 1000 per acre	34,000,000 at 6c. 2,040,000
1892	35000 at 1400 per acre	49,000,000 at 8c. 3,920,000

1893	30000 at 1200 per acre	36,000,000 at 6c. 2,160,000
1894	32000 at 1200 per acre	38,400,000 at 6c. 2,304,000
1895	28000 at 1200 per acre	33,600,000 at 5c. 1,680,000
1896	30000 at 1400 per acre	42,000,000 at 6c. 2,520,000
1897	32000 at 1500 per acre	48,000,000 at 7 1/2c. 3,600,000
1898	38000 at 1500 per acre	60,000,000 at 9c. 5,400,000
1899	38000 at 1200 per acre	45,600,000 at 7c. 3,192,000
1900	43000 at 1300 per acre	55,900,000 at 10c. 5,590,000
1901	44000 at 1300 per acre	57,200,000 at 9c. 5,148,000
1902	50000 at 1300 per acre	65,000,000 at 10c. 6,500,000
1903	45000 at 1000 per acre	45,000,000 at 4c. 1,800,000

\$48,000	1,083,400,000	\$86,032,000
Average yield per acre, per year	1277 lbs.	
Average price per lb. for the past 25 years	7c.	
Clear profits to farmers for the past 25 years	\$43,016,000	

The 1902 crop was the banner crop of the state, being approximately at from 48,000 to 50,000 acres, with an average yield of 1,300 pounds per acre, the state produced 65,000,000 pounds of tobacco, which sold to the packers at an average of 10c per pound (\$130 per acre), aggregating \$6,500,000. This crop of tobacco cost the packers of the state 12 1/2c in cases, or \$8,125,000. The handling of this crop furnished employment to 5,000 people for four months, at an average wage of \$1.45 per day, or \$754,000 expended for labor alone. There was packed in the several warehouses of the state 216,666 cases of tobacco. There was expended for cases alone in which to pack this tobacco, \$195,000. Interest on capital investor for one year amounted to \$187,500. For insurance on tobacco there was expended about \$108,350. For incidental expenses, naturally accruing, including freightage, storage, fuel, lighting, etc., there was expended \$80,150, making a total of \$8,125,000 actually invested by the dealers.

Cost of 1902 crop to dealers, 65,000,000 lbs. at	
12 1/2c	\$8,125,000
Tobacco in bundle	\$6,500,000
Labor	754,000
Cases	195,000
Interest	187,500
Insurance	108,350
Incidental expense	80,150
	\$8,125,000

1879-1904 RETROSPECTIVE VIEW OF THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY.

In 1879 there was between 12,000 and 15,000 acres of tobacco grown in the state. Mostly in Dane and Rock counties. This crop got a vigorous start, had copious showers during the growing season, a most favorable fall for curing, and brought good prices. Much of it sold at prices ranging from 10 to 12 1/2c in bundle. This crop was mostly table assorted. A large proportion was handled by eastern representatives, was placed in boxes in eastern style, and put on the market for wrappers, and was a demonstrator to the manufacturers that Wisconsin could produce tobacco of merit.

The 1880 crop was of medium growth, went into the shed in fair condition, but owing to the unfavorable fall for curing the crop suffered severely from shedburn, and proved a poor seller, going at from 7c to 10c in bundle, after the farmers had taken out a large per cent. of damaged goods. The fibre of this crop proved very tender and was a great disappointment to the packer.

The 1881 crop was a money maker for the farmer, bringing 10c to 14c in bundle. It was composed largely of sound, bright colored goods. This crop went into the general market with much merit,



A FIELD OF SUMATRA-TOBACCO.

but later on proved a little coarse and heavy for wrapper purposes.

The 1882 crop was looked upon during the stripping season as a poor crop. It was full of shedburn, owing to the extreme wet weather during the harvesting process, and the crowded condition in the sheds. The crop was sold at a nominal figure and cleaned up by the packers, being well assorted. The wrapper grades came through the sweat with much merit, at least 50 per cent. of the wrapper grades being of very fine quality, and selling at remunerative prices.

The crop of 1883 was much sought. The profits made on the better grades of the 1882 caused the packers to go wild after this crop, and there was a craze to corner the fine wrapper portion in Wisconsin. Prices ranged in bundle from 12 to 25c per pound. Much of this crop was bought standing in the fields. One-fourth of the crop, the latter setting, was more or less frozen, and where it was not blistered was run in as good tobacco. Dealers packing this crop will never forget their experience. Nearly all lost big money. One grower in Rock county sold his entire crop of six acres for 25c per pound. Many sold at 16 and 18c per lb. The lucrative prices received for this crop of tobacco turned the attention of many to this industry.

The 1884 crop will long be remembered by both dealers and growers of the state. This was one of the finest looking crops in the field that the state has ever produced. It was exceptionally free from blemish with a phenomenal growth. Everything pointed to fine wrappers and 1882 prices. The crop was bought in bundle at prices ranging from 10 to 18c with an average of 13c per pound straight—the entire crop being lifted from first hands. Unfortunately this crop did not cure out well in cases; much of it thickened up and did not prove to be good wrappers. In the selling of this crop of tobacco dealers were confronted with the fact that Sumatra tobacco had found its way into market, and the comparison was so great that our tobacco could not be sold for wrappers. Fortunes were lost by dealers in this crop. The high price to the farmers for the 1884 crop proved an injury instead of a blessing. They went wild on tobacco, raised double their acreage in 1885, built sheds, and in any cases figured on the new crop to pay for the buildings.

The 1884 crop was a great disappointment. The bottom seemed to have fallen out of the prices; Sumatra had supplanted Wisconsin tobaccos for wrappers, and Connecticut and York state tobaccos supplied the demand for binder purposes. Dealers refused to buy at any price. The crop was poorly handled and caused by the farmers; much of the tobacco was damaged in the

Continued on Page 5.

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Rock County Telephone, 390.

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You have no idea how much solid comfort can be secured from a set of

VUDOR PORCH SHADES

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Vudor Shades turn a porch into a cool, cozy, delightful living room in warm weather.

Vudor Shades can be instantly raised or lowered, are made in various colors to harmonize with your home, are in every sense, artistic, last indefinitely.

Try Them

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27 McKey Blvd., Janesville, Wis.

Cotton Batting, Twine and Mattresses

MANUFACTURED BY

Rock River Cotton Company

Also a Full Line of

Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, etc.

Janesville, Wisconsin.

Will Increase Plant.

The Janesville Floral Co.'s business is developing so rapidly that the present area of green houses covering 7,500 feet of glass is insufficient and the plant is to be remodeled this season. "Our outside business is growing fast," said Mr. Amerphol, the proprietor. "We ship to all the surrounding towns in which we have agents and our present facilities are taxed. Our cut flower and designer department as well as our decorating work are growing in popularity."

Why War Has No Terrors.

The Japanese women are as active and strong as the men. An English writer on physical culture suggests that this may account for the Jap's courage in war. After he has settled his domestic problems with a wife as muscular and agile as himself, war has no terrors for him.

The road to success lies through a course in the Wisconsin Business College.

Value of High Thoughts.

Don't forget that hearty laughter is a source of relaxation. So are all high thoughts, as those of hope, beauty, trust and love.

Can you do one thing well? A course in the Wisconsin Business College will qualify you.

Only the latest and most practical systems of shorthand and bookkeeping taught at the Wisconsin Business College.

FARMERS NEED TO HAVE THE BEST TOBACCO SEED

The Movement Now on Foot to Improve Local
Crops Should Be Warmly
Supported.

HOW TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF WISCONSIN TOBACCO.

(Paper read before the State Tobacco Growers' and Dealers' Association at Madison, Wis., February 5, 1904.)

Farmer's Standpoint.—By O. P. Gaarder, Orfordville, Wis.

The matter of improving the quality of Wisconsin tobacco is a question which appeals directly to the grower, dealer and manufacturer. There is always a good market for a first-class article; this applies to any farm product, especially tobacco.

In introducing this subject, I wish to place great emphasis on the importance of pure seed for Wisconsin growers. If the tobacco growers of the state of Wisconsin could secure pure Havana seed for the entire crop, and burn all the old seed on hand in the state, it would mean a net profit of at least half a million dollars to the farmers, and a larger profit to the packers of the state the first season.

The state experiment station, during the last season, has grown one acre of pure Havana seed as a starter for the growers, and in the near future, with the hearty co-operation of both farmer and dealer, will be in a position to supply the growers with the very best seed obtainable, and suited to the conditions and environments of Wisconsin soil and climate. This is the commencement of a good work, which should be fostered by state legislation, and appreciated by the tobacco growers of the state.

EARLY STRONG PLANTS.

Tobacco growers who make a success in growing tobacco, aim to have good early stocky plants, ready for transplanting early in June. In order to make a success of a crop of tobacco, the grower should provide himself with an abundance of early plants. One acre of good early tobacco is worth more than two acres of unripe, unfinished tobacco, and the net profit, to say nothing of the satisfaction to both grower and dealer, is much greater.

SUITABLE SOIL.

In order to produce a first-class binder crop the soil is one of the first considerations. There is no profit in raising tobacco on poor soil; better raise fewer acres, and have the land in good condition. A profit on one acre is better than a loss on five. Good rich sandy loam is best suited to the growth of a crop of tobacco. Generally speaking, tobacco growers do not spend sufficient time in fitting and preparing the soil for the crop. From personal observation and experience, tobacco ground should be manured and plowed in the fall, or manure spread on the ground during the winter months, and plowed under early the following spring. The soil should be thoroughly pulverized and mellowed after plowing, at intervals until the plants are ready to transplant.

TRANSPLANTING.

Select only good stocky plants, with fibrous roots. Much depends upon an even stand the first setting, and in order to secure a good stand, the preliminary work must be thorough, and hearty plants provided. Much depends in the manipulation of the planter. The rows should be straight, and the plants evenly distributed with an abundance of moisture.

CULTIVATION.

If the soil has been thoroughly prepared for the crop, cultivation should commence at least three days after setting. Shallow cultivation is preferable. Never allow the soil to become picked, and sour for lack of cultivation. Tobacco is a crop which should grow rapidly, and the plant depends upon the fibrous roots, which obtain nourishment and plant food close to the surface; hence, the argument for shallow cultivation. Farmers should bear in mind that tillage is for the purpose of improving the physical condition of the soil, and is a means of liberating the plant food within the soil. The tilling of the surface soil increases the number of soil particles, thus giving the fine rootlets a greater opportunity to find the plant food within their reach. This tilling of the soil also allows a freer circulation of air, a very essential element in the growth of all plants, and especially tobacco. Without an abundance of oxygen supplied by the air, bacterial life could not be as active as is necessary for the liberation and assimilation of plant food. This tilling of the surface soil also enables it to warm up more quickly in the spring time, a very important factor in the cultivation and growth of the tobacco crop, especially where one is required to deal with lands that are cold and heavy. In a dry season the most important office of this cultivation, the stirring of the soil, is the increasing of the amount of water which the soil will contain.

TOPPING.

As a rule, farmers who have the good fortune to grow an even crop of tobacco, and top the same as soon as the buds show, most invariably secure a well matured early crop of tobacco. Never allow the crop to blossom out, as this has a tendency to make the tobacco coarse and woolly in fibre. This is one of the greatest mistakes noticeable in the tobacco sections of Wisconsin. Farmers who are unfortunate in getting a good stand at first setting and transplant, as a rule, practice the evening up process by allowing the first setting to go to seed, and then topping the whole crop at one time. This is a great waste of nature's energy, and is a sure index of a hard crop to handle with profit after it reaches the dealer's hands.

HARVESTING.

It is safe to commence harvesting the crop in three or four weeks from date of topping. Much depends upon the weather after topping. Never cut the crops until the top leaves begin to mottle. Always sucker three days prior to harvesting. Tobacco should stand at least one day after heavy rains to take on gum. Avoid cutting until after the morning dews have evaporated. It is unprofitable to harvest tobacco until the crop is well matured. Much depends on the good judgment manifest in harvesting, and the grower should exercise eternal vigilance in looking after every detail, and not allow the help to cut and slash and ruin a good crop of tobacco. Every plant should be handled with sacred care. Chop down only what can be carefully handled without getting sunburned or wet. Never attempt to do more in one day than can be carefully and well done. Don't crowd too many plants on the bath. Look after the spacing in the shed when the tobacco is hung. Leave at least six inches between plants, and see that the tobacco is not bruised and torn in handling.

VENTILATION.

Look carefully to the proper ventilation of the shed, as much depends upon the proper curing of the tobacco, and especially the first two weeks after the tobacco is hung in the shed, as this is the crucial test. Many a good crop has been ruined for lack of careful attention when first hung. Open wide the bottom and top venti-

lators and let the air circulate up under the crop freely. The matter of curing is sadly neglected by a large number of growers, and I wish to emphasize the importance of making this a special study. Watch the condition of the crop from day to day, see that the symptoms are healthy and favorable every morning; strive to avoid the dire calamity of shed-burn and pole-rot. Some seasons this requires great skill and knowledge. Wisconsin weather is liable to be treacherous and disappointing. There is also danger of too rapid drying of the crop during the curing process. After the first three weeks tobacco should cure slowly, and have time to absorb all the ingredients of the stock. Growers should realize the importance of proper ventilation, and use very precaution in controlling the atmosphere in the shed.

To successfully raise, cure and market cigar leaf tobacco of the finest quality is therefore a business of great care, and involves attention to every detail of management at the different stages. The importance of attention to these details is of greater consequence in this crop than in any other grown. To successfully grow the crop in the first place is a difficult matter; to cure it properly is of almost equal importance. A thorough knowledge of every phase of culture and curing is essential to success, and it is difficult to say that one is of more consequence than the other, but if such a comparison were made, the preference would be given to culture, for although a finely grown crop may be injured by careless curing, no skill in curing can make a first-class product of a poorly grown crop.

TOBACCO MEN STATE FACTS

Continued from Page 4.

sweating and as a consequence much of this was exported at low figures.

The 1886 crop was very fair tobacco. Unfortunately a large acreage of the crop was damaged by hail. The sound crops sold readily in the bundle at 8c per pound. After the crop was packed, it proved to be a poor sweater, and packers were compelled to carry their crop for two years before it was suitable for the market. This crop was grown in a very dry season, and was thick, gummy, heavy leaf, being a good yielder per acre.

The 1887 crop proved a very profitable one for both grower and dealer. It went into the shed in sound condition, cured down with reasonable good colors, and sold from 7c to 10c in bundle. This crop was placed in the dealers hands in most excellent condition, and withstood the sweating process without damage. Packers realized well on this crop.

The 1888 crop grew in a cold, clammy, wet season. The quality of the tobacco was dark, and unfinished, being leafy, the entire crop was sold at from 6c to 8c in bundle. It came through the sweat in fairly good condition, but was a beggar on the market owing to the unfinished nature of the leaf.

The 1889 crop was a very medium growth. Some sections being favored with enough moisture to give the leaf some spread after it was topped. Choice crops sold at from 7c to 8c, but the majority of the crop was bought at 5c to 6c. This crop proved leathery and undesirable, and dealers were compelled to hold a large proportion of the packing two years before it was cured sufficiently to sell at a figure so that the dealers could realize cost price.

The 1890 crop grew under most favorable conditions. It went into the shed in excellent condition, was placed in bundle under most favorable circumstances, sold at from 8c to 12c, was all lifted from first hands early in the season, cured well, in cases, sampled out bright as gold eagle, was a quick seller to the manufacturer at a neat profit to the packers.

The 1891 crop was inferior in development; and had little merit to sell it. It was mostly picked up by dealers at 5c to 7c in bundle. This crop was not a money maker to the packer.

The 1892 crop grew quick, was leafy, with all appearances of an excellent binder. Was picked up early in the season by dealers at prices ranging from 7c to 9c. This packing proved a "Black-Eye" to the packers as a large percentage of the crop was effected with black rot in the curing process. Many dealers were shipwrecked and eternally lost from this sad experience.

The 1893 crop was an extreme dry weather crop. The leaf was short and thick in texture. Dealers refused to buy in the bundle; farmers were compelled to place the crop in cases. The bulk of this crop, after it had gone through the sweat, sold at 5c to 7c actual weight.

The 1894 crop was a repetition of the 1893 crop. As a consequence the goods lay in farmers hands for two years, as there was practically no market for such goods. This crop was a slow seller, with little or no profit to the packer.

The 1896 crop was very promising up to the harvesting season. Unfortunately a large acreage of this crop was damaged by hail. The remainder of the crop was badly whipped in most sections. The crop was leafy, and meritorious in many respects, and the sounder portions of the crop sold at prices ranging from 6c to 7c in bundle.

The 1897 crop proved to be a dark colored undesirable leaf, but owing to the growth of the leaf, packers, jumped into the field, and bought a large proportion of the crop at prices ranging from 7c to 8c in bundle. The crop came through the sweat sound, but was woolly in texture, unfinished in color, and an aggravation and disappointment to both dealer and packer.

The 1898 crop made a phenomenal growth in nearly every section in the state. It went into the bundle exceptionally sound and sold readily at prices ranging from 7c to 10c. The average being large, farmers reaped a great harvest from this crop. The bulk of the crop came out of the sweat in excellent condition, very satisfactory to the packers. A portion of the crop however was effected with black rot and caused much uneasiness until after the goods had been thoroughly examined and cleaned up. The growth and even color of the leaf was what made this crop meritorious.

The 1899 crop was a slow grower in the field. In many sections the crop was stunted for lack of moisture. The crop was sold at prices ranging from 6c to 8c in bundles. This crop was not a glittering success to the packers of the state, as quite a percentage of the crop turned dark and heavy during the sweating process.

The 1900 crop needs no introduction. The growth was quick, with interruption; the leaf was spready, with desirable light colored goods. Farmers made a mistake in crowding this crop in the shed, and as a direct consequence a portion of the crop was ruined by shed-burn. The crop sold readily at prices ranging from 8c to 12c. This crop was carefully handled by the packers, and very precaution used to prevent and calamity that might follow during sweating process. In spite of all the precaution used, one-fourth of the packing sampled out grey, and ate into the much earned profit, to which the packers were entitled. The sound portion of this tobacco was in quick demand by the manufacturers and sold on guaranteed tickets at remunerative prices.

The 1901 crop proved a good yielder to the grower, and sold in bundle at from 7 to 10 cents quickly; some exceptionally fine appearing crops brought 12 cents. This crop proved an expensive

Continued on Page 6.

WHAT BENEFITS CAN BE DERIVED

How a General Business Education
Helps People to Advance
in Life.

Perhaps there is no one thing the value of which is so much underestimated as that of commercial education—an education that prepares one to go out into the world of business and keep step with those who hold the reins of "trade" in their hands and who are responsible for the position this government now occupies in the world of commerce. What education is there that will better fit a man to become manager of a large manufacturing plant, a large wholesale house, or any other kind of business of any consequence, than as some of the business schools of our large cities are offering at the present time? A man may be well versed in Latin or Greek, or half a dozen other languages, long dead, but if he does not understand business methods and does not know how to



F. W. GOUGH,
Of the Wisconsin Business College.
Principal of Shorthand and Typewriting Department. He is a teacher of six years' experience, a graduate of the Business Educators' Association of Canada and Pittman and Gregg systems of Shorthand, Chicago; Instructor of Shorthand, Typewriting, Penmanship, Spelling, etc.

apply himself to business, his field of operation is very small.

There was a time when business men were willing to take young men under their supervision and train them for their particular line of work, but the sun has set on that day and is now rising on another day, in which the demand will be for trained young men—young men who are at the present time ready to step into a position and fill it. But you say, every man conducts his business along different lines; that is true, but the underlying principles of business are the same from one end of the world to the other. We can learn to be systematic in our work, accurate in our calculations and also learn the theory of accounts, which never change, no matter what system is used, and when we have learned these things we are then able to make ourselves valuable to someone. When a young man learns how to save time and trouble for his employer he is saving him money and his services are worth a consideration, but until then he is more bother than good. Let us then, not try to keep commercial education in the school ground, but instead let us recognize its value and work harder for its advancement.

This is pre-eminently a practical age. Invention, science and navigation have changed the whole fabric of society, compelling it to discard old and worn-out methods and to adopt those which are best suited to the demands and exigencies of the times. Shorthand has been a potential factor in the development of this remarkable prosperity.

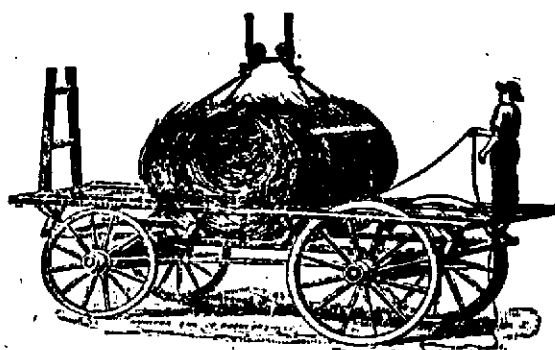
There is no profession, no calling, no business, in which shorthand has not demonstrated its usefulness; in legislative bodies, in the courts of justice, in deliberative assemblies, in the lecture room, the office and the study. But it is chiefly in the business world where it has become most firmly entrenched, and where its value is most widely recognized. No manufacturing or mercantile establishment is complete without it, nor could the ordinary business man of today find it possible to answer the mass of correspondence which every day demands his attention, without the aid of a stenographer. And this wide and universal use of shorthand has created a demand for trained and intelligent men and women which could not be supplied were it not for the many schools which make a specialty of preparing them for this particular work.

The ability to write shorthand at a



W. W. DALE,
Of the Wisconsin Business College.
Principal of Commercial Department. He is a teacher of ten years' experience, a Chartered Accountant and a graduate of the Business Educators' Association of Canada; Instructor of Bookkeeping, Arithmetic, Auditing, Rapid Calculation, Practical English, Business Correspondence, etc. Reasonable speed, say 100 words per minute, can be gained by any intelligent man or woman in six months, and this, with the ability to correct and transcribe his notes, is a sure guarantee against idleness or dependence upon others. To those who are looking for the means of earning a liveli-

The STRICKLER



Hay Carriers,
Hay Forks,
Hay Slings,

STEEL TRACK,

Hooks, Pulleys, Etc.

We Have the Largest Assortment.

Send for Prices and Catalogue.

—ADDRESS—

Rock River Hay Tool Co.

JANESVILLE, - WIS.

WM. E. ARNOLD OPTICIAN

Eight Years Experience.
Glasses of all Kinds Correctly Fitted.
All the latest and best things in Eye Glasses and Spectacles.

With DR. J. P. THORNE,
Room 410 Jackman Bldg. JANESVILLE, WIS.

Strawberry Plants.....

\$2.50 per 100

APPLE TREES

\$5.00 per 100

Northern grown trees are best. We have them by the hundred thousands, grown right here in Rock County.

Come and inspect the Nursery. We guarantee you low prices and fair treatment.

Write for Catalogue of
Nursery Stock.

GEO. J. KELLOGG & SONS
JANESVILLE, WIS.

hood, or who are seeking for opportunities for promotion and advancement in the business world, a knowledge of shorthand would prove of incalculable value. The character of the stenographer's work is such as to bring him into closer touch with the head of the business house or department, and which enables him to obtain a more intimate knowledge of the intricate and inner life of the office, and to learn matters of detail which are denied to others. This is why so many stenographers have found promotion so easy, because the nature of their work is such as to qualify them for higher and more responsible positions. A shorthand education considered from a financial standpoint has often proved to be of more value than a college diploma. Every competent stenographer knows that he is possessed of a knowledge that has a definite and marketable value, and that it will secure for him employment and remuneration at a rate proportionate to his ability. With a knowledge of this "winged art" and a standard typewriter he can travel to the confines of civilization and feel absolutely sure of finding employment. This age has been named an age of specialists. Men are being educated to do one thing and to do that one thing better and more responsible position.

Continued on Page 8.

TOBACCO MEN STATE FACTS.

Continued from Page 5.

sive venture to the packer, owing to the fact that the goods commenced to contract, and thicken as the crop cured in the shed. This process continued until after the goods had gone through the sweat. As a natural result, a very large percentage of the crop was too short and spongy in leaf to make desirable binders. This crop of tobacco throughout the state cost the packers 2 cents per pound more than it was worth. Much of this crop is unsold at the present time, and will have to await its turn for B purposes.

The 1902 crop was the banner crop of the state from a yielders standpoint to the farmer. The acreage was the largest ever grown in the State of Wisconsin. There was somewhere from 48,000 to 50,000 acres grown. This crop was contracted early in the season at prices ranging from 8 to 12½ cents in bundle. The tobacco cured down in shed with bright Boston colors, but like the 1900, quite a percentage of the crop was shed-burn. The crop came through the sweat with good even colors with a small percentage of damage to the upper grades. Some grey and mold being manifest. The shed-burn and filler portions of this crop came out of the sweat in universally damaged condition. The upper grades of the packing sold on their merits at good prices. This crop of tobacco taxed the warehouse capacity of the state to their full extent, and required more patient care to clean and handle than any crop previously grown. On the whole this crop of tobacco proved remunerative to both grower and packer.

The 1903 was grown and harvested under most unfavorable conditions. The natural development of the crop was leafy; the excessive moisture and cold nights had a very damaging effect on the quality of the leaf. A large proportion of the crop was harvested before it had matured with excessive moisture in the plant. The crop as a whole cured down in bad condition in the shed, and has proven a great disappointment to the growers in the state. A portion of this crop was contracted early in the season before harvesting at prices ranging from 8 to 10 cents, but owing to damaged condition when bunched and delivered, much disappointment was experienced by both grower and dealer, and the goods were received with a compromise under original price. A large proportion of the crop was bunched and was sold on its merits early in the winter months, at prices ranging close around 5 cents. One-fourth of the crop is unsold; and dealers are reluctant to buy at any price. The filler portions of this crop are a positive failure, and will never be put in cases.

It will be noted that the highest prices paid for Wisconsin tobacco occurred during the years of 1881, 1883 and 1884. A coincidence in connection with this will be of interest. The 1882 crop being full of shed-burn was sold at export prices, and a large proportion of the crop shipped to Germany. Later on it developed that the sound portion of this crop contained desirable wrappers, and was much in demand for domestic purposes. shipped it back to America, cleaned it up and sold the wrapper portions at 50c and 75c per pound.

In 1884 a few Rock County farmers received Connecticut prices for their crops as follows:

Edwin Hubble.....	6 acres.....	25c per lb. straight
Henry Brace	9 acres.....	18c per lb. straight
Orville Brace	9 acres.....	18c per lb. straight
Captain Miles	8 acres.....	18c per lb. straight
P. T. Powell	7 acres.....	18c per lb. straight
Seth Fisher	20 acres.....	18c per lb. straight

James Mole had 15 acres for which he was offered 25c per lb., and refused to sell; he afterwards sold the wrapper grades at 12c and lost his binders and fillers by rot.

During the last 35 years early sales have averaged the best, nine years out of ten.

Going back 30 years, we find growers of Wisconsin raising all kinds of heavy seed-leaf, known by different names—Valandingham—Pennsylvania seed leaf, Connecticut broad leaf. Sometime about 1877 a seed was introduced known as Spanish tobacco, which was raised as an experiment. This tobacco only yielded 1000 to 1200 pounds per acre, while the coarser leaf grown yielded as high as 2400 pounds per acre. The quality of the Spanish tobacco was evident, and soon came into repute, as being most practical and desirable for Wisconsin growers. One of the first crops grown in the state was shipped East by Frank Pyer of Fulton in order to obtain its actual value. Mr. Pyer received in return a check figured at the rate of 17c per pound, which was turned over to the grower in full. This demonstrated the practicality of growing a pure variety of tobacco.

Present indications point to a reduction of one-fourth of acreage this season. This reduction will be particularly noticeable in Dane and Rock county, as many tobacco growers have contracted to grow Sugar Beets. The past seasons experience in the tobacco business has made the proposition of growing beets appear commendable, and on the whole will prove a blessing to the tobacco industry. Farmers who cannot make a success growing tobacco should turn their attention to beets, sweet-corn, cucumbers and cabbage.

It is safe to predict for the tobacco growers of the state a most prosperous and profitable future. The demand for first class binder stock is increasing. Wisconsin leads as a binder producer, and if the grower succeeds in raising a good desirable crop the present season, prices will be most remunerative. Growers of the state will realize more for the 1904 crop than they have received since 1882, provided the state produces a well finished carefully handled article. Many growers try to raise more acres than they can handle. In fact the tendency has been for years to spread the fertilizer necessary for two or three acres, on double this amount of ground. The practice has caused many farmers to produce 5 cent goods, while the conservative careful growers have received 10 cents and 12 cents for their well matured, well handled crops.

With tobacco as perhaps with no other crop QUALITY and not QUANTITY is what pays. The decreased acreage this year will have a decided tendency to improve our crop. More care will be used; the crop planted will be better fertilized; care and discrimination will be exercised in selecting good seed and healthy plants. With good ground adapted to the growing of tobacco, with sheds already built for handling the crop, there is no reason why there cannot be good money in tobacco.

We bespeak for the tobacco industry of the state a most prosperous future.

FOOD SUPPLY OF MUCH IMPORTANCE

How a Multitude is Fed, and by What Means the Food Is Distributed.

Of great importance always is the question of food supply, and for that reason the wholesale grocery trade of Janesville is a mighty factor in its standing commercially. There is today only one exclusive grocery company in Janesville. It was incorporated June 1st, 1900, with A. Lawson as president, and the number of traveling men have been increased so that there is now a small army of "trade evangelists" carrying to the section within a 200 mile radius the news of Janesville's commercial advantage.

It is a well known fact that although the Janesville Wholesale Grocery Company is not the largest concern of its kind in the state, it is one of the most enterprising. Last month the sales ran something like \$9,000 more than in April of last year, and in a conversation with Mr. Lawson he made the remark that his house would do about one third more business this year than last.

There is a reason for this gigantic gain. It is because the business men in this section are fast learning of the advantages of dealing with a wholesale firm that buys in large quantities. Most any day one can see from 4 to 4 car loads of merchandise being unloaded on the company's siding. From a conservative estimate this firm will save local dealers hundreds of dollars yearly in freight rates, and to firms within a radius of 100 miles at least a savings of 50 per cent is made. Besides this advantage the firm guarantees prompt shipment.

Success has attended the efforts of the Janesville Wholesale Grocery Co. from the very start, and there is nothing to surprise one in this fact for no Janesville firm of today contains harder working or more energetic members.

GREAT OAKS FOR FURNITURE TRADE

From an Acorn to a Polished Table, Takes a Century or Two at Least.

Few people realize that from the acorn to the average oak tree suitable for making furniture requires a growth of from 100 to 200 years. Many of you can look back 50 years and see but little change in the size of the oaks that have been land marks or old friends, and few people place the proper value of such trees on their farms, or their lawns. There are many such grand old trees right here in Janesville and they should be appreciated and preserved. After the lumber is sawn into boards, it is piled in layers with sticks, or boards, between each layer, so that the air has a free circulation, and hastens the drying. This air drying should continue for a year for each one inch in thickness, but this is not always done. The lumber is received by the factories in this semi dry condition, and placed by them in hot air dry kilns, and piled on small cars or trucks with sticks between each layer, and dried in from two to four weeks, according to how dry the lumber was when first put in. These kilns have many small cars holding from 2 to 5000 feet of lumber each, and are called progressively kilns, as the cars move forward towards the discharge, or hottest end, coming in at one end and out of the other, always on wheels to save handling.

The hot air is forced through the lumber by a large fan, which also draws the air from the kiln, forming a continuous circulation of hot air, which is similar to nature's method, but more rapid. When the lumber is green the pores are filled with sap, and when dry the sap is all extracted. The first step in furniture making is the design and this is a very important step as the design is what sells the article. A poor design seldom sells at a profit. After the design comes the patterns, and cutting of the boards to the proper lengths, then through the various machines, from one skilled operator to another, some pieces being handled twenty or more times. After the machine work is completed the hand work commences. The carver to do the carving and the cabinet maker to assemble and put together the work. The finishing comes next, and consumes much time, on account of the slowness of varnish drying. The wood is first stained the proper color to bring out the grain then the pores are filled with a mineral paste, this operation must be well done, to hold up the following coats of varnish. After the varnish is dry the work is rubbed to a smooth surface with pumice stone and water, then again dried, and the final polish put on, with rotten stone, and polish, combined with no little elbow grease. The packing for shipments come last, and also requires no little skill and expense.

WOVEN FENCES TO BE MANUFACTURED

Janesville Barb Wire Works Are Making the Finest Wire Fence Known.

About twenty-two years ago, in a one-story building on South River St. in this city, the manufacture of barb wire, on a small scale was commenced by the Janesville Barb Wire Co. Since that time millions of dollars of their products have been distributed over the west, and their trade has extended to the Pacific coast.

The small building first erected was destroyed by fire, and on this original spot, and on the ground occupied by ten adjoining dwelling houses, which were purchased and removed from time to time, have sprung up the splendid brick manufacturing additions and warehouses of the Company, rendered necessary to accommodate its rapidly increased business.

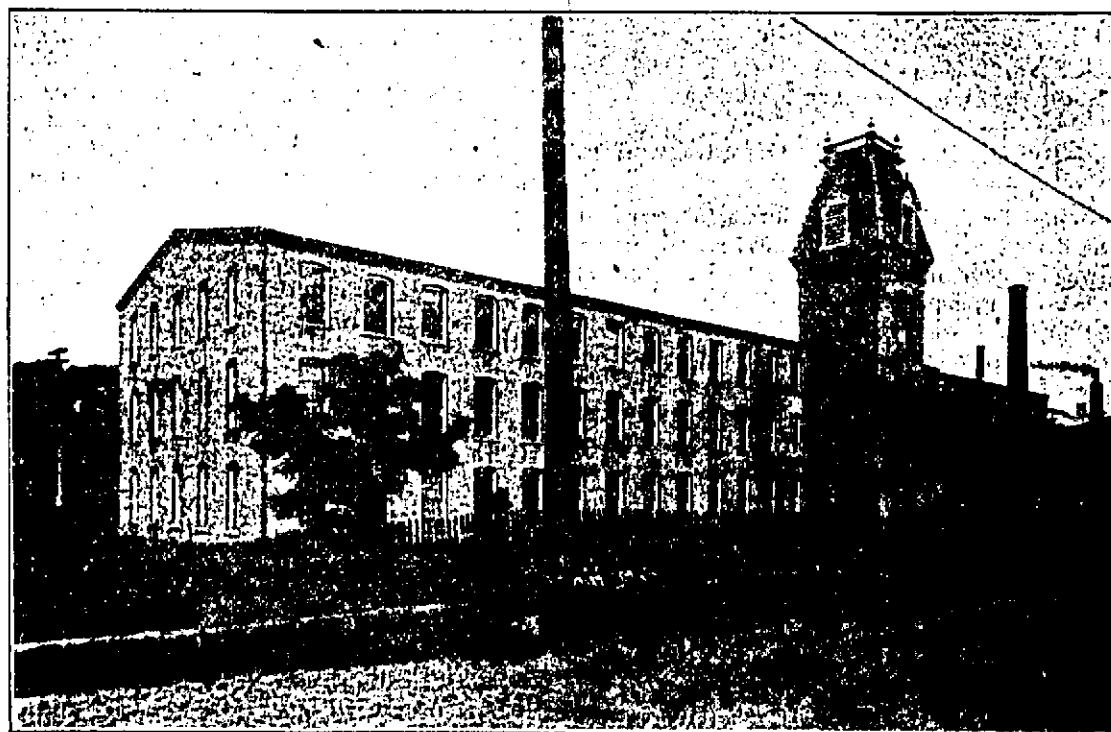
Some years after commencing operations the manufacture of wire nails was taken up, and later on machinery for the manufacture of diamond mesh woven wire fencing was installed. The Company being among the pioneers in the factory made fence business, and introducing this article at hundreds of points where a

woven fence had never been sold, but where it is now one of the most staple articles handled by hardware and implement dealers. An immense business in this line was built up, and the Janesville Barb Wire Co. have long been recognized as one of the largest manufacturers of woven field fencing in the United States. They have warehouses at Lincoln, Neb., and Kansas City, Mo., where large stocks are carried for the convenience of their western trade. The past few years there has been a growing demand for a "square mesh" fence, and the Janesville Company

have been endeavoring to secure a fence of this description that would bear out their reputation for making the "Best" goods. That their new APEX fence, patented Oct. 7th, 1902, will uphold this reputation, and that it is the peer of any "square mesh" fence on the market, is the earnest belief of the Company, which opinion is concurred in by every expert who has examined it. Its points of superiority are apparent and easily demonstrated to any fence user; its principle of construction being different from any fencing ever devised. (See ad. page —).

For the manufacture of this fence, the Company employed the services of some of the most inventive mechanical experts in the U. S., and as a result they have secured rapid automatic machines, which take the wire directly from the coils, and capable of an immense production, enabling the company to market the APEX fences at prices as low as many of the inferior fences are sold for. With the machinery contracted for, and which is now being installed as rapidly as built, the Company expect to have a capacity by Sept. 1st, of 20,000 rolls of woven wire fencing per

day. With the faith and enthusiasm which they have in this fence, and their large and well-established trade, they expect to find no difficulty in marketing this immense product. This fencing will be sold on the exclusive agency plan, to one dealer in a town, and the dealer who is fortunate enough to secure the APEX agency, is certainly to be congratulated. Mr. H. L. McNamara, the well known local hardware dealer, will represent the Company in Janesville, and the attention of fence users is called to this advertisement in this issue.



F. M. MARZLUFF, Pres and Treas.

CEO. H. HANS, Sec'y.

F. M. MARZLUFF CO., Makers of Ladies' Fine Shoes.

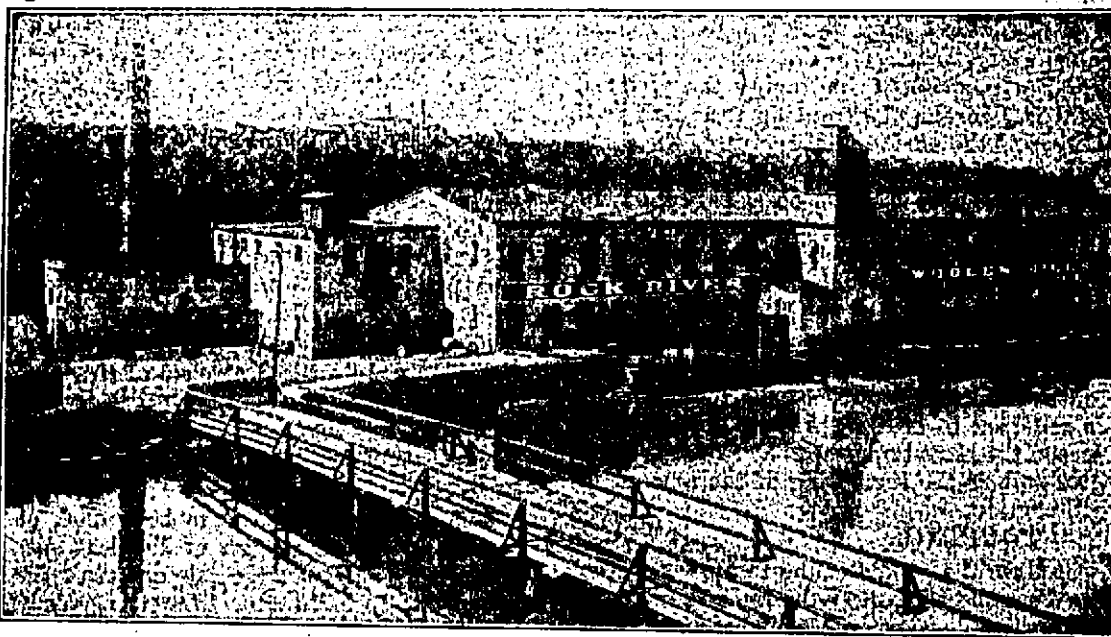
JANESVILLE, WIS., UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Established in 1886. Old Fashioned Honesty. Up-to-Date Methods.

For style, fitting qualities and durability, we stand at the head of our class. We are the only house, practically, in the United States making our grade of Ladies fine shoes exclusively. Consequently we devote all our energies to this line of shoe making.

We are the first concern making Ladies fine shoes, exclusively, in the west. We employ all the methods known to our craft in producing Ladies fine foot wear.

The cost represents our plant, with a capacity of 2000 pairs daily. We are not making that many shoes, but if success follows merit as it should, and the survival of the fittest is practical, there is no doubt but some day we shall work to our full capacity.



---ROCK RIVER WOOLEN MILLS---

Janesville, Wisconsin.

Famous for Superiority in

All Wool Meltons---Our Specialty

CHARLES ELLIS, Secretary.

ARTHUR G. JONES, Superintendent.

JONATHAN ELLIS, Proprietor.

CURTISS & WARNER - - - Selling Agents
Chicago and New York City



Weary Wiggs—Sonnie, d'yer lik e pie?

Jimmie—Oh! yes, sir!

Weary Wiggs—Den run in an' a sk yer ma fer one and I'll give youse a piece.

LONG YEARS OF ACTIVE SERVICE ARE TRACED

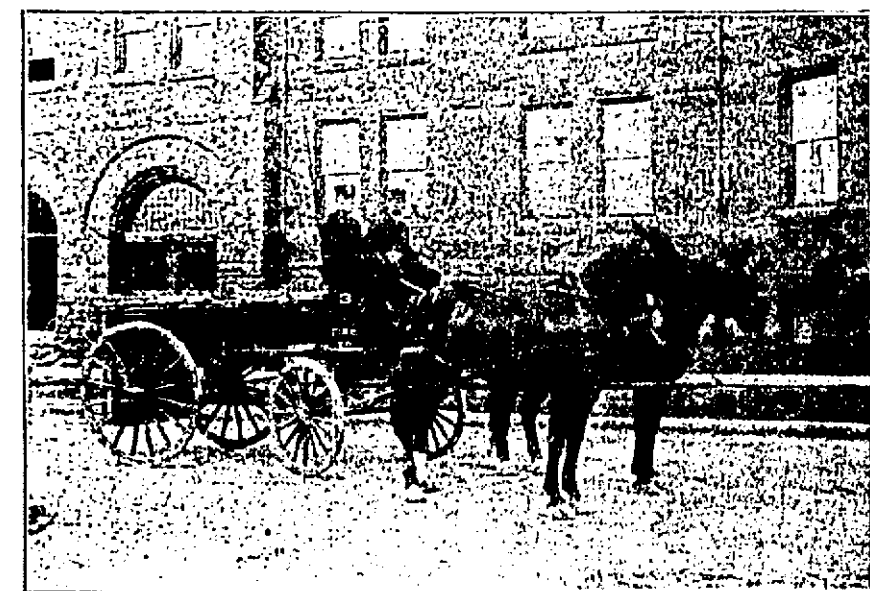
Janesville Fire Department Briefly Traced From Its Origin as a Bucket Brigade.

It is not the intention to write a verbose history of the Fire Department; but a historical sketch, covering a period of over fifty years, must necessarily be brief. It will also be unsatisfactory, when one considers what might be said concerning the many interesting experiences of the men who composed its membership and it would also require the gift of language and enthusiasm of the old time heroes of the Volunteer Fire Department to do justice to these experiences. In 1852 the Janesville Fire Department was first organized, and it was at that time a "bucket brigade" with Robert Christie at its head, and was composed of willing volunteers who did valiant service with buckets and hand pumps to quench the flames that threatened disaster to the village. Under Mr. Christie's administration a home made hook and ladder truck was procured, and for want of a better place it was kept on the bank of the river



EAST SIDE HOSE CARRIAGE.

In the rear of where J. M. Bostwick & Sons dry goods store now stands, in 1853 the Stevens house was burned, and this prompted the common council to take action in purchasing more suitable fire apparatus. It was not, however until June 25, 1855, that two engines of the Button pattern were received. They were shipped by way of the Erie canal and the lakes to Milwaukee, thence by rail to Janesville. In the interim two fire companies had been organized—Rock River Engine Co. No. 1, Water Witch Engine Co. No. 2.—Frank S. Lawrence was elected foreman of No. 1, and William Kemp of No. 2. Gilbert Dolson was elected the first chief engineer of the Janesville Fire Department and under his administration two fire stations for the accommodation of the two hand engines were built on the present site of the present stations. For some years no improvements of importance were made in the department with the exception of the addition of a hook and ladder company, of which J. B. Ruthechild was elected foreman; this company was located in a rented building south of the Bennett Marble works on North Franklin street. In 1856 Ira Austin, Jr., was elected chief engineer, which office he held with credit to himself and the department until 1861, to become a captain in the Elkh Wisconsin volunteers. James Hemming was appointed to fill the vacancy and he was re-elected in 1862. He was succeeded by William M. Hart in 1864; William T. Paul was elected, serving one year; in 1865 he was succeeded by Sylvester Ford, Jr., who served until 1867, when Henry Richards was elected chief. In 1868 James Clark was elected and under his administration two steam fire engines were purchased. In 1869 John R. Hodson became chief engineer, but removed from the city and Randall Williams was appointed to fill vacancy and was re-elected in 1870; he



WEST SIDE HOSE CARRIAGE.

was succeeded by R. P. Young in 1871, he being succeeded in 1872 by James Shearer. In 1873 Colonel W. B. Britton, who had served a part of a term in 1861, was re-elected chief engineer, and served one term, he was re-elected in 1874, and resigned June 24 of the same year. J. W. St. John being appointed July 8 to fill vacancy and was re-elected. In 1875, but resigned to become mayor the following May, and John T. Wilcox was appointed, who was succeeded in 1876 by Peter Gillem, who was followed by H. W. Dewey. R. P. Young who had served one term in 1871, re-elected in 1875; he was succeeded by William Cunningham in 1879. In 1880 R. P. Young was again elected serving until April 22, 1882, when he re-

signed; John Kelley was appointed to fill vacancy. In 1883 Thomas T. Croft was elected chief, but resigned September 3; to become mayor. James Foster was appointed in September 1883, to fill vacancy, and was re-elected in 1884. In 1885 John C. Spencer was elected chief engineer and was re-elected in 1886. Under his administration many improvements in the Fire Department were up to this time all the fire apparatus was drawn by men "holding the drag ropes, and taking the places of the horses of today; this was quickly changed, the old horse carts were disposed of and four-wheeled carriages drawn by horses were procured; horses were hired for services on the engines and drivers were paid to be ready at all times. The membership was reduced to minimum and a part paid "call system" was adopted; contracts were made for an alarm system, which was not placed in operation, however, until the fall

of 1887, and consisted at that time of twenty street boxes, one tower stricker, two indicators and gongs and seven miles of wire. In 1887 Henry Blunk took up the work and did good and valiant service until 1892; during his administration the water works was built and many improvements made in the Fire Department, including the purchase of the aerial ladder and truck. In 1890 Henry C. Klein was appointed city electrician, with detailed supervision over the entire fire alarm system, which position he held with credit to himself and the city. Under his supervision many improvements have been made until today the fire alarm system stands second to none in cities the size of Janesville. Forty street boxes have been added, making a total of sixty in all; one six circuit repeater, one automatic box transmitter—from which any box in the city can be pulled from the central station, making a much needed device for striking telephone alarms.

On April 19, 1897 the membership of the Fire Department was placed under the control of the civil service commission working under the state law, when Dr. J. B. Whiting, Jr., was appointed examining physician. The present board of commissioners consist of George M. McKay, W. B. Jeffris, Thomas S. Nolan and Peter J. Aouat. This board is non-partisan and has the same jurisdiction over the police department, this assures the city of good and intelligent members of these two most important departments of our city government.

Present Equipment.
The present equipment of the Janesville Fire Department consists of two fire stations, with necessary apparatus distributed on both sides of the river; seven horses owned by the city and two by the Fire Police company; the apparatus consists of one aerial truck, one steam engine, No. 2 size; one combination patrol and

SACK BRIGADE OF THE FORMER DAYS

Now the Efficient Fire Police—With Elegant Equipment and Discipline.

BY E. B. HEIMSTREET.

Carefully stored away in the desk of the secretary, is an old leather covered record book with this inscription on the title page: "Records of Janesville Sack Company 1882. On the first page we find the following:

March 18, 1885. Pursuant to a call to the business men of this town, a number met last evening. So many complaints are being made that goods are stolen from houses at time of fires, and property destroyed. It is suggested that we organize as a body with full police power as well as firemen. Barney Eldredge was called to the chair and F. A. Kimball was made secretary. Jed. M. Hazleton offered the following resolution: That a company be formed of twenty, all to be business men of the city, who shall each be provided with a sack to hold small articles, and a lantern. The said company shall have full police powers at all times, and at fires they shall protect and care for property, and shall be called Janesville Sack Company No. 1. Remarks were made by James Richardson, J. R. Penner, E. H. Bennett and others, and a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions.

The next week a well attended meeting was held and by-laws adopted, and twenty business men signed the roll, electing E. H. Bennett as captain and F. A. Kimball secretary. A vigilance committee was appointed and instructed to make short work of any they caught stealing. The committee was 7. H. Bennett, S. W. Smith and Wm. E. Mitchell. A leader committee, whose business was to see that the sacks and lanterns were in good condition after each fire, was appointed, consisting of John J. R. Pease, R. J. Richardson, and J. M. Hazleton. The first motion on the records was offered by W. W. Holden, that smoking in the company rooms be prohibited. This was seconded by Isaac Woodie, that no member chew tobacco or take snuff, the motion was lost. The records for the next six years were filled with witty remarks, and the meetings were well attended. The first change in officers is recorded in 1861, when M. C. Smith, foreman; R. J. Richardson, assistant foreman; J. M. Bostwick, secretary; J. P. Hoyt, treasurer, and I. Woodie, steward. In the minutes of September 2, 1862, we find the following: On motion of S. W. Smith, ten dollars was appropriated for music, and the company to turn out to escort Lieut. Harlow's command to the depot. In 1864 the sacks were done away with, the members watching the goods instead of putting them in sacks. Good work was done by the company in this line for years. Another feature of this company remembered with pleasure by many of the older citizens, were the charity parties given each year, when a fund of from four to six hundred dollars was raised and divided among the poor people of the city each year. In June, 1889, the name was changed to the Janesville Fire Police, and a complete fire wagon and equipments were purchased by the company. Chemical extinguishers and rubber covers were a part of the equipment, and the work done the first year was noticed by the chief engineer in his annual report. "The fire police has in the past year extinguished ten fires and responded to eighteen ambulance calls, and of the twenty-three fires the

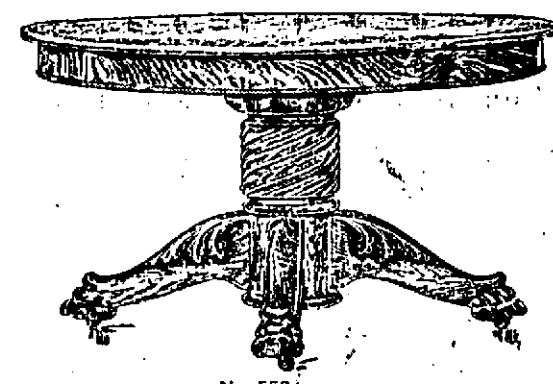
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Hanson - Furniture - Co.

Makers of

Fine and Medium Dining, Library and Reading Tables, Pedestals and Jardiniere Stands from

\$1.25 to \$125.00

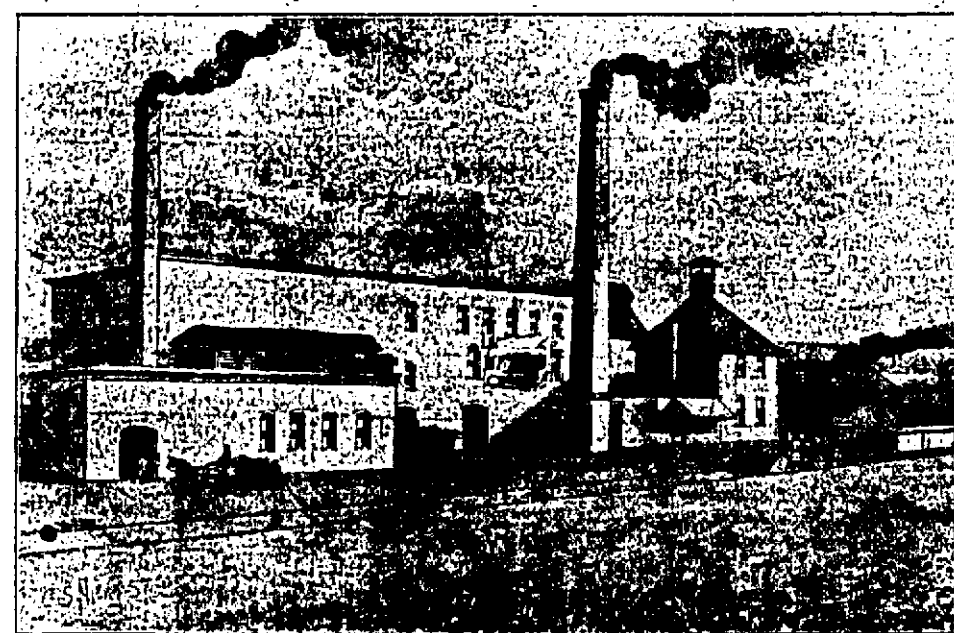


No 553

OUR PEDESTAL TABLES or tables similar to the table shown above are all made with the popular solid or undivided center feature. This style of table now constitutes the bulk of our business and the wise buyer insists on this feature. For sale by

The Leading Dealers in Janesville, in Rock County and in the United States

Hanson Tables have the reputation of being GOOD TABLES. Our name is stamped under each top. If it would not spoil the finish, we would stamp our name ON the top. Factory in Janesville, Wisconsin.



THE CROAK BREWING CO.

A Most Superior Brew—
KNIPP'S
BEER

United States Health Reports Say:

A more superior brew never entered the laboratory of the United States Health Reports, and we bestow heartiest commendation upon it for the following reasons: This beer is absolutely devoid of the slightest trace of adulteration, but upon the other hand, it is composed of the best of malt and the choicest of hops. Its tonic qualities are of the highest and it can be used with the greatest benefit and satisfaction by old and young. Its use can conscientiously be prescribed by the physician with the certainty that a better, purer, or more wholesome beverage could not possibly be found. Taken altogether, it offers a thoroughly first-class beer made from the best materials and manufactured under the newest approved modern sanitary process. It is this combination of excellence and worth which earns for it the official and editorial endorsement of the United States Health Reports."

...Hence "Knipp's" is the Beer You Want...

NONE ARE BETTER

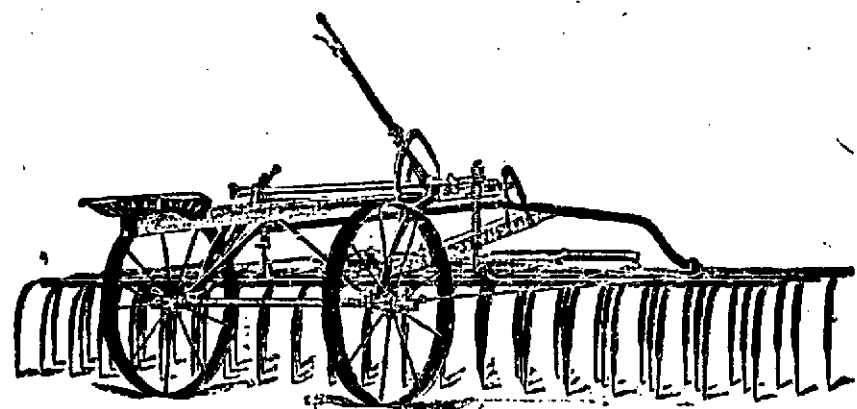
DEMAND "KNIPP'S"--ACCEPT NO OTHER

CROAK BREWING CO.

North River Street,

Janesville, Wisconsin.

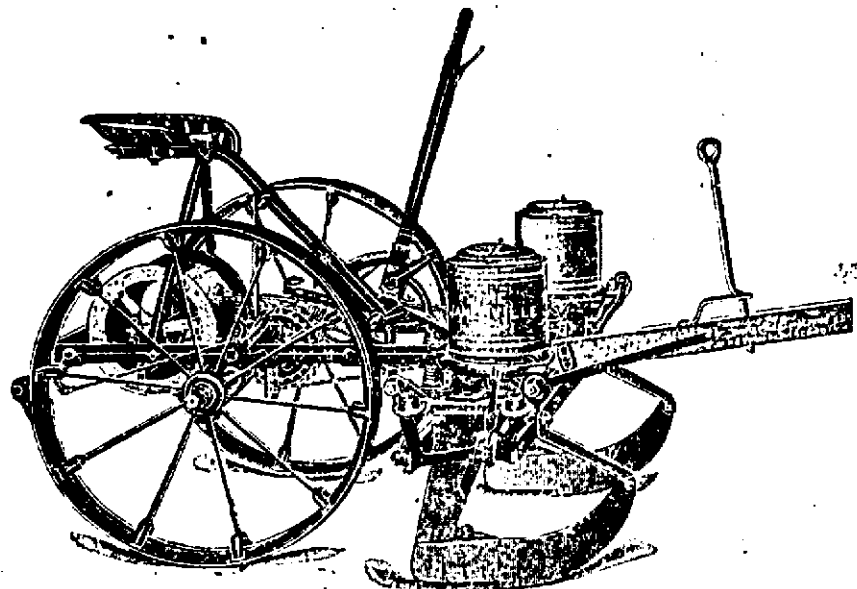
A Few of the Many Implements We Manufacture



Hallock's "Success" Weeder—For Two Horses.
Works 12 feet

To Sugar Beet Growers.

We wish to say that the use of the One Horse Hallock Weeder will reduce the cost of cultivation more than one-half. Come in and let us explain it to you. The Two Horse Hallock Weeder has no equal as a Corn Cultivator.

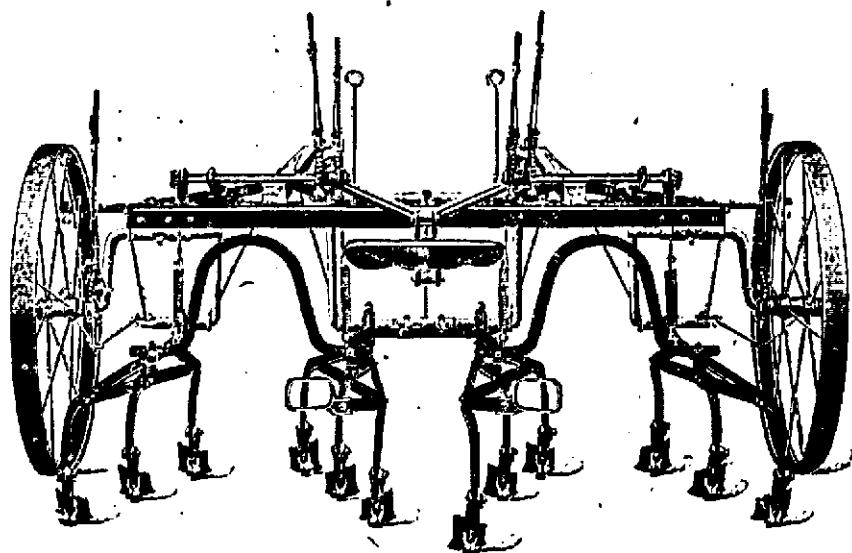


Janesville Hill and Drill Drop Planter No. 1

The only Planter on the market that has both the Edge and Flat Drop Seed Plates. It takes but a minute to change from a hill to a drill drop.

WE MAKE

Janesville Walking Plows, Janesville 2 Row Cultivators
Reliance Sulky Plows, Janesville Disk Cultivators,
Reliance Gang Plows, Budlong Disk Harrows,
Janesville Riding Listers, Janesville Spading Harrows,
Janesville Corn Planters, Janesville Lever Harrows,
Crown Walking Cultivators, Hallock Weeders,
Bobolink Riding Cultivators, Broadcast Seeders,
Bower City Cultivators, Crown Mowers.

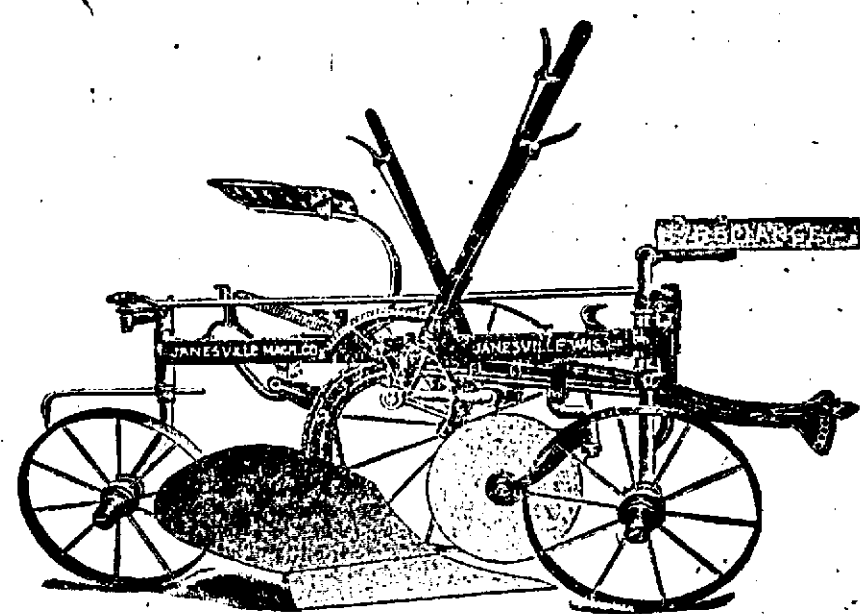


Janesville Two Row Cultivator

We place on the market a new two row Cultivator, after having satisfied ourselves this style of a Cultivator was practical, by spending one season in experimenting and perfecting a machine, as is always our custom in bringing out any new implement. The two row saves money by doing twice the work of a single row cultivator with only one-third more power.

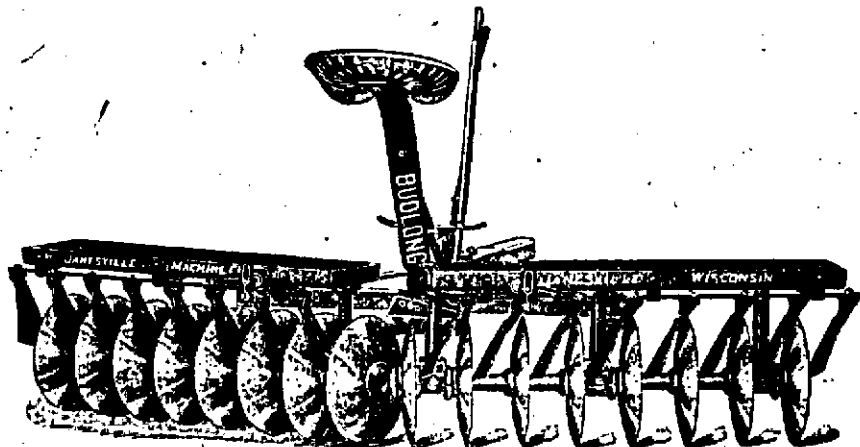
Our Agents in Rock County

Bower City Implement Co., Janesville, Wis.
Henry Ebbott, Edgerton, Wis.
John Evans & Son, Evansville, Wis.
J. B. Searles & Son, Brodhead, Wis.
H. N. Wagley, Orfordville, Wis.
D. P. Nichols, Beloit, Wis.
John Waldiman, Lima Center, Wis.



The Reliance Sulky Plow

One of the chief advantages of the Reliance Plow is its light draft. It will positively draw lighter than any walking plow made, doing the same amount of work. This is not a matter of statement but a fact demonstrated again and again by the Dynamometer. These tests made by competent men show that our sulky or gang plows will cut one or two full-sized furrows with less draft than a walking plow doing the same amount of work.



Budlong Disk Harrow No. 4

The Budlong Disk Harrow was one of the first of its class to be placed on the market. Year by year it has been successful and year by year improvements have been devised and adopted by us. As a harrow it is frameless. The cross bar are the pole make all the frame necessary. As connections and not rigid the gangs have flexible movement and work easily in all kinds of soil.

THE JANESVILLE MACHINE COMPANY.

SACK BRIGADE OF THE FORMER DAYS

Continued from Page 7.

past year, the fire police put out nearly fifty per cent. In 1889, when Jos. H. Doe was captain, the company was divided into four squads and all had special places and duties assigned them at fires. In the fall of 1902 it was seen that the old wagon was giving out and a committee was appointed to secure a new one. It was expected to expend about twelve hundred dollars for a new outfit. A number of plans and styles were submitted, but when the Chicago Fire Extinguisher Co. came with a proposition to build a wagon different from anything in the country, all steel, box and gear, with a perfect chemical engine, the offer was accepted, at a price double what was first talked of, the wagon costing twenty-one hundred and fifty dollars, but it is complete in every respect, and with it the company is doing splendid work. To sum up, the Janesville fire police is the only company of its kind in the United States; a full chemical equipment and patrol wagon with an outfit costing over three thousand dollars, twenty business men who give their time free, night or day, to work at fires, two drivers, paid men. All this is private property. The charter members of the Sack Company living are J. M. Hostwick, R. J. Richardson and E. Richardson, all being honorary members of the fire police. The veteran active member is E. H. Helmstreet, who has been a member since 1875, and secretary of the company for the past twenty-nine years. The present officers and members are:

Officers.
Ed. L. Carpenter, 1st lieutenant.
E. H. Helmstreet, secretary.
S. C. Burnham, treasurer.
Geo. D. Simpson, steward.

Membership.
E. B. Helmstreet, druggist, 1875; Chas. Atwood, ice dealer, 1880; S. C. Burnham, jeweler, 1881; Robt. M. Hostwick, dry goods, 1888; Chas. D. Stevens, grocer, 1889; W. P. Sayles, jeweler, 1889; Fred L. Clemens, lumber, 1890; G. M. McKay, lumber, 1890; W. H. Palmer, physician, 1890; J. B. Whiting, Jr., physician, 1890; Fred Shelton, hardware, 1891; S. B. Hedges, tobacco dealer, 1891; E. D. Roberts, veterinary surgeon, 1896; Geo. D. Simpson, dry goods, 1896; I. P. Wortendyke, superintendent Gas Co., 1897; Frank Farnsworth, physician, 1898; Geo. Sutherland, lawyer, 1899; W. A. Farmer, Gas company, 1903; Ed. L. Carpenter, Electric Light Co., 1903; C. C. Crippin, manager American Express Co., 1904.

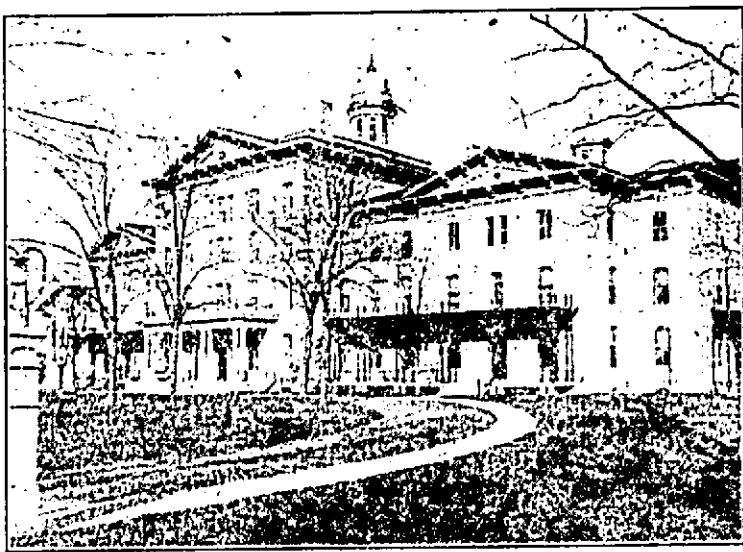
WHAT BENEFITS CAN BE DERIVED

Continued From Page 5.
thing well. The cry of the business world today is for men who are expert in one particular branch of industry or knowledge. The exigencies of trade are such that it must have men who are thorough. It is willing to pay good salaries to those who are competent, but it will not tolerate mediocrity or incompetency. In no

profession is this more strongly emphasized than it is in the shorthand profession. When a stenographer presents himself for employment at the office of a business man, he must have no doubts as to his ability to do the work required. There is no time to wait for growth and development in his case; he must not only be prepared to take dictation upon an endless variety of subjects, but must, at

mystic line on the paper." No young man or woman can make a mistake in learning phonography whether they intend to use it as a profession or not, and the time is coming when no education will be considered complete without a knowledge of it.

The best in education is always the



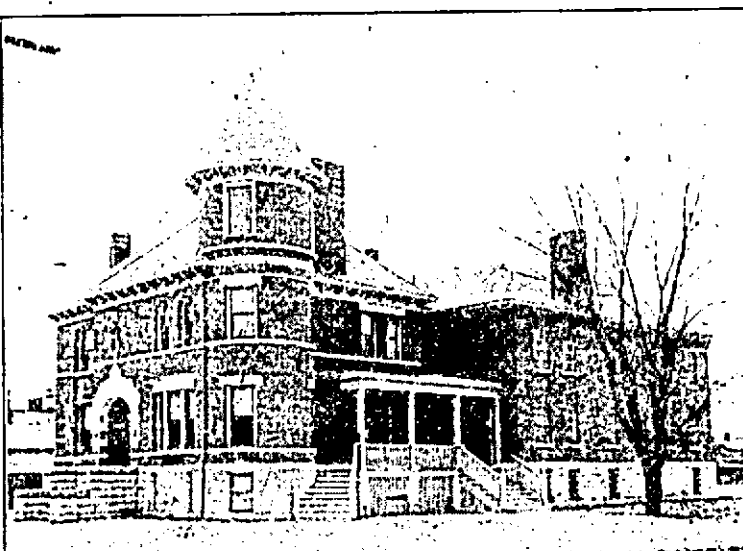
STATE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

so, be able to transcribe it into intelligent longhand.

Who can estimate the intellectual advantages resulting from such a training. It disciplines the mind, makes it alert, able to grasp and apply ideas and facts. Trace for a single moment the operations of the mind in the mere act of taking dicta-

tion. The writer must recall to his memory the sign for the word which he has heard the proper sign having suggested itself to his mind; a communication is made from the brain to the fingers, which, obedient to the will and trained perhaps to the nicest accuracy of form, rapidly traces the

cheapest. The Wisconsin Business College supplies you with the best. Highest Inhabited Place. The highest inhabited place in the world is the Buddhist monastery of Tachen in Tibet, which is situated about 17,000 feet above sea level.



ROCK COUNTY JAIL.

tion. "The writer must recall to his memory the sign for the word which he has heard the proper sign having suggested itself to his mind; a communication is made from the brain to the fingers, which, obedient to the will and trained perhaps to the nicest accuracy of form, rapidly traces the

Suicide Comparisons. Half a century ago five times as many men committed suicide as women. Now the proportion is two and a half to one. The number of suicides among children is increasing rapidly.

COOK WITH GAS

Our new schedule of prices is now in effect, thus making gas the most economical fuel on the market

PRICE OF GAS

On and after May 1st, 1904, the price of Gas will be \$1.50 per thousand cubic feet with the following

DISCOUNTS

Per 1000 Cu. Ft.	Feet Per Month	Price
10c off for	2000 or over, making	\$1.40
20c off for	4000 or over, making	1.30
25c off for	6000 or over, making	1.25
30c off for	10000 or over, making	1.20

NEW GAS LIGHT CO.
JANESVILLE, WIS.

The Gazette Gives All the News all the Time.

Latest Fads and Fancies for Women



DETAILS OF COLLAR AND SLEEVE

BY MISS MANHATTAN.

From Paris comes a novelty that could have been conceived by no other mind than that of a Frenchman or French woman. It is a veritable stroke of genius, comprising as it does the good points of a cape with all its bad features eliminated. The novelty is a happy combination of a cape and coat so designed that it can be either one or the other at a moment's notice and without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer in making the change. The great disadvantage to a cape is its lack of covering for the arms. When a wrap of any weight is necessary the arms require covering quite as much as the rest of the figure and a cape, no matter how long and voluminous it may be, never protects the arms on a breezy day.

The new cape-coat which has just emerged from the dressmakers in Paris is made of soft black taffeta and lined with white. When laid out perfectly flat the shape of the garment seems almost oval, with a circular piece cut out of the corner for the neck and a straight opening running from here to the circumference. This part is slashed off down the front and the outer edge of the oval is cut straight across at that point which is really the bottom of the front. A clever woman could copy the pattern from the photograph, which shows the entire outline of the cape, and the details of the trimming could easily be followed from the other illustrations. Even if you don't want to make it yourself the suggestions are excellent for the dressmaker to follow and who can make as many variations of the model as she chooses.

For the whole garment it requires about five yards of the French taffeta and an equal number of white satin for the lining. Trimmings depend upon individual taste, for they may be elaborate or quite simple without spoiling the charm of the wrap.

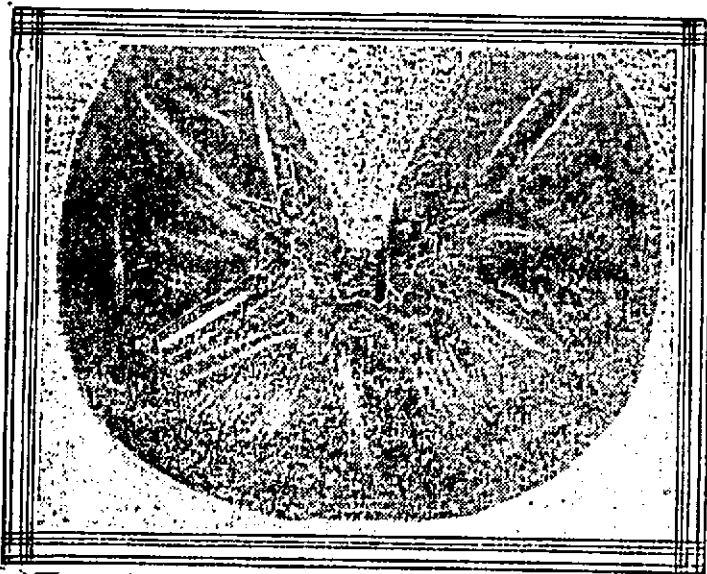
The great feature of the cape-coat is the arrangement of the sleeves, whereby the arms can be thrust through vertical slits made in the sides of the cape for this purpose, or they may be held inside, in which case the cape will look very much like any loose circular wrap. There is a collar that rises high at the back and curves down in front to meet the line of the cape. This part is overlaid with a black silk passementerie that continues on over the shoulders and across the back to simulate a yoke. This particular cape had a dark green tulle foundation for the yoke and collar, which made an effective background for the black trimming. Down the fronts and around the entire bottom of the cape were four rows of curious machine stitching executed so that on the under side only a fine black line showed, while the upper thread was of heavy green silk. By using a certain machine attachment this upper thread was made to run along like a rope stitch.

Outlining the yoke and running either side of the two vertical slits was an application of inch-wide braid of a flat and plain design. Around the yoke it was put on in deep curves and the intersections were drawn in to points, but elsewhere the trimming was quite flat. The lining, as I mentioned before, was plain white satin with a white and black passementerie extending down the inside of the fronts of the cape and around the inner part of the collar.

So far the garment is not unlike many others cut on about the same lines, but the novel part is found in the sleeves and the miraculous way in which they transform the simple little cape into a very smart coat. The sleeves are full ones of black taffeta put upon a lining of white shows on the inner seam, where the black silk is let loose from the cuff to the shoulder. It is turned back with a hem and over the white satin is sewed a strip of passementerie to match that which runs down the inside of the fronts. The fullness of the rather bouffant sleeves is gathered into moderately deep cuffs, which are wide enough to hold three or four bands of black braid over green tulle and at the hand they are finished with a frill of creamy lace. The sleeves are fastened to the inside of the cape at the upper point of the slit which comes well over the shoulder. When the arms are not thrust through these openings a very smart appearance is given the wrap by having the cape turned back just a trifle to disclose the arms. The effect is not at all bad, for everything about the wrap is beautifully finished so that it could be worn inside out if one chose to.

There is only one fastening to the front and this consists of a single hook and eye over which is closed a very thin fancy silk frow. No other trimming is needed here.

The variations that could be played upon this model are innumerable. For seashore wear blue cloth lined with scarlet would be stunning, and for such use the additional sleeves, com-



THE CAPE COAT SPREAD OUT



HOW THE ARM IS SLIPPED THROUGH



WEARING THE SLEEVE

the raincoat or the opera wrap. It has its rare qualities and, besides, is so bought ready made, the fashionable so very sensible and serviceable.

Now that suits of ordinary wool can woman elects to have her spring and summer costumes made of very novel weaves which come only in imported fabrics or else to have them of some of the very expensive silks. The point of the very smart Tailor effects are best suited to it on account of its weight, for this particular weave of pongee is by no means thin.

TO RESTORE THIN EYEBROWS.
The nervous rash of modern society tortors for the thinning of the eyebrows and lashes among fashionable women. A physician should be first consulted, so that the general system can be restored, but a good local application to the eyebrows and lashes must assist the doctor's science. A good wash may be made from one ounce of glycerine, two ounces of violet water and one dram of powdered quinine. Mix thoroughly and apply with a small fine brush. Great care must be taken to prevent the tonic from getting into the eyes, as it would result in a painful inflammation.

A CHATELAINE TRINKET.

To supersede the vanity case there has appeared another little novelty

that has enough sentiment about it to give it the approval of both sexes, especially as it seems designed for the purpose of offering a secure place in which to carry a sweetheart's picture. These cases look like small cigarette holders. They are oblong and have a fitting at the top that resembles the stem of a watch. Gunmetal cases are trimmed with gold rings and stems, by which the case is opened, to show a divided interior, in which there is a small rectangular mirror, trimmed with gold, and on the opposite side an oval frame for a picture. It is an ingenious way to conceal the face of a dear one, and it gives such an excellent chance for a woman to take a hasty peep at her own reflection while ostensibly gazing at the picture on the other side.

THE FOX-BROWN GIRL.

Clad all in that beautiful new shade which, for want of a better condition from the French, is styled "fox brown," a girl made something of a stir on Fifth avenue the first warm

springlike day we had. From the crown of her head to the tip of her dainty walking pumps she was a symphony in this beautiful, but trying, shade of yellow brown. Her hat was a straw that exactly matched the glint of golden brown of her hair and reflected the tone of her costume. A fluffy eon feather was its only trimming. Her coat and walking skirt were made of Clifton taffeta and even the linings of the sleeves were veiled in fox brown chiffon frills. Glimpses of pretty little feet encased in silken hose and soft brown leather pumps that showed considerable of the hostelry, as pumps do. The blouse she wore with this costume was white, and so were her gloves, but with this exception there wasn't the sign of any color but fox brown.

He—Do you think you can learn to love me?
She—I'll tell you when I've seen the engagement ring.—Princeton Tiger.

Many folks are busy making trouble for other people. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is busy making people happy, by making them well. 35 cents. Smith's Drug Store.

T. P. BURNS' Gigantic Removal Sale NOW ON.

After purchasing nearly fifty thousand dollars' worth of new spring merchandise we have decided to move from our present location and propose to unload every dollar's worth of goods now in our store before doing so, at some price. It is seldom that an opportunity of this kind presents itself to obtain new reasonable goods right in the beginning of the season at such ridiculously low prices as we will make at this sale. It is generally understood that we are going to move and there can be no doubt of the positiveness of this sale. Our new spring stock consists of all the best brands of

Domestics
Dress Goods
Silks
Wash Goods
Muslin Underwear
Ladies' and Children's Underwear
Gents' Furnishings
Carpets, Curtains, Rugs,
Linoleum and Matting

Shirt Waists
Suits, Jackets, Skirts

All Ladies' Tailor Made Suits at half price.

All Ladies' Shirt Waist Suits at a reduction of one-third.

Ladies' Silk Cloaks at half price.

All Ladies' Covert Jack-ets at a reduction of one-third.

All Ladies' Walking Skirts at a reduction of one-fourth.

All Ladies' Dress Skirts at a reduction of one-fourth.

All Ladies' Wrappers at a reduction of one-fourth.

All Ladies' Underskirts and Drop Skirts at a reduction of one-fourth.

Bottom Notch --Prices--

25 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, carried over from last season, formerly at \$8.00 to \$12.00. To Close at

\$2.39

75 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, formerly sold at \$15.00 to \$18.00. To Close at

\$4.78

35 Ladies' Tailor Made Suits, formerly sold at \$18.00 to \$25.00. To Close at

\$6.83

Our store has always enjoyed a large trade from people who buy first class merchandise at money saving prices. Our stock is so large that it would be impossible for us to give you a description of the goods offered and quote reduced prices of the same. Suffice it to say that there is not an article or piece of goods offered in any first class dry goods store that you will not find here, and everything is marked at quick selling prices. Supply all your wants as soon as possible as first purchasers get the best selection.

T. P. BURNS'
Janesville, Wis.

NATION HONORS MEN WHO FOUGHT FOR THE UNION

A Noble Band of Fast Disappearing Heroes...Noreross for Department Commander.

It was soon after the war of 1861-65 that the organization of the Grand Army of the Republic was called into being, the idea being first suggested by General John A. Logan. The movement spread rapidly throughout the entire North and Janesville was one of the first of the Wisconsin cities to have a branch established within its borders. It was on October 21, 1881, that W. H. Sargent Post, with forty-two members, was inaugurated. The Post took its name from Lieut. W. H. Sargent of the Eighth Wisconsin who was killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16th, 1864.

The First Officers.
Of the charter members fifteen are still alive and twelve have died. The first officers were:
Commander—S. C. Cobb.
Sr. Vice Commander—T. T. Croft.
Sr. Vice Commander—H. R. Hill.
Quartermaster—J. C. Metcalf.
Surgeon—Dr. Henry Palmer.
Chaplain—S. J. M. Putnam.
Officer of the Day—W. T. Brayton.
Adjutant—H. A. Smith.
Sergeant Major—R. W. King.



CAPT. PHINEY NOREROSS.
Q. M. Sergeant—Jerome Howland.
Officer of the Guard—C. M. Rikor.
Mustered in 328 Members.

Since the organization of the Post three hundred and twenty-eight veterans have been mustered in. The present membership is two hundred and seventy. Pleasant rooms are maintained in the Carle Block and there is always a good attendance at the semi-monthly meetings. Could the walls speak, they would tell many a rare story of heroism and battle field—and better than either, of deeds of loving kindness planned within their confines. Many an old soldier's heart beats brighter because of the sunshine that has been scattered through the instrumentality of this association.

For Department Commander.
At the coming encampment W. H. Sargent Post will present as a candidate for the office of Department Commander of Wisconsin, the name of Capt. Phiney Noreross, the first man from Rock county and the first man from the state university to enlist in the war for the union. It was on

April 16, 1861, that Capt. Noreross, then a freshman at the university, joined the Governor's Guards at Madison in response to the call of President Lincoln for 75,000 troops to serve three months. With the organization of the 1st Wisconsin Infantry the Guards became Company K and were commanded by Capt. Lucia Fairchild. The regiment saw no fighting save at the battle of Falling Waters. Mr. Noreross returned to the university in the early fall but soon thereafter went to Milton and there raised the company known in the war records as Company K, 13th Wisconsin Infantry, of which he was elected captain. He served until his enlistment expired in November, 1864.

The Present Officers.
The present officers of W. H. Sargent Post are:
Commander—Robert Scott.
Sr. Vice Commander—Ellas Heller.
Sr. Vice Commander—George Viney.
Quartermaster—J. L. Bear.
Surgeon—H. Tocherman.
Chaplain—Wm. Morrison.
Officer of the Day—C. J. Schottel.
Adjutant—C. D. Child.
Sergeant Major—C. T. Sheppard.
Q. M. Sergeant—J. McIntyre.
Officer of the Guard—M. E. Mouroun.

Woman's Relief Corps.
W. H. Sargent Corps No. 21, is an auxiliary of the Grand Army Post, and is composed of loyal women who give their best efforts to charity and similar work. The local organization has achieved an enviable reputation throughout the length and breadth of the state for the character and scope of the work accomplished by it, and W. H. Sargent Post is justly proud of its auxiliary. It was organized on April 21, 1885, with a membership of twenty-one. The first officers were:
President—Mrs. Ellen Van Buren.
Sr. Vice President—Mrs. Rhoda Pelton.
Jr. Vice President—Miss Ella Willis.
Secretary—Mrs. Rosa Fenton.
Chaplain—Miss Minnie Moore.
Conductor—Mrs. Jennette B. Day.
Asst. Conductor—Mrs. Savina Jervis.

Guard—Mrs. Maggie Baker.
Guard—Mrs. Maggie Baker.
Asst. Guard—Mrs. Elizabeth Hill.

Sixty-One Members.
The order has enjoyed a healthy growth since its inception. Six have died since its organization and there are now sixty-one members on the roll. The present officers are:
President—Mrs. Helen Wray.
Sr. Vice President—Mrs. Victoria Potter.
Jr. Vice President—Mrs. Florence Spencer.

Secretary—Mrs. Thilo Gifford.
Treasurer—Miss Ella Willis.
Chaplain—Mrs. Agnes Corson.
Conductor—Mrs. Carrie Glen.
Asst. Conductor—Mrs. Ida Brown.
Guard—Mrs. Florence Watson.
Asst. Guard—Mrs. C. F. Penny.
Patriotic Instructor—Mrs. Ada Kimberley.

Press Correspondent—Mrs. Martha James.
Color Bearers:
No. 1—Mrs. Ella Gifford.
No. 2—Mrs. Ellen Nichols.
No. 3—Mrs. Geo. Slater.
No. 4—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
Musicalian—Miss Ida Pascoe.

ST. CROIX COUNTY IS VERY FERTILE

Rich Lands Are To Be Found In This Section of the State at Present.

The native who has never left the haunts of Southern Wisconsin has a pleasant surprise in store for him when he does journey northward to the city of Hudson and St. Croix County.

The fertile, beautiful country of this part of Northern Wisconsin is a revelation to the person who has an idea that all of the good land is in the southern part of the state. As a matter of fact the soil is as rich as any in the state, vouchered for by the statement of Geo. McKerron, State Supt. of Wisconsin Farmer's Institutes, he says:
"After careful examination of St. Croix county, I have been fully convinced that in location and soil it is one of the best agricultural counties in the state."

Dean W. A. Henry also states:
"It is an old county and one of the finest."

The farms in this county are large, the buildings on them substantial and modern, showing that prosperity is prevalent and also that energy and thrift have been the means of bringing fortune to the majority. The fact that improved lands are priced at \$50 to \$80 per acre makes it profitable for the person of moderate means, but with plenty of push to accumulate a snug holding within a comparatively short time.

James A. Frear and Alexander Turner of the Frear-Turner Land & Abstract Co. of Hudson have probably had as much or more to do with land transfers in St. Croix county in recent years than any other individuals or firm in that section, and they are well posted on the various conditions which have made the district one of the leaders not only of the state but of the Northwest. They are constantly selling lands in this territory and have many choice pieces for prospective buyers.

On inquiry regarding the various interesting features of St. Croix county and as to why the lands were selling rapidly, Mr. Turner stated:
"We are as you see, within 20 miles of St. Paul and Minneapolis, and 140 miles of Duluth and Superior, on two great trunk lines of railways, the C. St. P. M. & O. or C. & N. W. R'y and Wisconsin Central Railway. This gives us an excellent

market for all farm products. The population of St. Croix county is largely American, and as before stated are well to do people.

"We have many thriving towns and villages, while no county in the state is better equipped with excellent schools and churches of all denominations, and it is an ideal locality for a person who wants only the best, for a farm home. 'Tis better to buy even the poorest farm in a good country than the best in a poor country.' Lands are selling from 25 to 50 per cent cheaper than in Rock county, with a soil and climate equally as rich. This fact, is because St. Croix county has for years been farmed for grain and land is selling for grain prices.

"To a stock farmer they are worth much more. The soil and markets, both for grain and dairy products are equal to, or better than, anything in Southern Wisconsin. Our best lands are worth just as much as the best there and the poorer ditto. By selling in Rock and buying in St. Croix, with equal land the mortgage can be killed and income remain equal, while the same money will buy twice the land and double the income."

Scott & Sherman of Janesville are the local representatives for Frear & Turner, and will be pleased to furnish information.

Attend the school where business is taught as business is done, Wisconsin Business College.

Dr. C. Pusheck of 1619 Diversey Boulevard, Chicago, receives many hundreds of letters written out of gratitude bearing testimony of the wonderful curative powers of his Push-kuro. The following is a sample of the many letters received daily:

Haledon, N. J., 4 Belmont Ave.
Our son was suffering for a long time from bowel trouble. We employed the most expensive physician and tried a large number of remedies, but our son found no relief. We happened one day to read of some of Dr. Pusheck's wonderful cures, and wrote to him. He gave us valuable advice and sent us medicines. From almost the first moment we could see a great improvement in the condition of our boy. He could eat again, and his whole system seemed to undergo a change. In other words, he was made a new boy. From his sickness of six years' duration our boy was cured at a very small expense, and we most willingly add our testimony to the wonderful power of Push-kuro. Mr. Walter and Family.
Write to the Doctor at once for the free illustrated booklet.

NORTHERN LANDS ARE PROFITABLE

Rich Farming Lands Are Now Placed on the Market at Cheap Rates.

Twenty five years ago no one could have said that the lands surrounding Janesville would be worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre, but it has reached that figure and today some of the owners of these high priced farms are looking toward the north central part of the state for cheaper lands with which to reap the benefit of another big advance. There are lands in the northern part of the state in quality that are fully the equal of any land in Rock County and such lands can be had for prices ranging from \$7 to \$15.00 per acre. The Interior Land Co. of this city, composed of citizens here, own 14,000 acres of some of the choicest land in the state and are offering it for sale either in small lots of 40-80 or 120 acres, or in round lots of 1,000 to 3,000 acres.

These lands are all located along the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Are choice hardwood lands on which there is timber enough to pay for the land and the clearing of it. There are stands on these lands some very choice timber such as birch, maple, basswood, hemlock, elm, etc. It is all well watered, with splendid streams and some very fine lakes nearby where there is excellent fishing and hunting thus making an ideal place for a home.

At first thought it would seem that the northern part of the state was no place for a farm but when one stops to consider the fact that Dakota, and Manitoba lands are selling from \$7 to \$15.00 per acre and are thousands of miles away from the market it will be seen that these lands in the north central part of the state are not very far away after all. Particularly the lands of the Interior Land Co. which lie along the Chicago & Northwestern railway, in Lincoln, Langlade and Oneida counties, only 300 miles from Chicago, about 100 miles from Minneapolis, such as Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, and Green Bay and others, 200 miles from St. Paul and Minneapolis. About 100 miles from the iron and copper country. It will be seen that they are close to the very best markets in the west.

These lands are now being rapidly taken up by settlers and investors who have faith in the future Wisconsin and in particular of this territory which is only for the first time becoming known. Stock raisers from the west even are buying this land as the most desirable land to be had for stock raising because of the immense crops of hay grain, grasses and vegetables that can be grown there. It is an ideal stock and dairy country and grows the finest timothy hay and clover of any locality in the United States. The abundance of pure, fresh water is another feature that makes it very desirable for a cattle and dairy section.

When you stop to consider that 200 acres of this land can be had for a price averaging about \$1500 to \$2,000 it will be seen that it does not require a very heavy investment to enable one to get a good sized farm. On larger amounts of land the Interior Land Co. will make special prices and would be pleased to give prospective buyers full detailed information. Their office is No. 9 North River street, where maps, pamphlets and photographs can be had of the

property and as this is the time of year when there are large numbers of buyers investigating this sort of property if you are interested it would be well to call immediately and see what they have to offer.

The wealthy farmers of Illinois Indiana and Ohio are becoming interested in these lands as are also the farmers of New York state and the New England states where farms are poor and worn out. It is an ideal place for a man with a little money to obtain a first class farm that will yield more per acre than 16 acres of land in Rock County. When you stop to consider the fact that this soil in the northern part of the state has the accumulated decayed vegetation of centuries and is exceedingly fertile, you will readily see why it will produce so much. As an investment feature it is highly desirable because the opportunities for the advance in value are far greater than any land in Rock county simply because Rock county farm lands are now at the top notch and the advance if any will be slight whereas these lands in the northern part of the state are very low in price and the opportunity for advance is great.

Beside that, the very fact that settlers are locating there and improving their farms putting up splendid buildings is an additional reason why the price will advance. Heretofore these lands have been held by a large number of companies, land speculators, etc., who have kept them out of the market but now as they are being opened up and the people come to recognize that they are valuable it will take but a short period of time for them to increase to two and three times their present value and it is not at all improbable that it will be long before they are worth 5 to 7 times their present value.

Undoubtedly you have friends who have made investments in this territory or you have heard of others who have made investments who are of the opinion that this will be as fine farming land and dairy land as any portion of the state. In fact eminent authorities on this subject, such as Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard, of St. Atkinson, Wis., professors in both the agricultural schools of the University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota have made statements of this effect and they have only done so after careful investigation.

Now is the time to buy. Later the opportunity for profit may not be as good. At any rate no one can gainsay that it is a safe investment, far safer than putting money into stocks and bonds whose return is very light, better than putting money into a savings bank because the return is very small and it is just as safe because the land cannot burn up or be stolen. If you are interested enough in this matter to inquire of the Interior Land Company we can give you full detailed information regarding these lands and it will be worth your while.

In seeking a good commercial school remember the Wisconsin Business College.

J. L. TREAT
REAL ESTATE AND
INSURANCE BROKER
PROPERTY BARGAINS
Only Best Insurance
Companies
JANESVILLE, WIS.

GRAIN... HEADQUARTERS

Janesville and Beloit.
F. A. SPOON & CO.

Elevators at both points,
feed mill at Beloit.

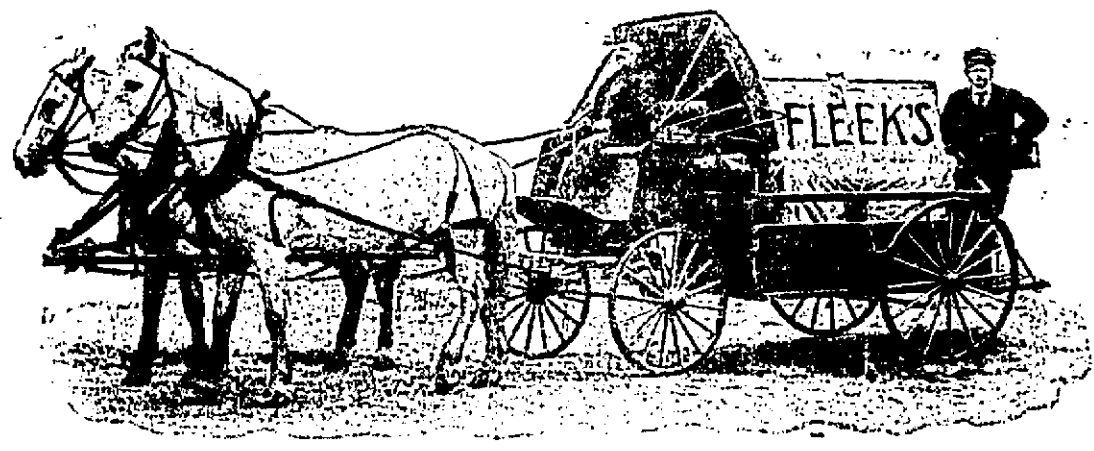
The best equipped grain buyers in Southern Wisconsin. Direct connection with the largest buyers in the Northwest gives us every advantage in the market. We have every facility for the convenience of the seller in the delivery of his product both at Janesville and Beloit. The fact that we secure the major share of grain brought to these markets is evidence of our ability to handle your trade. We solicit the business of every grower in our territory and can guarantee satisfactory dealings.

F. A. SPOON & CO.,
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We Wholesale all kinds of Feed.

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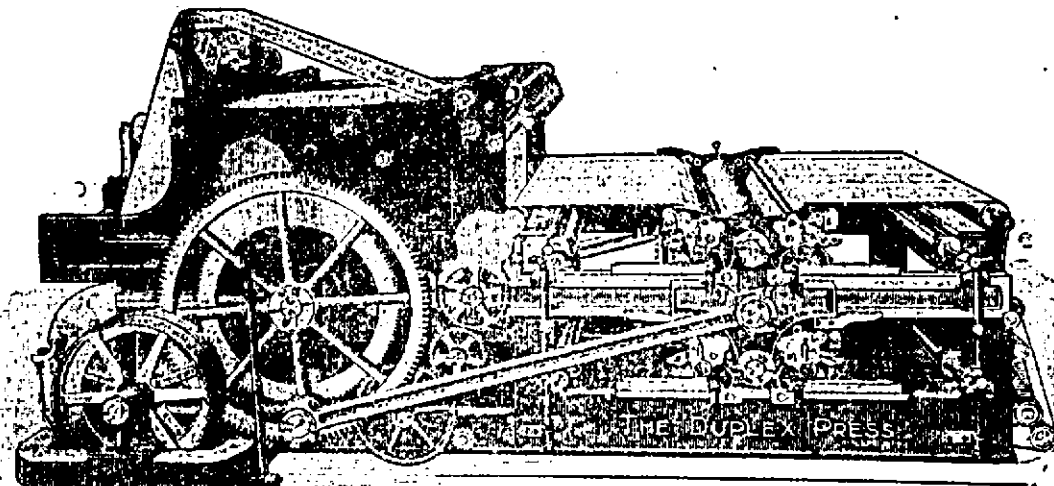
Largest Stock of Pianos, Organs and Musical Merchandise in Southern Wisconsin. Long time and easy payments on all Piano Sales. Statuary and Picture Framing, Novelties of all kinds. WRITE FOR PIANO CATALOGUE.

The GAZETTE

A Modern Newspaper.

There is not a city in the Northwest the size of Janesville that sends forth a newspaper the equal of the Gazette.
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It's News Service Is Modern



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Its general appearance and character denotes that it comes from a modern, up-to-date, wide-awake community.

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Nor will be spared to keep it in the fore front of progress. It is first, last, and all the time for Janesville, Rock County, and its institutions.

If you live within the borders of the Gazette's realm and are not a subscriber, don't let another day pass without becoming a regular patron. Price by carrier in the city of Janesville, 50c per month; \$1.25 three months, if paid in advance; on Rural Routes in Rock county, \$1.50 for 6 months, in advance; \$3 per year.

Send your name and address today. Your interests and ours are one.

GAZETTE - PRINTING - CO.

Janesville, Wis.

If you want good Working Clothing --good Overalls, good Work Shirts, ask your dealer for the Janesville make. Every garment fully guaranteed not to rip.

JANESVILLE CLOTHING CO.

JUBILEE PLANNED WILL BE VERY ELABORATE

The Inauguration of President Van Hise and Half Century of Establishment Come Together.

The preparations, now nearing completion, for the celebration of the jubilee of the University of Wisconsin, the fiftieth anniversary of its establishment in 1848, indicate that it will be an event of importance not only to those interested in education but to the people of the whole state. The jubilee is to be held during the first week in June and besides the semi-centennial celebration, and usual commencement exercises and the inauguration of President Van Hise, will include many class reunions as well as the alumni banquet, all of which will be of particular interest to former students. The occasion will be one that will bring to this city not only a large number of alumni of the university and citizens of the state, but also many representatives of the largest colleges and universities all over the United States, as well as delegates from a number of European universities. The committee on arrangements for the celebration is now engaged in raising \$20,000 as a guarantee fund with which to provide for the various features of the jubilee, some of which are to be the striking of a bronze medal in commemoration of the occasion, and the publication of a series of volumes that shall embody the results of the original research in letters and science that has been carried on by university professors during the last few years. One friend of the university has subscribed \$1,000, and other subscriptions are now being solicited from alumni and others interested in the university, to raise the amount required to insure the success of the celebration.

Reunions of Alumni.

The program for the exercises which are to begin on Sunday, June 6, and to extend through Thursday, June 9, is varied and interesting one, including as it does both the social functions and spectacular features incident to such a celebration, and a series of addresses by a number of distinguished men who have been prominently identified with higher educational interests of the country. The greater part of two days will be devoted to alumni meetings which will include the alumni association meeting and alumni banquet on Monday; class and society reunions and dinners on Wednesday afternoon and evening; and the alumni reception and ball on Thursday evening.

President Bascom to Speak.

The exercises on Sunday will consist of services in the morning in which addresses will be delivered by well known clergymen who are alumni of the university. In the afternoon the baccalaureate address will be delivered in armory hall by Professor John Bascom, who was president of the university for thirteen years of the most important years of its history, from 1874 to 1887, and whose great personality left its impress on the hearts and minds of all the students who came in contact with him. As this may be the last opportunity that the alumni will have to greet President Bascom, the occasion will be a memorable one.

Alumni Day.

Monday of jubilee week is to be devoted to the alumni who, from reports thus far received, will return to their alma matres in much larger numbers than any previous occasion in the history of the university. The list of graduates of the university during the first half century of its existence shows a total of over 5,000 alumni, and it is expected that the reunions of all the classes and the alumni banquet will be attended by a considerable proportion of this number. The morning will be devoted to the informal gathering of alumni. The annual meeting of the Alumni association will be held in the afternoon. In the evening the alumni banquet will be served in armory hall, at which it is the plan to have as large a number of prominent alumni as possible respond to toasts. A reception will be given in the afternoon by President Van Hise to the delegates and official guests of the university. The spectacular feature of Monday's festivities will be a torch light procession by 2,000 undergraduates. The procession after traversing a line of march extending from the university, around the capitol and through the principal streets of the city, will return to the lower campus where will be held the pipe of peace ceremony, which has always been a unique feature of the commencement exercises. For a score of years each senior class on the evening of class day has bared around the monster bonfire on the lower campus, going class yell, slinging college songs as it gathers for the last time as a class, and after smoking the great pipe of peace decorated with the ribbons of each class during all these years has handed it down to the junior class its successor the following year.

Inaugural Exercises.

On Tuesday President Van Hise will be formally inaugurated president of the university. The inaugural ceremonies will include an address presenting the greetings of the other American universities presented by President William Ransley Harper of the University of Chicago. Governor La Follette, 79, on behalf of the state of Wisconsin will welcome his old classmate to the presidency; Prof. Frederick J. Turner, '81, will respond on behalf of the faculty; Superintendent of Public Instruction C. P. Cary will welcome the new president to the public school system of the state; Congressman John J. Esch, '82, will represent the alumni, and Eben R. Minahan, '05, will speak for the students. The formal installation exercises will close with the inaugural address by President Van Hise. After the exercises in the morning a buffet luncheon will be served on the spacious terrace of the

library. A reception will be given in the evening by President and Mrs. Van Hise at their home on Langdon street in connection with which will be presented the most brilliant spectacle of the whole celebration, a Venetian water fete on Lake Mendota.

Semi-Centennial Day.

Wednesday is to be celebrated as semi-centennial day and on that occasion will be emphasized the origin and development of the state university idea as exemplified in the history and growth of the University of Wisconsin and sister institutions. In connection with these semi-centennial exercises an address of congratulation on behalf of the American universities will be delivered by President Daniel C. Gilman, formerly of the Johns Hopkins university, now president of the Carnegie Institution of Research. Short addresses extending the felicitations of sister state universities of the far west, the south, and the middle west will be delivered by President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, President Jesse of the University of Missouri, and President Cyrus Northrup of the University of Minnesota. One of the principal addresses of the occasion will be that on "The State University" by President James H. Angell, of the University of Michigan. A university dinner in armory hall to be followed by a number of toasts responded to by prominent delegates of other universities and foreign guests of the occasion is to be another pleasant and interesting part of the semi-centennial day. The afternoon will be devoted to class reunions, preparations for which were begun by most of the classes several months ago. The evening is to be given over to the reunions of alumni and undergraduate members of literary societies, fraternities, musical, social, dramatic and other clubs and associations.

The exercises of commencement will be held on Thursday in armory hall when the bachelor's degree will be conferred on 375 members of the graduating class. The degree of doctor of philosophy will be given to some twenty graduate students who have been pursuing advanced research work for several years past in the graduate school of the university. As a fitting part of the jubilee celebration, the honorary degree of doctor of laws will be conferred upon thirty prominent guests who are distinguished for their achievements in various fields of activity. The exercises of the week will close on Thursday evening with the alumni reception and ball to be given in armory hall, an occasion which will bring back to many an alumnus the happy memories of the undergraduate days.

Jubilee Publications.

In connection with the jubilee it is proposed to publish a series of volumes embodying the results of research in pure and applied science, and in letters, that has been carried on by the members of the university faculty during the past decade. As a permanent record of the results of scholarship in scientific, literary, historical, and economic investigation that is being carried on by the university professors, this series of publications, in many respects, will be one of the most important results of the semi-centennial celebration. While the desirability of the proposed publications is unquestioned, the final arrangements for carrying out the undertaking have been delayed by the financial conditions of the university. Although the subscriptions received from the alumni and others interested in the university have been liberal, the arrangement committee of the jubilee has been compelled to postpone final decision in the matter of the publication of this series of jubilee volumes, until the amount of the guarantee fund warrants the undertaking.

The plans for the series at present formulated by the board of presidents provides for a set of ten volumes of some four hundred pages each. The material which is already in sight is more than sufficient to fill a series of this kind and if the financial conditions are favorable, it is probable that the series will be increased to fifteen volumes. Like the anniversary publication issued recently in connection with similar occasions at Yale university and the University of Chicago, the proposed jubilee volumes will include both the results of recent investigation now published for the first time, and summaries of important pieces of research work, some of the details of which have already appeared in short papers from time to time. The subject matter of these articles will be of the widest range, from geology and chemistry to history and economics, and from agriculture and engineering to philology and literary criticism.

Results of Research.

During the last ten years investigation and research have been carried on by a considerable portion of the university faculty, the results of some of which have attracted attention both in academic circles, and in the industrial, commercial and technical world. In a number of instances the results have not been published in full as yet, and hence will be available for the jubilee volumes. The list of contributions and their subjects includes the following: President Van Hise, our formation; Professor Hubcock, a new theory of the nature of matter and energy; Professor R. T. Ely, the theory of monopoly and its history; Professor Paul Reinsch, international politics; Professor B. H. Meyer, railroad transportation; Professor E. T. Owen, the relation of thought and language; Professor W. F. Gliese, literary criticism; Professor Louis Kahlenberg, the nature of solutions; Professor Victor Lenth, tellurium and tellurides; Professor A. Trowbridge, a substitute

for the coherer in wireless telegraphy, Dean Turneaure, Professors Jackson, Swenson and Hargess, engineering; F. J. Turner, history of the west; Professors Russell and Hubcock, the curing of cheese, and Professor W. A. Henry, practical agriculture. It is estimated that the edition as at present planned will involve a cost of not less than \$10,000 only a portion of which could be defrayed by sale of the volumes. While the sum is not a large one when compared with that expended for similar purposes by other institutions of corresponding rank, the fact that the university has not often made appeals for endowment or similar funds from the alumni and citizens of the state generally, makes it more difficult to determine in advance how liberal will be the response. If the plans can be carried out successfully as the result of such support, however, this series of volumes will mark an important epoch in the history of scholarship in the university.

To Strike a Medal.

In commemoration of the semi-centennial it has been decided to strike a medal of appropriate design, copies of which will be presented to all the American and foreign universities officially represented at the jubilee. The medal which will be about two and a half inches in diameter, will be of bronze and will bear an appropriate inscription. The design is now being prepared by Mr. Adolph Brenner, the well known New York artist and designer, who has recently executed a number of similar commissions.

Will Mark a New Era.

While all the details of the celebration are not as yet completed, the favorable response with which the efforts of the arrangement committee have met and the acceptance of invitations that have been received from alumni and the universities of this country and those abroad indicate that the jubilee will be a brilliant success and that it will mark the beginning of a new era in the history of the university.

Thorough instructions by skilled teachers at the Wisconsin Business College.

MATRIMONY MADE EXTREMELY EASY

Salvation Army Enters the Field to Aid Loving Couples Without Money.

The most remarkable of all innovations yet introduced by the Salvation Army is one which is in effect a "first aid to matrimony" bureau, says a New York dispatch. Through this bureau couples that wish to marry can get a four-room flat for \$10, the bridegroom can get a wedding suit for \$1 and the bride obtain a "trousseau" for the same amount. The "first aid to matrimony" bureau is an important part of the regularly organized work of the army's industrial home. It is there that Cupid's assaults on the heart are robbed of terror by placing within the reach of the poorest of wounded ones a means of living together. And what is true of the institution located in Hall's kitchen is also true of the two Salvation army industrial homes in Brooklyn, and the fifty others scattered throughout the country.

They Are Favored Customers.

The work of fitting out brides and bridegrooms is made possible by the Salvation army's system of collecting cast off clothing, furniture and household goods from the homes of the wealthy and well-to-do. These collections fall within the province of the industrial homes. At the one in Hall's kitchen a large furniture van and large single horse wagons are maintained for the purpose of collecting all the clothing, furniture, and household goods that are cast off, which are held in stock at the homes, where they are sold at auction, and the furniture and household goods are placed on sale at definitely fixed prices in two stores, which have been opened for this object.

At the homes and at both of the stores brides and bridegrooms are favored customers. They do not have to attend the auctions to obtain clothing, and at the stores they get the pick of such furniture as there is on hand.

Complete Outfit for a Dollar.

One dollar entitles the bridegroom to a presentable suit of clothes, a stout pair of shoes, a decent hat, and all the white shirts and underclothing that he needs. For \$1 the bride usually gets a silk or satin dress, and once given the form of some woman in high-life and is little the worse for wear, shoes and a hat or bonnet that is carefully selected as most becoming, and all the underclothing that she needs. Then comes the payment of \$10 and a visit to one of the stores, where the young couple apply themselves with enthusiasm to the task of fitting up their home.

A parlor suit, a bedroom suit, and a dining room suit, kitchen utensils, beddings, dishes, carpets, and a few pictures are included in the price, \$10.

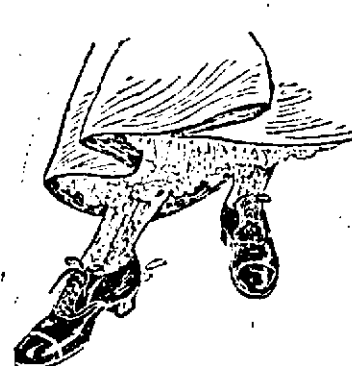
Local leaders of the Salvation army in Janesville do not think that a branch office will be established in Janesville, but that the order refers directly to the city branches of the work where hundreds and thousands of people are yearly cared for.

Low Rate Excursion Tickets to Springfield, Ill.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold June 4, 5 and 6 with favorable return limits, account of Annual Convention Travelers' Protective Association of America. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y. Excursion Tickets to County Field Meet at Woodstock, Ill. Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates June 2 and 3. Limited to return until June 5, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

To California

Via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line. Two solid fast trains through California daily. The Overland Limited (electric lighted throughout) less than three days en route, leaves Chicago, 8:00 p. m. Another fast train leaves Chicago, 11:35 p. m. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.



The biggest value giving shoe house in Southern Wisconsin.

D.J. Luby & Co.

Another Extraordinary Purchase of Seasonable Goods.



Made by this ENTERPRISING STORE for SPOT CASH to an EM-BARRASSED EASTERN MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE SHOES makes possible the VERY LOW FIGURES we quote you on an ASSORTMENT of the NATTIEST and most SPRIGHTLY SUMMER FASHIONS yet shown.



WOMEN'S..
75c, \$1.00, \$1.75, \$1.75

You can find a choice of styles here that under ordinary circumstances retail at \$1.25 to \$2.50. THIS MEANS MONEY FOR YOU. These are not a "Factory damaged" or in any way impaired, but CRISP, CLEAN FOOT-WEAR, fresh from the makers.



WOMEN'S..
\$1.85, \$1.98, \$2.48, \$2.65

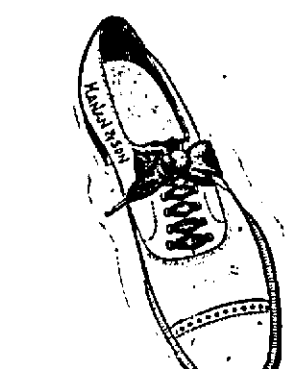
FASCINATING Dainty Styles for JUST NOW, such as PATENT COLT, IDEAL KID, TAN and SURPASS KID, the styles you can't find anywhere at prices less than \$2.50 to \$3.50.



MEN'S
We will stake our reputation on it. That at.

\$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

We are fifty cents to one dollar cheaper on our MEN'S OXFORDS than any of our competitors. We want it to be DISTINCTLY UNDERSTOOD that all of the goods in this great money saving sale are strictly the kind YOU WANT TO-DAY.



D.J. Luby & Co.
Opposite First National Bank.

GREATER JANESVILLE

In coming through Rockford the other day, I was particularly impressed with the fact that manufacturing industries were scattered all through the city, and extended clear out around the outskirts.

I noted that these factories were busy also that several were being enlarged.

I also observed that there were a good many houses being built. In conversation with two or three of the business men there, I was told that it was almost impossible to rent a house of any kind, that more houses were in course of construction now than at any time in the history of the city, that many of them were rented before they were completed.

I was also informed, that the population of Rockford was increasing rapidly, more rapidly in fact than at any time in the city's history.

The town has an air of prosperity, which is invigorating, to say the least.

To be sure, Rockford has one more line of railroad than has Janesville but both outgoing and incoming rates are practically the same, and the distance from Chicago is the same.

The land around Rockford is certainly no more productive than that around Janesville, in fact, I understand does not produce on the average as much in dollars and cents per acre.

Janesville has everything needed in the way of good factory sites. Reasonable taxation, banking facilities, public buildings, schools, churches, etc., to make an ideal manufacturing center.

The only reason I could give for Janesville being behind Rockford was because Rockford had in some way outstripped Janesville, in securing manufacturing industries.

To be sure, Janesville has some excellent manufacturing industries and in the past two years several new ones have been added to the list, chief among which is the Beet Sugar Factory, which has recently been secured.

The citizens of Janesville and those of the surrounding country, should be congratulated upon having secured this factory. To be sure the amount of labor employed in a sugar factory is small compared with the size and cost of the plant, and the value of the product manufactured, but their busy time occurs when some of the other factories are running light, and they can give employment to many who might otherwise be idle.

In the aggregate, the Beet Sugar factory will pay out a large amount in wages, and a much larger amount to the farmers for raw material, beets.

But Janesville has room for a great many more manufacturing industries and she should have them, and to rapidly increase her population and importance must have them.

We have a Business Men's Association whose officers are doing what they can with the limited means at hand, to bring new industries here. But it seems to me that ways and means should be devised for advertising Janesville throughout the country at large, as an ideal location for manufacturers. Judicious advertising in manufacturing trade papers would be an excellent way to secure the attention of those desiring new locations.

Not long ago, I noticed an advertisement of a Michigan city in a magazine, soliciting correspondence from manufacturers who were contemplating a new location, or others who might be interested in locating new industries.

Out of curiosity, I answered this advertisement, and was agreeably surprised at the convincing and well gotten up matter that came to me, as well as the vigorous way in which my inquiry was followed up.

I was not interested, but had I been, that city would have received very careful consideration.

The center of manufacturing of the United States is moving rapidly westward, new industries are constantly springing up, factories now located in the East, are moving west, and now is the time for Janesville to make hay, so to speak.

What is needed is to attract the attention of those interested in new locations to Janesville.

This city has been very liberal with bonuses in the past, but there is a limit to bonuses. It is no doubt desirable, and in some cases necessary to turnish sites, but beyond that it is very seldom either necessary or desirable to go.

Very careful investigation should be made of every new industry offered, and if it savors of a "hot air" proposition, it should be turned down and its promoters given to understand that the city wants only industries having merit, and with a reasonable outlook for good, solid growth.

I believe that with a fund for the liberal advertising of Janesville as an ideal manufacturing center, a supply of attractive literature provided, setting forth in a convincing manner the advantages of this city as a manufacturing center, with which to answer inquiries received, and arrangements made for providing sites for desirable factories, Janesville would have a boom in new industries such as it has never had before.

A well defined policy along the lines suggested, with vigorous following up, would bring results, which I feel sure would highly satisfy every body concerned.

Every new factory employing from 50 to 200 men or women helps every citizen in the place, increases the value of real estate, and materially helps in the building of the city.

Let half a dozen such plants be located here in the next year and you would find no "for rent" signs. New houses would be in demand, labor would be in demand, and every line of business in the city would be appreciably benefited.

It seems to me that more enthusiasm should be worked up along the lines suggested above. Every citizen and taxpayer of this city, should be interested and contribute liberally in time and money to help along a movement of this kind.

Why not have here a city of 25,000 or 30,000 instead of 10,000, a Greater Janesville?

All that is necessary to bring about this desirable result within the next five years is the earnest and well directed efforts, not of a few, but of all of the citizens of Janesville.

G. F. BELKNAP, Mgr. Lough Shado Corporation.

Paper Box Factory

New Machinery and thoroughly up to date. Make all kinds of Standard Cartons and everything in the Special Box Line, to order. Send for prices or call at factory in Bicknell Hardware Building, Cor. Academy and Wall Streets.

ALBERT NOTT, Prop.
JANESVILLE, WIS.

Art Development...

Is Very Marked. & &

The love for art in all things is developing. This is particularly noticeable in printing matter.

We find that the very people who ten years or more ago were satisfied with any dabby, sneaky, tarry kind of printed matter—anything—the ugliest types, the worst conglomeration of arrangement, so long as it was black on white paper, are the best judges and the most particular people today. You know differently now—we do anyway.

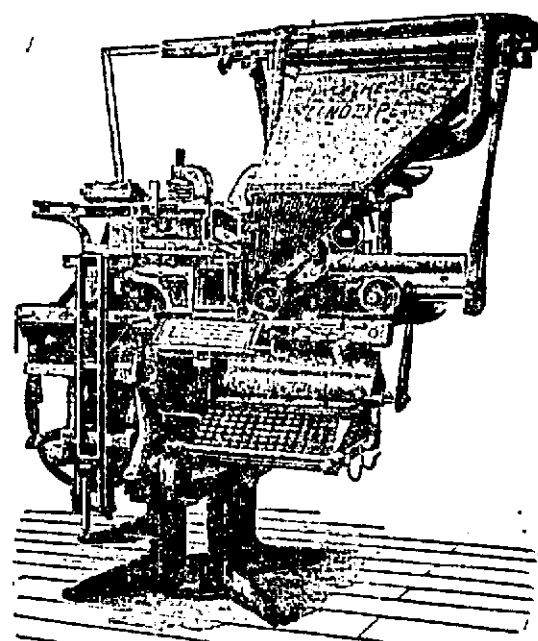
It is a question of harmony of

Color, Typeography and Paper that stamp approval on your Printed Matter.

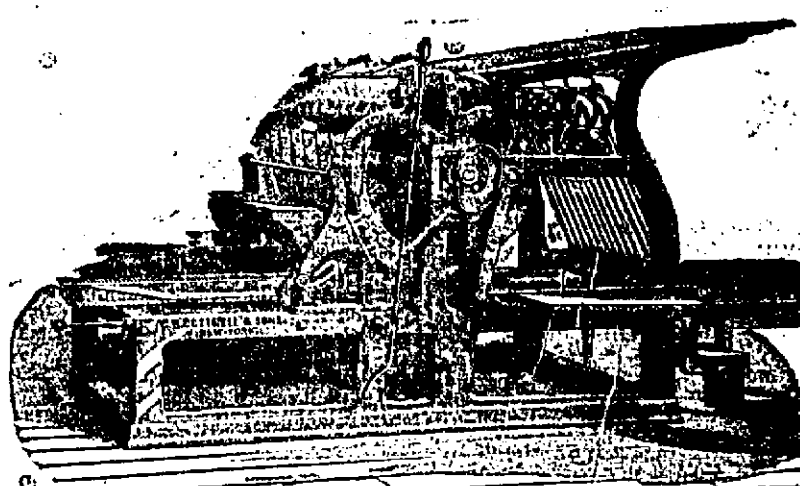
Whether a card, letter head, hand bill, folder, booklet, or catalogue, the artistic sense has been educated to demand that which is tasteful.

We all develop with the times, if we are progressive.

The Printing Department of the Gazette is Progressive.



It has developed and is growing more and more with the advance of the printer's art. We cleaned out long ago the ugly types; threw out old ideas; brought together material, machinery and men of advanced ideas and tastes into one union of harmony.



The simple piece of type execution receives the care that satisfies the man of artistic tastes, the same as the intricate two and three color runs.

Proof of good work in the samples of printed matter of every description which are here to see. We guarantee the same grade of work which comes from the best establishments any where and at the same time save some of the expenditure to you. We want to figure on any and all classes of printing and can assure you of an interesting estimate.

Address, Department of Printing, THE JANSVILLE DAILY GAZETTE

GAZETTE PRINTING CO.

Janesville, Wis.

HEALTH PARK FOR THE INVALID

WONDERFUL WORK BEING DONE
BY THE ASSOCIATION.

WHAT IS NOW ACCOMPLISHED

How the Obstacles Are Met and Overcome by the Men in Charge of the Work.

It is now twelve years since a Wisconsin country doctor, single handed and alone, began the first crusade against the great white plague in this country. He was obscure as the average village doctor is, he was a climate cured victim of tuberculosis of many years standing. He knew to his own satisfaction that the majority of the victims of the worldwide scourge might be rescued and saved through an organized movement, and in 1891 we observe this thinking village practitioner in the great metropolis of Chicago enlisting influential physicians to take the initiative steps toward such a crusade. Within sixty days after reaching Chicago the first move was made to incorporate a nonpartisan charitable organization which was given the name of "The American Health Resort Association," which was chartered under laws of Ill.

The Wisconsin doctor was appointed one of the two special commissioners, whose first duty was to travel and ascertain all data possible along the line of climatic changes that might in the future be available of using in the treatment and cure of tuberculosis in this country.

The following April (1892) in the city of Boston, Mass. The American Invalid Aid Society was organized under the laws of that state. Then began a more practical crusade against our common foe by furnishing the most reliable information by the Medical profession and through the public press to dispense such knowledge to the people and especially to the victims of the dread disease. Our Wisconsin doctor was elected and served as the first secretary of this Society. During the next six years there were several hundred victims of the scourge who received aid through this Society, and by this lend-a-hand procedure proof was established that by a wise use of climatic cure for consumption, more than ninety per cent of the victims who entered their health.

As an outgrowth of this Society in Boston, came the State Hospital for consumptives at Rutland, Mass. In a state where the death rate is recorded to be an average of five thousand annually from this one disease, there surely was great need of establishing an active crusade against its ravages. But without violating to criticism methods on which to conduct such a warfare I will be pardoned if I suggest that it needs the greatest, and most wise and practical use of money in order to bring the best results; notwithstanding it has cost nearly or quite double to what it ought to cost to restore to health a victim of tuberculosis in Mass., fact remains that large per cent of good was obtained in that great Commonwealth. It is through others that we may learn lessons of wisdom, then if we will, improve on methods of economy. In the Massachusetts Hospital for consumptives the victim is put at the expenditure of four dollars (\$4) per week to have a trial of being a semi-independent individual, for it costs \$8 per capita per week and the state pays half that sum. This ought not to be, for on a farm of 200 acres the selected victims who are admitted there should have an opportunity to earn their part of living while the process of catching health is going on, at the same time the farm is constantly growing more and more productive, until the institution becomes self-supporting, and reaches a point where at least ninety per cent of the beneficiaries shall be restored to health. The plan which is now being pursued in Wisconsin by those who have made a special study of the rescue and cure of such helpless victims, it is surely gratifying to note the progress this country is making in all parts of the country. To one less optimistic than the first agitator along this line, the work or fight, would long ago have been abandoned, but to him when a fire was once started he hastened to another field to do agitating until now it is refreshing to note the following, we clip from the Kennebec Journal of Augusta, Maine of May 8th, 1901.

"WILL BUILD THIS YEAR." Portland, Me., May 8.—An important meeting of the Maine Sanitarium association was held here Sunday afternoon. Gen. Seldon Connor, the Vice-President was in the chair and there was a good number of the members in attendance. Dr. Nichols the superintendent was also present. It was voted to at once begin the construction of the new building. The plan is to have the main building up in four or five months and ready to receive patients in the early fall.

Dr. Nichols will appeal to people of the state and he will begin this work with the intention of inducing 100 men to give \$1,000 apiece. The finance committee is also authorized to appeal to all the people of the state to contribute as liberally as possible for the purpose.

The central building will be for the help and the nurses and in it there will be a dining room. For the present "shacks" will be put up for the patients and these will be used until the association is able to build permanent buildings. "We are also going to appeal to the people to furnish us with horses and cows," said Dr. Weeks. In connection with this we have secured a man to take care of the farm which we were fortunate in getting 100 acres—something which most sanitariums lack. It will be used to raise fruit. We have several fine springs of pure water. These are located so the waters will flow by gravity into the main building, which will be a very great advantage. We are well organized and at the meeting today several important committees were appointed to have charge of the farm, of the finances, etc. We need money not only for the buildings but also for furnishings such as free beds for

the poor." The clipping from which I make the above quotation adds, "this is the result of work done in Maine by the Wisconsin doctor who made a canvass of his native state stirring the people to enlist in this crusade several years ago."

We called Dr. Robert's attention to this article and requested his comment. He says that the Maine Association are lacking in good judgment when they locate their home or Sanitarium on Hebron Heights. He says there are plenty of far superior locations in Maine than in the past. Hebron has been too much afflicted with the disease and it is out of the pine land belt. At Norway only a few miles from Hebron is some pine lands, and in Androscoggin County are more desirable locations but the most immune section is to be found in sections of Aristook county. Rhode Island already has established a health park on a similar plan we are adopting in Wisconsin. They got their idea from an illustration talk given them by Dr. Roberts, in 1901 just prior to his return to Wisconsin to begin the crusade in this commonwealth. Now we notice that Illinois is starting in to raise money with which to vanquish the dreaded foe. Surely Wisconsin is forerunner the center of the pioneer mover in the crusade to devote his time without compensation (other than his actual expenses) to help along the cause here. We are losing four people from this disease daily and with the knowledge that the open air will save the majority of such victims, and already having 210 acres of land well located and adapted to this crusade work at Tomahawk. It does seem as though the people should volunteer and without hesitating very long send in their contribution to the field secretary, (or direct to some one of the officers.) Every dollar will be used in providing home comforts to those who wish to find such a place where they can, by light open air exercise, gain strength and thereby earn the cost of their living while recovering their health. We already have a few volunteer contributors. Mr. Edgar P. Sawyer, of Oshkosh was the first one to contribute \$1,000 making his payment annually \$200. Mr. H. L. Austin of Evansville and Dr. W. C. Abaly of Madison, sent their mites of offering to contribute \$5 annually for five years, several others have sent in small contributions the people of Evansville clubbed their contribution and furnished the Health Park Association with a Baker Wind mill and pump which is already at Tomahawk. A Stove Co. at Neenah, are to furnish a stove for the kitchen. Three other gentlemen contributed \$100 each many others gave \$25 and we now have 350 members enlisted. We need the aid of every citizen in the state, and none are so poor that they cannot have some part in this grand work of rescue. Millions are expended annually by our Government in the numerous coast life-saving stations, and Mr. Carnegie is offering his aid to them. We are losing more lives in Wisconsin from tuberculosis every year than all those who perish by ship-wreck along our lake coast, or shore where it is costing thousands of dollars to keep up the life-saving stations in this state.

Surely, if, in time past, Dr. Collins, of Boston, could pray for, and obtain hundreds of thousands of dollars by free-will offerings, to establish and maintain a home, wherein the helpless victims of consumption might be made comfortable while waiting to be relieved by death, we the people of this great and rich commonwealth now knowing that the majority of such victims can be rescued and restored to health, should not wait for some solicitor to call upon them, and in too many instances be turned away with the doleful remark: These appeals for help are coming altogether too frequently, and I must draw the line. I cannot give to all even though this one seems to be all right I must help home charities first. It helps to provide a place where the poor victim of tuberculosis—who is now looked upon as a menace to the community—is not a home charity of the most deserving character, and worthy of your help the writer of this is not wise enough to judge between home and foreign philanthropy.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

CYCLING SUITS SEVERELY SIMPLIFIED.

Although cycling has given way largely to the swift onward rush in one's auto-car, yet thousands of women cling to the cycle, and no other sport demands so imperatively a distinctive costume of its own. The new cycling suits are of the plainest design. The shirtwaist has simply a double-strap finish, and is front-closing, with large pearl buttons that offer no possibility of coming undone during the exercise. A single pocket on the left front has a triangular flap which also buttons with a smaller button of the same material and design.

A patent leather belt should be worn with this costume, which looks well when reproduced in white plaque or tan linen, although the latter crushes easily and is much cooler. The skirt is seven-gored, of round length, and is absolutely devoid of trimming of any kind. Patent leather or half shoes, with a common-sense heel and a small roll brim sailor completes this cycling costume. A stiff turnover linen collar and a small bow, mannish tie may be worn.

Half Rates to Madison, Wis. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for round trip on June 13, 14 and 15. Limited to return until June 18, inclusive, on account of G. A. R. Encampment. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

THE ROSEBUD RESERVATION. Land is to be opened in July. Full particulars as to dates and places for registration and places for drawings and final entry, requirements of the U. S. homestead laws, maps, etc., are contained in a pamphlet "New Homes in the West," issued by the Passenger Department, Chicago & North-Western R'y. Call on any ticket agent of the North-Western Line, or a copy will be mailed to any address on receipt of two (2) cents in postage by W. D. Kniskern, P. T. M., Chicago.

IN VEHICLE AND IMPLEMENT TRADE

JANESVILLE DEALERS WELL SUPPLIED WITH EVERY KIND.

MODERN AND RELIABLE GOODS

Progressive Farmers Know the Value of Good Articles That Are Worth Their Price.

The business enterprises established in Janesville to meet Rock county's vehicle and implement demand challenges comparison with those of any city of similar size in the state. To meet the requirements in these lines, Janesville has four excellent firms, each of whom represents many well known lines. Each has many friends throughout this section of the state to attest their reliability and right treatment in all business dealings. Goods can be bought here as reasonably as any place in the country, and the increasing trade is best evidence that the conservative farmer recognizes that fact.

D. M. Barlass. One of the popular houses in the vehicle and implement line is that owned by Mr. Barlass, Court street, on the bridge. He enjoys a splendid trade, sells as good as can be bought, meets all prices for same quality, so stands in no fear of competition.

Planet, Jr., beet tools are leaders with Mr. Barlass. Staver and Anderson carriages, Stoughton and Bible wagons, and the biggest implement line in the county are shown by him. The separator question is an interesting one these days and Mr. Barlass is meeting popular demand with the Sharples, the best in the market, and is having many sales.

Tarrant & Kemmerer. Another popular implement and vehicle firm is Tarrant & Kemmerer, at 8 North Third street. Once farmers themselves, they fully understand farm needs and savings. They are agents for Deere-Mansur beet tools and carry a complete line of the famous Deere goods.

The firm is also pushing the sale of Page woven wire fence and represents the Advance Thrasher Co. In this section of the state, Tarrant & Kemmerer buy and sell horses, too, and horses pass as cash with them in exchange for farm machinery.

Bower City Implement Co. The Bower City Implement Co., corner River and Pleasant streets, represented by Philip Doherty, is another successful Janesville concern. Representing as it does the Janesville Machine Co.'s implements and the Wisconsin Carriage Co.'s vehicles, it is in position to give a most complete selection. It also emphasizes "from factory to farm," and Mr. Doherty misses no opportunity to give the fullest knowledge regarding the high quality of his goods.

F. A. Taylor. The man who has followed the vehicle and implement business for the longest time in Janesville, is Mr. F. A. Taylor. Though he has a big trade in implements, Mr. Taylor is pushing the carriage trade most actively. His sales are favorably known far beyond the borders of Rock county, several people from beyond Madison having driven down to buy of him during the past year. Another big sale is now on at Taylor's, which bids fair to eclipse all such previous successful affairs.

Improve your opportunities for success by attending the Wisconsin Business College.

Be careful to select a good school. The Wisconsin Business College is strictly up-to-date.

Everyone seeking a first-class commercial education, attends the Wisconsin Business College.

DO YOU
COUGH
DON'T DELAY
TAKE
KEMP'S
BALSAM
THE BEST COUGH CURE

It Cures Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 25 cents and 50 cents.

Wiggle-Stick
Laundry Blue
At All Grocers

Won't Freeze
Won't Break
Won't Spill
Won't Spot Clothes

Wiggle-Stick is a stick of rainbow blue, through which the water flows and dissolves the color as needed.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Wiggle-Stick around in the water. Manufactured only by THE LAUNDRY BLUE COMPANY, Chicago.

What the Famous Cafés and Clubs of Europe Serve

Any Traveler will tell you of the delicious Kneipp Malt Coffee he enjoyed in Berlin, Vienna, Paris or Milan—how every famous Cafe and Club serves it, and how infinitely superior it is to anything sold in this country.

No matter how sensitive your stomach—this coffee will agree with you—any quantity—any time—day or night—before or after meals. It is rich and strong, nourishing and refreshing, yet absolutely gentle, without a particle of bitterness.

Any Doctor will tell you of the marvelous cures effected by Father Kneipp by the use of his corrected coffee (Kneipp Malt Coffee), and how much greater it is in health force than any cereal coffee.

Any Dealer will tell you that a product which may be had in the berry, ready for grinding, costs more to manufacture and cannot be adulterated.

30 Million Pounds sold in Europe last year.

Used by the Emperor of Austria, King of Italy and 21 Royal European Courts. Sold in every civilized country in the world.

"Kneipp Malt Coffee is entirely free from all injurious substances. It is far superior to all other coffee substitutes on account of its being a pure malt preparation, its coffee-like taste, its richness in brain, bone and muscle forming food and its purity, which is apparent at a glance. I can, therefore, conscientiously recommend it for family use, as well as for hotels, hospitals, sanitariums, convents, schools, etc."

Signed: VON PETTENKOPF, M. D.,

Privy Chief Medical Councillor, Prof. of University, Pres. of Royal Board of Health, Pres. of Royal Academy of Science, Munich, Bavaria.

You can't know how good cereal coffee can be until you try it.

ASK YOUR GROCER

BUOB'S

The Standard Janesville Beer for 47 Years.

In the year 1857 Michael Buob commenced the brewing of ale and beer in Janesville and has practically without cessation continued the industry since.

Mr. Buob is really the founder of the brewing industry in this city—his activity commencing about the time the Milwaukee breweries started.

In all these years the Buob product has represented the highest qualities, never deviating from the path of purity.

There is health in pure brewing and Buob's beer is pure, this can be proven beyond a doubt. The spring water used is clear and sweet as crystal unadorned by any sewerage or foreign substance. Unlike the beer which is shipped to distant points necessitating a "doctoring" both in keg and bottle, for preservative purposes, Buob's is the pure brew of malt, hops, and spring water.

By patronizing home industries you build up your own city. Buob's is a home industry, and above all Buob's is a pure beer.

SOUTH SIDE BREWING COMPANY,

Both Phones, 141.

Homeseekers' Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleeping Cars, Free. Recalling Chair Cars and "The Best of Everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Low Rates to St. Louis, Mo., Louisiana Purchase Exposition, April 30—December 1, 1904. Via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway, round trip excursion tickets on sale daily April 15 to November 30, 1904. For time of trains, routes, rates, limits and other information ask the ticket agent of the C. M. & St. P. Ry. Phone 191.

Friday and Saturday Excursion Rates to Devils Lake, Wis. Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets to this beautiful summer resort are on sale Fridays and Saturdays limited for return until the Monday following, affording opportunity for enjoying this delightful outing without inconvenience to business. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

To California in a Tourist Sleeper. Quick, comfortable and inexpensive via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway. A double berth Chicago to San Francisco, San Jose, Santa Barbara or Los Angeles costs only \$7. If you are contemplating a trip to the Pacific coast it is worth your while to call on ticket agents C. M. & St. P. Ry. for folder, etc.

JANESVILLE A GROWING CITY

Remarkable Growth of the City Schools Since Their Founding Years Ago.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONS

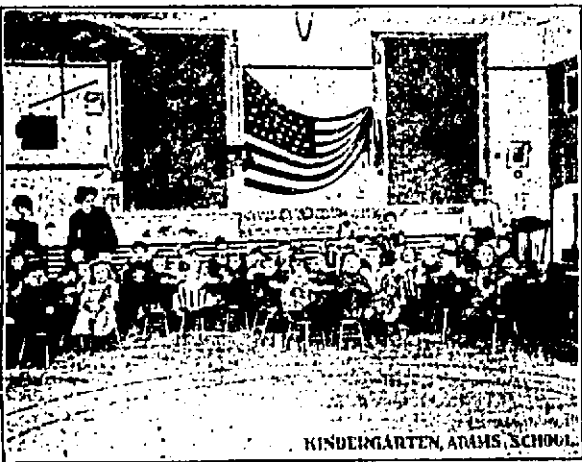
What Has Been Accomplished in a Half Century of Their Existence--Remarkable Change Wrought.

Janesville citizens take a justifiable pride in the excellence and efficiency of their Public Schools. They point with satisfaction to the 9 commodious buildings and beautiful grounds, to the breadth and scope of the school curriculum and to the advancement and efficiency which is evinced in the pupils themselves.

THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The High school, situated as it is in the very heart of the city seems to extend its invitation in all directions to the youth of Janesville to come up to its intellectual requirements and enter its doors.

Once within its walls there is offered to the young people a wide range of choice of courses of study. If the young student is ambitious to go to a College or University, there is the opportunity to pursue the classical and scientific branches, which will fit him for the higher from here to the University of Wisconsin, Yale, Wellesley, Chi-



KINDERGARTEN, ADAMS SCHOOL.

ago University, North Western, Beloit, Ripon, Lawrence, Milwaukee, Downer, and many other institutions requiring a high degree of scholarship, and have found their High School preparation adequate to their needs.

If the student's taste is mechanical, the Manual Training course offers the opportunity for the young men to secure a good mechanical training. The school is provided with a complete equipment for Manual Training.

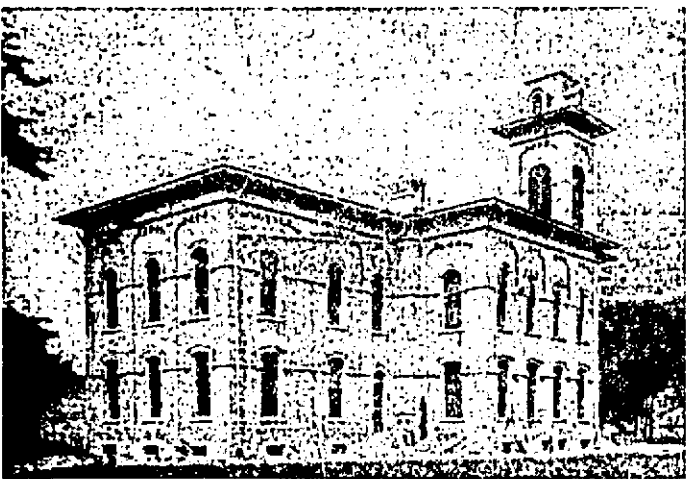
A good commercial training is offered free of cost to all students who desire a commercial education. Courses in shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, penmanship, commercial law and commercial geography are offered in this department.

The girls who desire to secure the most useful education for the home may select the Domestic Art course. Here cooking and sewing are taught so that a knowledge of the household economy may become the possession of the students selecting this course. This work is very popular and deservedly so since the subjects pursued here can be put to practical and immediate use in life.

The building is one of the best and most thoroughly equipped in the state.

In the Science department three large laboratories are supplied with the most modern and complete scientific apparatus. Compound microscopes enable the pupils to observe the most minute phenomena of plant life. The work in Physiology is illustrated with a complete set of Steger's models. The Chemical department has every facility for carrying on its work and the department of Physics has few equals in the High Schools of the country.

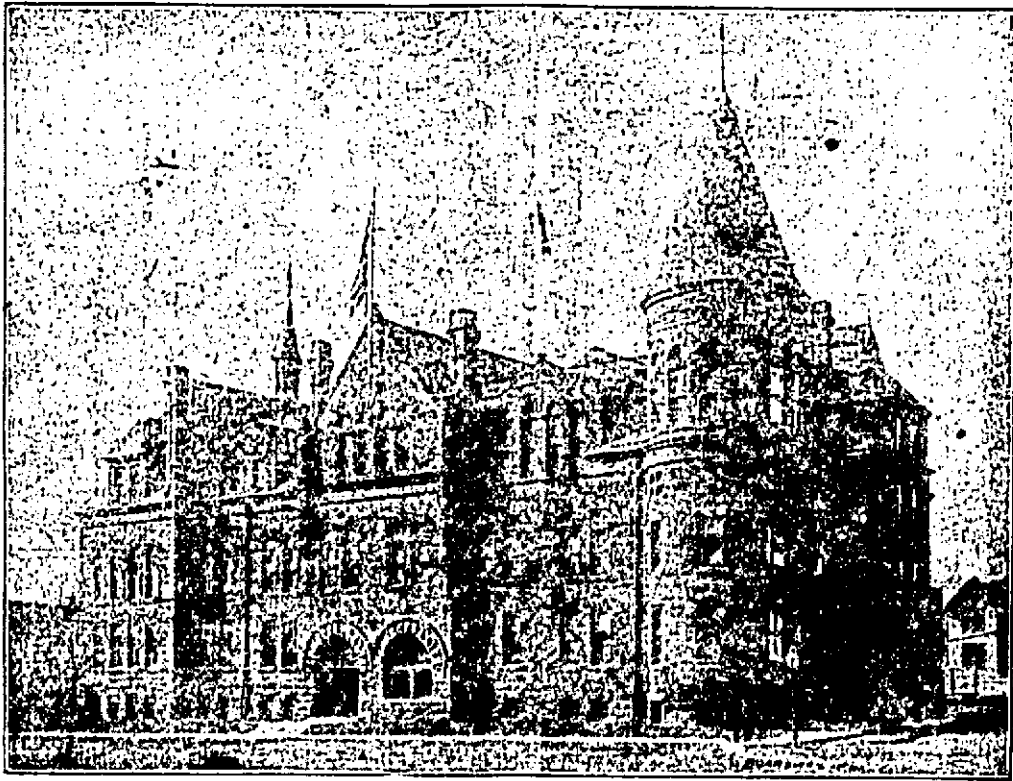
The Commercial department is provided with eleven modern typewriters, a complete office outfit and individual desks for the



WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

bookkeeping. Some of the pupils who have completed this course are among the best paid accountants in the city, and all have obtained remunerative employment as soon as their course was completed.

The Manual Training rooms are especially well equipped for this work and a high grade of work is offered to the young men of the school. The students of this course become skilled in the use of tools and machinery, and the eye and hand become trained so that the practical application of what is learned here may be specially serviceable to those going out into life's activities. That the young men of the city appreciate the opportunities here offered is apparent when we consider that the enrollment in this department alone has reached as high as seventy-one pupils. A system of graded schools is being felt in the greater efficiency of



The Janesville High School.

our schools. We are especially fortunate in having the best opportunities for a higher education for our prospective teachers right at our doors. With two Colleges within our county; one of the best State Normal Schools right at our doors over the county line, and the State University within close proximity, the advantages offered for a preparation for teaching are unexcelled in any city in the state not having a higher institution of learning within its limits.

The young people of Janesville are not slow to take advantage of these educational facilities and many of them have made special preparation for teaching in these higher schools. Of the thirteen new teachers who have come in to the graded schools in the past two years, ten have received their training in these institutions, or else have had several years experience in other graded schools. The wide experience of some of our older teachers together with good native ability is a valuable element in their efficiency and usefulness. But not only are our teachers proficient intellectually to do the work in the schools, but the great majority are endowed with a strength of character, a progressive spirit, a keenness of insight, and above all a tender regard and loving sympathy for child life, compared with which the mere intellectual qualifications are of small consequence.

Probably at no time in our history have we had as able, energetic and painstaking a corps of teachers as at the present time.

SCHOOL ROOM DECORATION.

Six years ago the Janesville Art League inaugurated the movement of school room decorations. Through the influence and efforts of the ladies of this organization the bare dingy walls of the school rooms have been transformed into beautifully tinted

...THE NEW...
SOUTHERN
Wisconsin Business College
A Thoroughly Organized,
Firmly Established,
Finely Equipped
Institution
JANESVILLE'S SCHOOL OF MERIT
AND
LEADING EXPONENT OF BUSINESS AND SHORTHAND

(COUPON)
DO YOU WANT TO LEARN MORE AND EARN MORE?
Below will be found a partial list of the subjects in which we can give you a thorough and practical training:
Bookkeeping, Practical English,
Banking, Advertising,
Shorthand, Civil Service,
Commercial Arithmetic, Penmanship,
Rapid Calculation, Typewriting, (Touch Method)
Commercial Law, Spelling,
Business Correspondence,
Mark with an X the subjects in which you are interested. Cut out this coupon and mail it to us and we will furnish you, free of charge, with full information regarding the best way for you to obtain the education you desire. Use this coupon before you lose it. It may be the beginning of better things for you.
Name here.....
Address.....

JANESVILLE A GROWING CITY.

(Continued From Page 1.)

and decorated walls. One beautiful picture was placed in each room. The refining effect upon the child life of the city was most marked. This good work, so well begun, has been continued by the teachers, the children and the School Board until a room that has not been beautiful in our schools is an exception. Probably no greater aesthetic movement was ever inaugurated in our city.

SCHOOL YARD ADORNMENT.

The impetus towards the improvement of school grounds was given to the schools by a prize consisting of a banner to the school and money to the janitor who should show the greatest improvement in the school grounds during the summer season of 1901. These prizes were presented under the auspices of the Twilight Club through the generosity of Mr. D. D. Mayne. Each succeeding committee of the Twilight club or the club itself has renewed the money prize to the janitors. The banner was presented first to the Adams School; in 1902 to the Jackson School; in 1903 to the Webster School. The interest thus created has animated pupils, teachers, janitors, School Board and the community until now a school ground without a profusion of flower beds, window boxes, a well kept lawn, vines, trees, and other objects of beauty is an exception in the city.

KINDERGARTEN.

The over crowded condition of our Primary Schools a year ago caused the Board of Education to provide Kindergarten as a means of accommodation for these congested schools. The conditions which made this step necessary were extreme. The Primary rooms contained from seventy-five to ninety-six children ranging from four to eight years of age. The records show that in 1900 one first grade enrolled ninety-nine children. The impossibility of instructing this large number of children in one

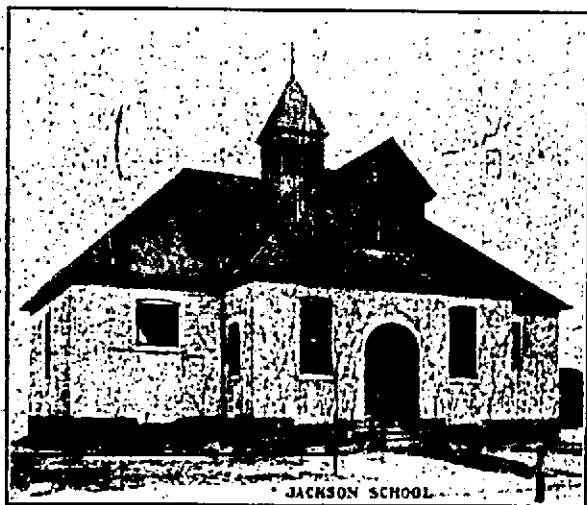


room by one teacher is evident upon the face of it. The Board of Education after a careful examination into the working of the Kindergartens in other places established four of them here. They have proven very successful from the beginning. The Kindergarten furnishes the best possible introduction to school life for the child. It trains his powers of observation and leads him to undertake the more formal work of the grades with increased probability of immediate success and ultimate mastery. The Kindergartens have been from the beginning their own best defenders. The good which they have accomplished in our school system is the best argument for their continuance.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The members of the Board of Education are men of high ideals and sound judgment. Their standard for the schools is high without being warped by erratic policies. They have administered the schools in such a manner as to meet the approval of the citizens which they represent as is shown by their almost universal re-election. They have given the city a good system of education and have kept the valuable school property of the city in good condition and have used it to secure the greatest educational advantage for the children. They have shown good business management in the financial affairs of the school, for they have maintained our schools at a per capita cost of fourth from the lowest in the list of twenty cities of the Janesville class throughout the state.

Not only do our own people almost unanimously approve the present educational policies as carried out by the Board, but the educational department of our state endorses them with warmest commendation. The State Superintendent sends his inspectors here frequently and they refer to the Janesville schools as being in the very best of condition and among the best in the state.



The Domestic Science department affords equally valuable advantages to the girls of the school. The young ladies are taught, not only the art of cooking and sewing, but the reasons which underlie the processes involved. They are taught the economy of the kitchen and are instructed in the right attitude which one should assume towards labor.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

Important as is the influence of the High School in Civic life and great as is its power in disseminating the higher culture, the foundation of any good educational system must be laid in the common schools. In this system of education Janesville too is especially fortunate. Eight large Public School buildings ornament as many parts of our city. Two thousand two hundred children daily assemble in these school edifices to receive the elementary education which is the characteristic feature of our American education. Here the children of the rich and the poor, the humble and the great, come together upon a common level and side by side in the same manner learn the great lessons of American democracy and American citizenship.

GRADE TEACHERS.

The policy of the Board of Education in giving preference in the selection of its teaching force to the young people of the city who have made special preparation for the work of teaching either in some higher institution of learning or in some other H. C. Inell was unanimously elected Superintendent of Schools of Janesville in 1901 without any application or solicitation. Continued on Page 8.

Rock County National Bank,

OF JANESVILLE, WIS.

United States Depository

Capital Stock - \$100,000
Surplus Profits, - 55,000

ROCK COUNTY BANK 1855.

C. S. JACKMAN, President
C. W. JACKMAN, Vice President

A. P. BURNHAM, Cashier
F. H. JACKMAN, Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS

M. HAYES

A. P. BURNHAM

C. W. JACKMAN

D. W. HAYES

C. S. JACKMAN

A General Banking Business Transacted

United States Bonds and other investment securities bought and sold.

Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Furnish Letters of Credit for travelers, available in all parts of the world.

Collections promptly made on favorable terms.

Accounts Solicited--Prompt Attention--Liberal Terms.

Rock County Safe Deposit Vaults, Fire and Burglar Proof

Steel Boxes for Rent at Reasonable Rates

Rent a box and have your valuables and papers secure against loss. Boxes can only be opened by yourself.

Convenient and private rooms for use of patrons.

HEIMSTREET'S DRUG STORE

Is Headquarters for

LUCAS PAINTS.

Lucas Gloss Paints for Outside and Inside House Work. & Lucas Floor Paints for Floors, Porches, Boats--Three New Colors.

Lucas Enamel Paints

for Furniture, Bath Tubs, Iron Work, Bicycles.

Lucas Household Paints

Put up in small cans, just the thing for touching up.



A SATISFIED CUSTOMER

is the best advertiser, and all who use Lucas Paints are pleased.

Call and get Sample Cards.

Call and get a booklet free, entitled "How to Paint."

HEIMSTREET'S DRUG STORE



She--Mrs. Woods' husband has only been dead three months and she's still wearing mourning, yet she's going to be married next week.

He--That's all right. She's going to marry a man named Black.

HEIMSTREET'S DRUG STORE

THE OTHER FELLOW.

BY EVA RICE MOORE.

(Copyright, 1904, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)

He could not remember when he had not cared for her, but he had never ventured to tell her so. It was not because she was an heiress. He was wealthy, and a leader in the society in which she moved. He knew she liked him as a friend, but how to awaken a warmer feeling? That was the question that perplexed him until his friends and admirers, with whom he was bountifully provided, persuaded him to allow himself to be nominated for governor of the state.

He had held many minor offices, and always with honor. Now his party loudly called upon him, and he gladly accepted the nomination, not only because he was anxious for the honor and position, but hoping they might help him with her.

"A woman always cares for such things," he thought, "and Aline is womanly. I believe she's ambitious, too, in spite of all she says to the contrary. Oh, yes, any girl would be honored to be the governor's wife."

You see, he never doubted the outcome of the election.

And why should he? He had money—and the other fellow—well, he wasn't very well known, anyway—one of those reformers, who are always working for the betterment of the poor, insisting on sanitation and better homes for the toilers, and, in general, trying to abolish poverty. Hadn't anything himself—never had, or never would have, for when he had a dollar he was sure to give it to somebody else.

During the campaign the wealthy nominee spared neither money nor promises to his faithful henchmen—promises of easy places with fat salaries attached. The campaign orators, their pockets lined with gold, assailed with virulence the character and motives of his opponent.

"The Other Fellow" wasn't good at promising. He was not sure that he would displace those who had been doing good service, even though they did belong to the other party. "To the victor belong the spoils" he thought a by-gone, barbarous idea, out of keeping with our democratic institutions.

And he hired no man to praise him or disparage his opponent. He erred in thinking that character and long and valuable experience, unhindered by money, would count in a political campaign.

The outcome may easily be guessed. The man already blessed with wealth and influential friends went in by an overwhelming majority. He hadn't made many speeches himself. He was not an adept at talking—didn't always know what to say—but money talks—and potently, to those who buy, and to those who sell votes. And the money's possessor was proclaimed governor-elect of his state and the leader of his party.

That night, with the voice of shouting thousands still echoing in his ears, he hurried away from the adulation of the crowds, and the congratulations of his hosts of friends, to the home where lived the woman he had so long loved.

She did not rise and with outstretched hands hasten to meet him. That was the picture he had carried in his mind's eye all the way down the avenue.

"You haven't heard!" he cried in surprise. "Haven't they told you? Don't you know?"

"Oh, yes," she said gently, stepping back and putting out her hand as though to push him away, for he had pressed close to her side in his excitement. "I know it all. I know you have been elected by a sweeping majority."

Here she made him a mocking, sweeping bow, which put her farther beyond his reach.

"I know that money has been spent like water—I believe that's the regulation expression—to buy votes, and to pay for speech-making that should throw discredit upon the integrity of the other candidate! And you are the victor! Your hands clasp the prize they have grasped for, and you should be satisfied!"

Her eyes were cold, her tone so scornful that the governor-elect stood as though turned to ice.

"They all do it," he muttered apologetically.

"Not all," she cried. "I know of one who would scorn to win victory at such a price."

He knew she must refer to The Other Fellow. He had forgotten all about him. The defeated one does not count in a triumph.

"Trevor must feel awfully cut up," he muttered.

She smiled—such an inscrutable smile.

"I must be going," he said. "Perhaps to-morrow you will look at it differently," and his face momentarily brightened.

"Impossible," she declared, so positively, yet kindly, that he passed out, his head bowed, no trace of triumph in his face, a dejected, defeated governor-elect.

And The Other Fellow! He came slowly to the door a few moments later, not dejectedly, but with a shadow on his face, for he had hoped a little, too—hoped that the honor might please her—that she would see that his fellowmen thought well of him, after all.

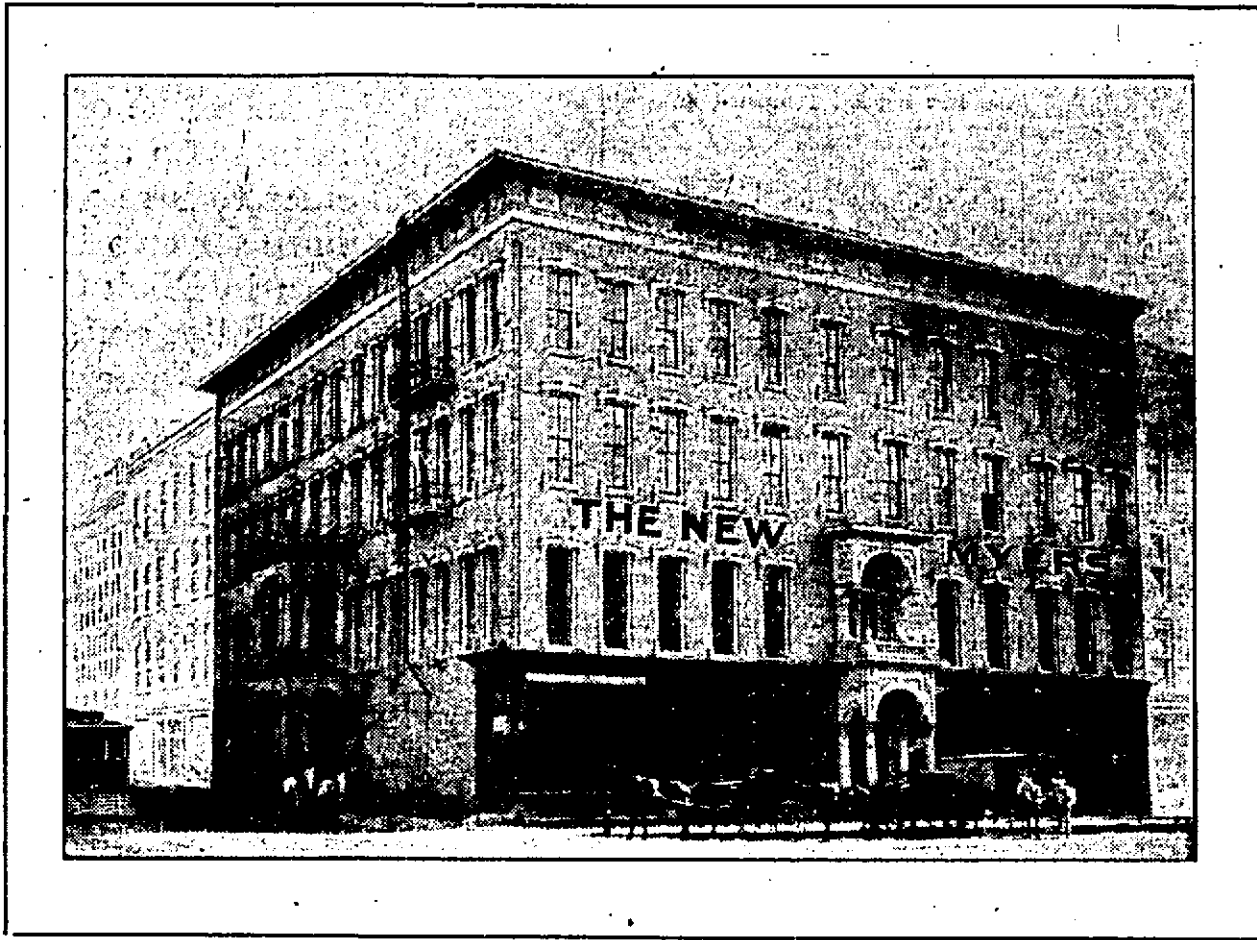
"You have heard," he faltered, as Aline came forward with outstretched hands. He thought her kindness was meant as a balm for his sore defeat, but the sweetness in her face and voice thrilled him with a courage he had never felt in her presence before—although he had loved her in secret for years—and forgetting everything, his hope and failure, his poverty and lack of social position, he clasped his own love to his strong, manly breast, for he had read his triumph in her shining eyes.

Big Rise in Tide.

Chemulpo, the port of Seoul, the capital of Korea, looks out over a vast shallow bay, where the tide rises thirty feet.

THE NEW ..HOTEL MYERS..

Janesville, Wisconsin.



~~~~~Opened May 12th, 1904~~~~~

## Re=Finished and Re=Furnished

"FROM CELLER TO GARRET"

### Private Baths On Every Floor

HOT AND COLD WATER.

### New Electric Elevator.

### New Electric Annunciator and Return Call

### Large Sample Rooms on Three Floors

Location Center Business Section. Electric Cars to Depots and All Parts of City.  
Interurban--Rockford, Beloit and Janesville--Two Squares West

## RATES, - - \$2.00 TO \$3.00 PER DAY

The Traveling Public, Tourist Parties, All Visitors to Janesville, are invited to make the New Myers Hotel their headquarters. Arrange to meet your friends or your business callers here. You will like the new place. Everything is arranged for your convenience. Special arrangements have been made for the care of "Autos."

Next Time in Janesville Stop at the New Hotel Myers.

## MR. H. C. DONNELLY--PROPRIETORS--MRS. ANNA McNEIL

JANESVILLE, - - WISCONSIN.



## SHORT-HAND IS A SHORT STEP TO MATRIMONY NOW

Argument That Should Strike Every Young Girl Who Hopes for Her Own Home.

Any observant philosopher must have known that Cupid has a partiality for women stenographers. More stenographers marry well than do the women of any other profession or occupation.

The demand for women stenographers is strong and unflinching. The gates of matrimony release them almost as fast as they are supplied. The business colleges turn out an unending procession, but a little way down the line of march the stenographers, somehow or other, one by one deck themselves out into orange blossoms and dance out of line.

In no other regular occupation are the chances of matrimony so good and the chances for really good matches are par excellence. The stenographer being self-supporting and independent, does not need to take the first opportunity offered in fear that it may be the last. She is not compelled to marry at all. Therefore she marries and marries well.

The stenographer has more opportunities than any of her sisters to come into familiar contact with eligible men. She sees many of them as they actually are, not as they appear when veneered over with social forms, superficial manners and studied speeches.

It is in his office and at his work that a man forgets himself and allows his real qualities to show plainly on the surface. The girl who cannot correctly judge him and know whether he will make a good husband or not, is certainly incapable of judging under any condition, and it is at her work as a stenographer that a girl shows herself to a man at her best. Qualities that help to brighten an office may do the same for a home. There is nothing about stenography that appears to a man to be unwomanly, as there sometimes seems to be about some other professions that women engage in.

Her attitude toward the men in the office does not unsex her. The feminine clings to her as the scent clings to a rose. Many men, whose business requires their strictest application, not allowing them time for excessive observation and association among women, find that the young women working in their office possess all the attributes they would desire in wives, and such men usually make the best husbands.

In such marriages there is no pig in the poke. Both men and women know exactly what they are getting. There are no cruel disillusionments in the wake of the honeymoon. There are no courting-day manners, customs and courtesies, and an entirely new set of them coming afterward.

The man and woman do not see one another because of their line of appearance in Sunday clothes, trusting that they will look equally as well when these are laid aside for the common ones of every-day wear.

The stenographer has a decidedly good thing from the matrimonial view point. If she does not marry and marry well, it is because she does not need to. On the other hand the school teacher, for instance, must be better educated and may be more beautiful and charming than the stenographer is, but her work keeps her among children. Her only opportunity to meet men comes when she is married and at her worst. Then too, her contact with men is largely a matter of chance.

Hence, the schools are well supplied with women who have passed the age at which marriage ordinarily comes, while the stenographer seems to wear only the bloom of eternal youth.—Evening News, Paterson, N. J.

### GETTING MY FIRST POSITION.

After several years' experience in rubbing up against the world, I recall my earlier experience in what then seemed to be almost insurmountable obstacles. I was raised on a farm, completed common school work, and was wondering what next to do. I was not content to labor on a farm the rest of my life. My parents' wishes and my own ambition prompted me to seek other pursuits, but I was afraid that if I undertook to qualify for something, people would say I was lazy.

By chance I got hold of a business college circular which set forth the advantages to be gained by a course in business training. I considered the matter, talked to my friends about it. Some advised against it, some favored it; others wanted me to fit for a teacher. This last suggestion did not strike me favorably, for I knew of a dozen or more persons in my own neighborhood who had spent a great deal of time and money in preparing to teach, who had to go home every summer to board and who were unable to make a living.

I finally concluded that I could use the knowledge acquired in a business college in any vocation. I might choose, even though I did not take a position as bookkeeper or stenographer. I also reasoned that if I desired at any time to invest my money in business, I would be able to find out whether it was a profitable business, by going into it as a bookkeeper or stenographer for some firm in this line.

So I decided to take a business course. While pursuing the work, I formed friends and acquaintances with those who were going out and obtaining positions, and the desire to be independent and earn my own living prompted me to do my best to follow the instructions. I worked diligently, patterned after good students, and paid no attention to the drones, and finally made a creditable graduation.

I was corresponding with some former students who had secured good positions in a large city, and they advised me to come there. I did so. I arrived in the city early in the morning, after riding nearly all night. Three of my friends met me at the train and had me a very cordial welcome. Breakfast over, we went to

their rooms. Everything of course was new to me, but I enjoyed the change very much. As the day on which I arrived was Sunday, my friends did not have to work, so we spent the day visiting and sightseeing, and they told me many of their experiences.

I shall not forget my first experience with the rapid messenger elevator. My friends knew that I had not ridden on one and anticipated some fun. They were not disappointed; I got in all right and was crowded up against a large man, who looked as though he owned the town. I felt somewhat nervous over the situation, but this was nothing to the way I felt when the elevator started. To add to my discomfort, I glanced at my friends, who were "grinning like idiots. However, I managed to exist until we reached the fourteenth story, where everybody walked out as coolly as though nothing had happened. I said nothing, but quietly resolved that I would walk down. After a short visit in one of the offices we were ready to return. I remarked that I preferred walking, on account of the exercise it afforded, by my friends insisted that we ride, because it saved time and also said that riding down was much more interesting than riding up. It was. The sensation I felt when that elevator started down was something indescribable. My feet did not seem to touch anything, and I involuntarily grabbed hold of a lady's arm who stood beside me. She gave me a look that haunts me yet. I tried to apologize. She called me a pick-pocket, and had my friends not interceded, she would have had me arrested.

We reached the bottom and went out onto the street. My friends laughed heartily, although the situation did not strike me as being particularly humorous. They continued, however, until the amusing part of the situation began to occur to me. I then became more reasonable and asked them not to tell. They said they would not. That night I would awake and laugh about it.

During the day I had secured two daily papers and after supper began scanning the "want" columns. The first read: "STENOGRAPHER—First-class, stenographer and clerk. Must be rapid and wide awake; good penman; none but first-class need apply. Call Monday, 11 E. N. State Illinois Steel Co., South Chicago."

I hardly thought it best to tackle this, but my friends said it was just the thing to do and that I did not get it I would at least learn something as to how to apply.

Others read as follows: "STENOGRAPHER—Educated gentleman; stenographer and private secretary by real estate man; state age, experience and salary. Address P. 64 Tribune Office."

"STENOGRAPHER—Man or woman; experienced in machinery line; state salary and give references and experience. Address O, 624 Tribune Office."

"STENOGRAPHER—Young man not over 30 years old; must be neat appearing; speedy, accurate; salary \$18, or according to ability. Address O, 875 Tribune Office."

"AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN—In our tea department. Address by letter, Chase & Sanborn, 10 Lake St."

"BOOKKEEPER IN WHOLESALE HOUSE—Must be experienced in double-entry and general office work; bond and references required; state salary wanted. Address O, 636 Tribune Office."

"BOOKKEEPER—Young man, good penman, with good references. Salary \$12. Address O, 617 Tribune Office."

"BOOKKEEPER ASSISTANT—Young man who has had some experience. State wages expected and age. B. H. 778 Tribune Office."

"YOUNG MAN—Who has knowledge of bookkeeping, retail grocery business, and could prove a good right-hand man in large establishment. Address O, 834 Tribune Office."

And so we ran through the various columns. We selected from these some twenty-five or thirty to which I would write and took a list of as many places to call as could be reached in a day. While in school, we had received shorthand practice in the different kinds of business, and I felt reasonably safe in applying for the various positions. The school has one thing and taken pains to supply its graduates with all necessary aid in securing positions, so in order to meet the demand for references and experience, arrangements had been made with business men in the city where this school was located, have the graduates spend a week or two in their offices, rendering careful service, simply to get a recommendation and to have some one to refer to. Thus, I felt reasonably confident. Under the direction of my friends I wrote out the letters, some of which were corrected and rewritten. We mailed them that evening and then retired. Early the next morning after getting a few instructions as to how to proceed, I started out to make some calls. I had selected the best opportunities first, and encountered some competition.

The first place I called there were a dozen in line ahead. When I would think of the efforts I had made to succeed, I shut my teeth more firmly together and tried to appear brave. Finally my time came. I was called into the presence of a kind appearing gentleman, who asked me questions as follows:

"Where do you reside?" Now I had forgotten to memorize the street and number and had to look at the card before I could remember it, a blunder which of course betrayed my inexperience.

"Have you worked in an office?" "Yes, sir."

"What wages would you require?" "I shall endeavor to earn ten dol-

lars per week, but if I do not earn it the first week or two, will work for less."

After a few more unimportant questions, I was dismissed, with the assurance that if wanted, I would be notified. I afterwards learned that the place paid \$15 per week. They judged my ability by the price I asked.

The next place was a large manufacturing concern and they were going to put some of their office men on the road as salesmen in a short time, and wanted young men to qualify for their places in the office. I got there a little late and the proprietor had gone away, but had left instructions to examine applicants. When I told them I was there in answer to the advertisement, they ushered me into the presence of a short-spoken individual, who took a specimen of my penmanship, which was very poor because I was frightened, asked me a few other questions, asked for my references and read my recommendations. He said they would let me know if wanted.

I knew I would not hear from them, because of the poor penmanship. However, I began to get some courage. I made several other calls which resulted in nothing definite. I got my dinner and went to my room to think it over. No use to look for positions in the afternoon, they had told me. I became discouraged. The more I thought over the matter the less hopeful I became. I almost decided to return home and work on the farm. Home never seemed so dear to me.

The boys came home shortly after six o'clock and I told them my tale of woe. They laughed at me, said they all got that way the first week, but that if I had any "sand" I would be all right. This awakened my pride; I resolved to stay three weeks if I died.

The next morning I set out as usual to answer more "ads." that we found in Monday's paper. The first place I called was an employment agency. I was requested to pay one dollar and my first week's wages if they procured me employment. The boys had cautioned me against these places, so I declined to pay.

The next place things were more favorable. The place was a good one, and I gave them to understand that I was not afraid to work, and what I did not know I would learn the first time I was told. I was asked to call again the next morning, and I felt that my prospects were brightening.

The next place I applied they wanted me to leave \$5 for a set of books to be used in canvassing on commission. They explained how others had made fabulous sums, but politely declined their flattering offer.

It being near dinner, I lunched and went to my room, where I found a letter in answer to one that I had sent, requesting me to call the next morning at 8:30. I did so. They said they would give me a trial. I am with the firm now and getting a good salary. I am promised a promotion at the end of the year. I saved more money the last year than my father cleared on the whole farm. I am glad I took a business course. I am planning to invest in this business what money I have saved, and in a few months will be a stockholder in a good paying business, besides getting a good salary. Again I say, I am glad I took a business course.

A FARMER STUDENT.  
Contributed by L. A. Martin, Pres., Beloit Business College, Beloit, Wis.

### SAWYER COUNTY LAND

W. L. McCormick, Hayward, Wis., Sells at \$5 Acre.

One of the greatest potato growing sections of the northwest in Sawyer county. There have been fortunes made from potatoes in this district and the fact that the most desirable lands can be secured here at \$5 per acre makes the proposition for home seekers an attractive one. You can own your own farm, the pride of the land in a short time. The best proposition in the state today. Write W. L. McCormick, Hayward, Wis.

### IN NEW FORM

Old Companion Rocky Mountain Tea in Nuggets.

The Hollister Drug Co. of Madison manufacturers of Rocky Mountain Tea have after long and careful study and experiment produced the concentrated extract of Rocky Mountain Tea in tablet form known as Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets.

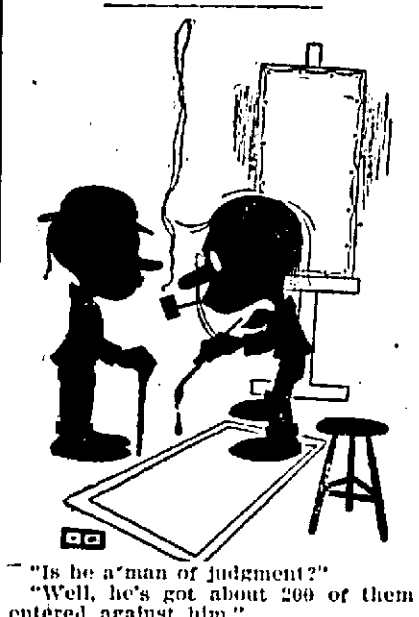
This convenient tablet is a sure cure for sick headache, stomach trouble, kidney and liver disorders, and is one of the greatest known preventatives for appendicitis. It is also one of the best remedies for female disorders and can be procured from all druggists at 25 cents per box or from Hollister Drug Co. at Madison, Wis. postpaid.

### Doing the World's Work.

From one factory in the United States goes each day to every part of the globe electrical machinery to produce more than 8,000 horse power, making this daily addition to the working power of the world.

### Manganese Mining.

The mining of manganese is becoming an important industry. \$64,500,000 worth having been produced during 1903.



## BORT, BAILEY & CO.

### DO YOU TRADE AT OUR STORE?

Let Us Tell You a Few Reasons Why You Should Give Us a Fair Trial

We carry the cleanest Dry Goods stock in Rock County.

We sell for cash at the lowest prices in Rock County.

We do not lose a dollar on bad accounts and we save the cash buyers that item and it is a big one in some of the credit stores.

We do not give trading stamps and fool you into thinking you are getting something for nothing. Every time you trade with us you save three times the value of the stamps in good cold cash.

We do business on strictly business principles. We avoid all questionable schemes to lure you.

We purchase for two large stores and buy more Dry Goods than any other concern in Rock County.

We buy carefully, conscientiously and for cash.

We give our customers the best goods we can possibly give for the money.

Twenty-four years ago we started business and did but \$38,000 the first year.

Last year we sold in Rock County over \$200,000 worth of Dry Goods.

We want your business and will use every fair means to get it and hold it.

Will You Trade With Us?

## BORT, BAILEY & CO.

## ANNOUNCEMENT!

The Chesbrough, Moss Co. opened their specialty wholesale grocery house in Beloit, November 1st, 1902. Mr. Chesbrough, the senior member of the firm was for a number of years connected with large wholesale concerns. During that time he conceived the idea that inferior wholesale firms with small capital and greatly reduced expenses should make a specialty of certain lines of groceries that are usually sold by manufacturers and growers, to wholesalers at uniform delivered prices. As an example, California oranges by the carload are delivered to them at Beloit, at the same price and rate of freight that Chicago and other large centers obtain them.

The advantages that accrue to the local and nearby dealers in the matter of freight saving is as follows: For instance, oranges are quoted in Milwaukee and Chicago at \$2.50. By buying from the C. M. Co., the local dealers save the freight of say 30 cents and nearby dealers from 10c to 15c per box. That this saving is recognized and appreciated is evidenced by the fact that the C. M. Co. have distributed about 20 carloads of oranges during the past winter.

Among some of the more important specialties handled by this firm might be mentioned:

## MATCHES

Made by Union Match Co., of Duluth, Minn., and the C. M. Co., control the distribution of these goods in Southern Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, receiving them in car load lots. These goods are sold to the dealers for 25 per cent less than the so-called trust goods. They in turn give their customers 25 per cent more matches for the same money. The most popular brand is the

### ...DOLL HOUSE...

Packed 700 matches to the box. Retailing at 5 cents or 6 for 25 cents. Where the much advertised Search Light match contains only 500 to the box and retails for the same money. Other brands are the

### FIRELIGHT AND SUPERIOR.

We give not only our own guarantee, but that of the manufacturers with every order of these goods and solicit orders with that understanding. Besides the above mentioned specialties, this firm does a general wholesale grocery business.

## THE CHESBROUGH-MOSS CO., Ltd.

BELOIT, ROCK CO., WIS.

### Do Not Think...

your Watch is no good because it does not keep good time. Bring it to

F. E. WILLIAMS  
Expert Watchmaker and Optician.

Grand Hotel Block.

### Censor Gets First Paper.

In Cuba, two hours before a paper is distributed a copy must be sent, with the editor's name, to the government and one to the censor. When the paper is returned with the censor's endorsement the paper may go to the public.

### Pay of Bohemian Glass Blowers.

In the famous Bohemian glass factory region glass blowers receive \$5 to \$8 a week, working by the piece; cutlers get \$3 to \$3.50 a week, engravers, \$4 to \$6, skilled painters and gliders \$6 to \$8.

### Insane Captain Chops Boat.

Charles Osen, a canal boat captain, tried to chop a hole in the bottom of his boat at New York, in the belief that a submarine torpedo boat was underneath it. A crowd gathered, and after much excitement the man was taken, violently insane, to Bellevue hospital.

### Excuse for Getting Drunk.

A London magistrate has discovered the occasion on which a man may become intoxicated without disgrace. This is when he visits a dentist who does not provide an anesthetic.



# ...The Janesville High School Teachers...



John Arbuthnot

Mr. John Arbuthnot, instructor in Physics and Chemistry is a graduate of the Roseland High School, the Plattville Normal School and the University of Wisconsin. He has been elected to his present position for eight successive years. He has established a high standard in the science department of the High School.



Laura Colman

Miss Laura Colman took up the work of Domestic Science a year ago, coming directly from the University of Chicago. She is a teacher of several years experience in various lines of educational work. She will remain at the head of this department this coming year, having been re-elected at the last meeting of the Board of Education. The department has reached a high degree of efficiency under her direction.



Genevieve Decker

Miss Genevieve Decker who has the work in Geometry and Algebra received her University training in the University of Michigan. She is a teacher of experience and pronounced success. She has accepted her present position for the third year. She has also had charge of the girls literary society, the Laurian for the past two years.



Mabel Fletcher

Miss Mabel Fletcher has charge of the work in Botany, Physical Geography, and Physiology. She is a graduate of the Portage High School, and the University of Wisconsin. She entered upon her work here a year ago coming directly from the Watertown High School, where she held a similar position. All are glad to know of her decision to return for another year.



Agnes Greening

Miss Agnes Greening who teaches Literature and Composition is a Wisconsin teacher of high standing. After her graduation from the Whitewater Normal School she taught in the High School at Great Falls, Montana and took up the work here one year ago.



Velters Logan

Mr. Velters Logan entered upon his work here at the head of the Manual Training Department one year ago. He came from Toledo, Ohio where he had held a position as Manual Training teacher for several years. He received his training in the Polytechnic School at Toledo.



D. D. Manross

Mr. D. D. Manross has been at the head of the Commercial Department for a year and a term. He came directly from the Ferris Institute, of Michigan. His second re-election to his present position speaks for his work in terms of commendation.



Grace Mount

Miss Grace Mount is an alumnus of Ripon college and has also done special work in the University of Chicago. Her work in the English department merits the strongest approval on the part of students and patrons alike. She had charge of the English department in La Crosse for several years and came here in January 1904 from the English department of the Madison High school.



William Norris

Mr. William Norris has established an enviable reputation for himself as a disciplinarian and teacher of History. He has accomplished remarkable results in Athletics. He entered upon his work here directly from the Whitewater Normal School three years ago.



Emma Paulson

Miss Emma Paulson has taught Mathematics in the High School for the past twelve years. She is a teacher of wide experience. Every one of her pupils will be glad to know of her intention to return to her work here next year.



F. M. Van Horn

Mr. F. M. Van Horn entered upon his work here as teacher of Greek and Latin three years ago. He is a graduate of the Omaha High School and the University of Wisconsin, besides having finished a year of Post-Graduate work in Greek. He has been active in the rhetorical work of the school, having been critic for the past year of the boys debating club, the Rhetoric Lyceum.



Carrie Zeininger

Miss Carrie Zeininger has the distinction of having the longest term of office of any of the High School teachers. She has the work in German and Latin. The success of her pupils in the higher schools furnish evidence of the excellence of the instruction which they receive.



Gertrude Zeininger

Miss Gertrude Zeininger taught in the graded schools of this city and also of Madison for many years. She was a successful ward school principal in both cities. She completed the course in the Milwaukee Normal School and has taught in the English department for the past five years with good results.



Mrs. Georgia Hyde

Mrs. Georgia Hyde has had the supervision of Music and Drawing in the city schools for the past two years. The excellent musical organizations of the High School have received their inspiration and instruction from Mrs. Hyde. She came here from Monroe, where she held a position similar to her present position for several years.

## ELECTRICITY IS THE COMING POWER

Great Strides Have Been Made in the Past Few Years in This Wonderful Science.

With the typical alertness, that has ever characterized the actions of Janesville business men, and which has been a potent factor in the city's prosperous development; the local merchants and manufacturers have been quick to realize the self evident superiority of electricity as a cheap, clean and convenient power.

The Janesville Electric Co., has steadily advanced adding to its mechanical equipment, every new electrical invention that proves to be of any

practical worth.

In keeping with this progressive policy, the company is at present erecting a new power plant, which when complete will be one of the most modern central stations in the state. The plant when finished will be an engineering triumph, as many obstacles were met and successfully overcome by the engineers in the work of laying the wheel-house foundations far below the surface of the river.

The economy of electric power is amply demonstrated in the fact that in every large plant manufacturing electrical appliances, motors supply power to all machines. In place of long lines of unsightly and costly shafting and belts running to each machine; at present all machines are run by electric motors connected direct. The advantages of this are

many: first, no loss in friction through long lines of shafting and pulleys; second, economy in power, it not being necessary to run the entire plant in order to work one machine; third, largely eliminates the danger of fire, no holes being cut through the floor, which, in case of fire, act as flues, and again no floor, oil-soaked from the drippings of the shaft, to readily catch fire.

In many plants which formerly consumed 25 H. P. produced in steam plants, it has been found practical to install a motor of much less capacity owing to its economy of operation.

The advent of compressed air was hailed as furnishing an ideal power but at the present day electricity has almost entirely superseded compressed air.

The total absence of heat in the

development of electric power is an added advantage, especially in the summer months when the heat of the engine-room frequently causes employees to lag in the performance of their duties.

Electricity has added much to the comfort of the modern home, it illuminates the house, cooks it in summer, heats the mistress' curling iron, and replaces the range for cooking, and electric and irons have robbed ironing of most of its drudgery.

In these days of aggressive advertising, the electric sign and electric lighted display windows are effective aids to publicity.

As a means of attracting attention the electric sign is unrivaled. Its brilliant and scintillating lights stand out clear and distinct, calling attention to the virtues of the articles

advertised.

In addition to their practical worth as an advertising agent, these signs are an ornament to any building, as any one who has ever traversed State Street in Chicago by night can testify.

In the last four years the number of concerns using electric power in Janesville has tripled, while the number of residences illuminated by electricity has quadrupled.

Considering its advantages, the cost of electricity is surprisingly low.

Electricity has proven to be self advertising, as in almost every case where electric lights are installed in a residence, the neighbors seeing the advantages of such illumination, after an inquiry to the cost order it installed in their homes.

Of late years the electric fan has become invaluable in the sick room

in the summer months. Its constant cool salubrious breezes have in many cases soothed the feverish patient into calm and peaceful slumber.

The cost of using a 16 candlepower incandescent lamp is about half a cent an hour. Liberal discounts from this rate are made to large consumers, also a cash discount is given.

In view of the present high price of kerosene many have taken to electric light as a means of escaping from paying tribute to Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Co.

Electric lights once used, ever used; has proven to be the invariable rule in this community, as a rule that explains itself as any one who uses electric lights is aware of.

## German Snail Gardens.

Snail gardens are getting to be almost as common in Germany as in France. The snails are gathered in July, and fed till autumn, when they get their shells. The dealers pay for them at the rate of 20 to 25 cents per hundred, and a hundred make a meal.

## Highly Probable.

A good story is told of a University of Pennsylvania freshman, who was asked early in the beginning of the term by one of the professors whether he had proven a certain proposition in Euclid. "Well, sir," he replied, "proved is a strong word. But I will say I have rendered it highly probable."

# BELOIT BUSINESS COLLEGE,

BELOIT, . . . . WIS.

**ONE-HALF** *✂* *✂*

## A Business Education

*Is the Study of Stenography and Bookkeeping.*

**THE OTHER HALF**

*✂* **IS ACTUAL OFFICE EXPERIENCE** *✂*

*If You Take a Business Course Be Sure You Get*

**...The Other Half...**

**Every pupil of the BELOIT BUSINESS COLLEGE**

Is Given a Thorough Course in Actual Office Practice Before Leaving the School. *✂* This Enables Our Graduates to Secure and Hold Positions Requiring Experienced Help. You have probably noticed that all firms want Stenographers and Bookkeepers who have had Experience. When they hire our graduates they get them.

**Prices Reasonable**--Tuition for Bookkeeping, \$40; Shorthand, \$40; the two combined, \$65.

**Good Board in Private Homes Costs But \$2 Per Week.**

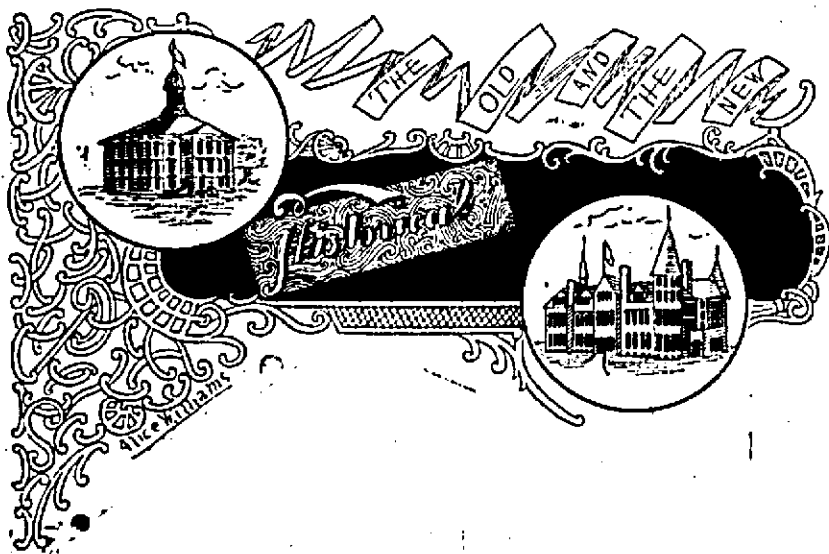
A Year's Subscription to our College Journal FREE to those interested in this line of work. Send us your name.

**BELOIT BUSINESS COLLEGE, Beloit, Wis.**

SCHOOL ALL SUMMER.

L. A. MARTIN, PRESIDENT.

ENTER AT ANY TIME



### HISTORY OF THE JANESVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A silence rests upon the early history of the Rock river valley, which the antiquarian vainly strives to penetrate. The past years roll by in ghostly procession, but the shadows beyond them are voiceless. No haunting shade of the Wapello or Keokuk returns from the land beyond the sunset to tell us of the tragic life dramas once enacted here. We have only a few aboriginal traditions, and the musical nomenclature once applied to adjacent localities will ere long sink into oblivion. Soon only the student of ancient archives will remember the name given by the Winnebagoes to our beautiful river, "We-rash-na-na-gra, the River of Rocks." Among the Algonquins it was known by the sibilant appellation, "Sinsipe."

Our records of early settlements in this region are replete with the struggles of those old pioneers, who laid the foundation of our civilization, and who "budded better than they knew." There were giants in those days, men mighty in resources, fortitude, and courage. The snows drifted and the stars shone through the roofs of their rude dwellings, but they slept soundly and ate heartily of their venison and corn cakes. They could not always pay twenty dollars for a barrel of flour, and forty dollars per barrel for pork, but they never hungered. Like the Scotch lassie, they were "content wi' little, for they could na' ha' mair."

### FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

On a sunny morning in 1835, a party of travelers encamped on the highlands east of the present city of Janesville. A scene of enchanting beauty unfolded before them. To the east and south extended the undulating prairie, jeweled with myriads of wild flowers as thick as "the leaves of Vallumbrosa." It was a land flowing with milk and honey, that blessed realization of their golden dreams. "It is the Happy Valley!" "It is the Canaan!" exclaimed another. They named the ridge on which they stood "Mount Zion," for to them it was a mount of prophet vision. They beheld as in a mirage, limned on the roseate skies of the future, a prosperous metropolis, located in the green valley of the Rock. Could they behold the city as it is now, the mart of business traffic, the center of varied industries, traversed by lines of mystic electric fluid bound in iron chains, they might well exclaim: "Behold what a miracle the divine inspiration of genius hath wrought."

Those early pioneers were joined soon after by others, and in the fall of 1835 the first log cabin was built nearly opposite the "big rock," then covered with scrub cedars. This point had been for years a fording place and rendezvous for fur-traders. From the flat summit of the "rock," only three years before, Muckety Muckawlokaik (Blackhawk) harangued his warriors and in the oak openings were still found the embers of his camp fires.

### FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The first settlers had hardly made themselves comfortable in their rude cabins before they opened a school for their children. They were eastern people and fresh from the educational institutions of their childhood; inspired by lessons learned therein, they believed that culture is a necessity of good citizenship.

The first school was established in a little log house on the bank of the river in the suburb now known as Spring Brook. It was taught by Hiram Brown. This primitive school house was of the rudest construction, with clinked walls of rough-hewn logs and seats of bass-wood slabs. In the sultry summer days, stray Indians returning to Lake Koshkonong to fish and harvest wild rice, peered in at the open windows and listened in wonder to the busy hum of study.

In 1840 a school was opened in the woods near Main street, three rods north of Milwaukee street. There Miss Cornelia Sheldon (afterward Mrs. Isaac Woodlee) patiently sought to impart wisdom to the sturdy little Badgers. She was succeeded the following winter by Rev. G. W. Lawrence. The first debating club was organized that winter. Prominent among those who participated in debates was James H. Knowlton, who afterwards displayed marked forensic ability. His contemporaries at bar a few years later were Matt Carpenter, Hon. Isaac Woodlee, and Hon. Chas. Jordan. Other instructors in the village schools for several years thereafter were Messrs. Little, Bennett, Wood, and White. The path of the teacher was not strewn with roses in those brave days of old. Schoolmasters were hired for the summer and masters for the winter, for it was a festive pastime for the big boys to inaugurate rebellion and "chuck" the master into the snow drifts.

A few years later two brick school houses were erected. One of these was lately razed on Division street, in the second ward. It was considered a model of convenience, and regarded with feelings of pride by those citizens who planned its erection. For years it has been used as a stable. To what a base estate relentless time oft brings the vaunted works of man!

### THE JANESVILLE ACADEMY

In 1843 a charter was granted to A. Hyatt Smith, W. H. Bailey, Charles Stevens, J. B. Doe, E. V. Whiton, and others, for the purpose of establishing an Academy in Janesville.

A stone building of commodious proportions was erected on High street, and in 1844 a school was opened therein with Rev. Thomas J. Ringer as principal.

Messrs. Allen, Woodruff, Woodard, Webb, Spicer, and Gorton successfully took charge of this institution, and about 1855 the property was purchased by the city for use as a public school, and was known for a brief period thereafter as the Janesville Free Academy. This ancient landmark has been torn down, and the imposing edifice known as the Lincoln school erected on its site. Many of the older business men of Janesville owe their education to the curriculum of the old academy.

**THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM**—The Growth of the Idea. No state in the Union has made such liberal provision for free education as Wisconsin.

The delegates sent from Janesville to the convention assembled in 1846-47-48 to draft a state constitution were E. V. Whiton and Hon. A. Hyatt Smith. After a noble partisan controversy the present constitution was adopted in 1848. Therein provision was made for a school fund of more than \$5,000,000, only the accrued interest of that sum ever to be expended.

For nearly ten years, under the village charter, Janesville maintained her district schools, but these were crude in methods,

and as the population increased a higher grade of culture was demanded. A few enterprising citizens, with wise forethought, determined upon a thorough organization and gradation of schools. Among those who were enthusiastic promoters of this achievement were Hon. J. J. R. Pease, Dr. L. J. Barrows, Hon. Wm. A. Lawrence, Hon. Jas. Sutherland, Judge M. S. Prichard, and Hon. B. Eldredge. Surprising as it may seem, there were "moss-backs" in those days who blocked the wheels of progress. In 1855, the present system of schools was adopted, although not in practical operation until the schools were thoroughly graded in 1856.

At this time the record of educational and literary institutions of the city embraced a central high school, eight schools of lower grade, three select schools, and the State Institute for the Blind, also the Janesville Lyceum and the Mechanics' Institute, the latter society assembling for improvement in arts and sciences.

### REGISTER OF TEACHERS

The following is a list of educators, who have successfully had charge of the public schools in Janesville since their organization: O. N. Gorton, Levi M. Cass, J. G. McKindley, Dr. Brewster, S. T. Lockwood, C. A. Hutchins, O. R. Smith, W. D. Parker, R. W. Burton, C. H. Keyes, I. N. Stewart, F. W. Cooley D.D. Mayne and H. C. Buell.

### TEACHERS AND SALARIES IN 1860

| High School                        |                      |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Levi Cass, Prin. . . . .           | \$1,000.00 per annum |
| Frances Bacon, 1st Ass't . . . . . | 8.50 per week        |
| Belle Webster, 2nd Ass't . . . . . | 6.50 per week        |
| Grammar School                     |                      |
| Mary Graham, Prin. . . . .         | 7.00 per week        |
| Mary L. Martin, Ass't . . . . .    | 6.50 per week        |
| First Ward Intermediate            |                      |
| Warren D. Parker, Prin. . . . .    | 450.00 per annum     |
| H. R. Moon, Ass't . . . . .        | 5.50 per week        |
| First Ward Primary, No. 1          |                      |
| Mary Wingate, Prin. . . . .        | 6.00 per week        |
| First Ward Primary, No. 2          |                      |
| Phoebe Fish, Prin. . . . .         | 5.00 per week        |
| First Ward Primary, No. 3          |                      |
| Ruth St. John, Prin. . . . .       | 6.00 per week        |
| Second Ward Intermediate           |                      |
| E. E. Woodman, Prin. . . . .       | 40.00 per month      |
| Second Ward Primary                |                      |
| Miss L. A. Richards, Prin. . . . . | 6.00 per week        |
| Miss D. Perkins, Ass't . . . . .   | 5.00 per week        |
| Third Ward Intermediate            |                      |
| Laura Haven, Prin. . . . .         | 7.00 per week        |
| Third Ward Primary                 |                      |
| Ada Pierson, Prin. . . . .         | 6.00 per week        |
| Sarah Kellogg, Ass't . . . . .     | 5.00 per week        |
| Fourth Ward Intermediate           |                      |
| Albert M. Case, Prin. . . . .      | 550.00 per annum     |
| Belle Armstrong, Ass't . . . . .   | 5.50 per week        |
| Fourth Ward Primary                |                      |
| Jennie Newman, Prin. . . . .       | 6.50 per week        |
| Rosella Riker, Ass't . . . . .     | 5.50 per week        |

### EXAMINATIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

In the early history of the schools, in addition to the ordinary examinations for the transfer of pupils from one grade to another, a public examination of the schools was held at the close of the spring term in April. This was conducted by committees of citizens appointed by the Board of Education.

On Friday evening, April 10th, 1857, occurred the first public exhibition of the High school. The following programme of exercises was observed:

| Music                                         |                    |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Prayer . . . . .                              | 1                  |
| Report of Examining Committee . . . . .       |                    |
| Report of Committee on Compositions . . . . . |                    |
| Education—Oration . . . . .                   | W. H. Payne        |
| Knowledge is Power . . . . .                  | Miss M. A. Douglas |
| Dreamland . . . . .                           | Miss L. Cramb      |
| Thoughts . . . . .                            | Miss L. Hill       |

Continued on Page 7.

### ENTERPRISING FIRM.

A Janesville young man who has met with business success out of the common is John P. Cullen, now a member of the contracting firm of Winchester & Cullen.

Mr. Cullen has demonstrated the fact that there are still opportunities in business for those who seek it and are capable. His first large contract was the remodeling of the Hayes Block of this city. He later was in charge of the Jackman Block work and since that time in connection with Mr. Winchester of Rockford, has erected some of the largest libraries and public buildings in this part of the country.

An announcement on another page gives the names of some of the contracts recently completed by the firm of Winchester & Cullen.

### LITTLE THOUGHTS.

Character is crystallized conduct.  
—  
Only a fool's to-morrow ruins to-day.  
—  
Blessings are hidden in the blows of pain.  
—  
Only manufactured doubts are advertised.  
—  
Revenge is sweetest when renounced.  
—  
It is the opportunity we make that makes us.  
—  
Better a deluded enthusiasm than a dead heart.  
—  
Giving happiness is the only secret of getting it.  
—  
Nothing spoils the life like living for the spoils.  
—  
Our victories depend on how we take our defeats.  
—  
An unbridled tongue goes with an unburdened brain.  
—  
A principle hung up on the wall may be worse than none at all.—London answers.

### Number of Visible Stars.

"If we ask a person to estimate the number of stars on a clear night," says Housenau, "we shall have an exaggerated answer, the actual number, only being a little over 3,000."

# Hardwood Timber and Farm LANDS

IN NORTH CENTRAL WISCONSIN  
ON EASY PAYMENTS.

well watered with lakes and running streams, now first offered. All located within 3½ miles of the main line of the C. & N. W. R'y. Accessible. Close to markets. The soil is black clay loam with clay subsoil, and of good depth; rich and fertile, suited to all grains and grasses, dairying and miscell neous crops, vegetables, fruit, etc. Splendid drainage, most healthful climate. We offer

**14,000 ACRES**

in tracts to suit, in Langlade, Lincoln and Oneida Counties, Wisconsin, at prices varying from \$8 to \$14 per acre, averaging \$10. TERMS; one-fifth cash, balance in five yearly payments; or \$50 down and \$10 a month for a period of six years and three months on each eighty acres, valued at \$800.

The valuable timber on these lands—consisting of Hemlock, Maple, Oak, Birch, Elm, and Basswood—all finds a ready market at your door at prices that pay for the land and its clearing. The timber and the land are increasing in value yearly. These lands should treble in value in the next two years. Such opportunities as these are fast disappearing. The best investments for sure and safe returns are good lands, bought right, in territory accessible to markets. Here is virgin soil and valuable timber, about 300 miles from Chicago, 200 from Milwaukee, 100 from the populous cities of the wealthy Fox River Valley—Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Appleton, Neenah, Menasha, Green Bay, etc.—200 from St Paul and Minneapolis, 100 from the Iron and Copper Country. Your timber is readily exchangeable for building material and lumber at the mill. Game and Fish Abound. Prosperity awaits the industrious, the settler or the investor who takes advantage of this NOW.

Round Trip Rates to Prospective Investors at about One-Half Fare from any point on the Chicago & North-Western Railway.

Before you do anything else write us now for prospectus, maps and facts of this golden opportunity.

Janesville Investors will be particularly interested.

## Interior Land Company

FRED J. JEFFRIS, Treasurer.

Janesville, Wisconsin.

E. G. HADDEN, President.  
F. J. RODEE, SECRETARY.

E. L. BRADBURY,  
Chairman Board of Directors  
Established 1888.

## THE HADDEN-RODEE CO.

Members Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS,  
BONDS, COFFEE, COTTON

G. SCARCLIFF, Resident Manager, Janesville, Wis.  
204 Jackman Block

Both 'Phones 277.

Private New York, Chicago, Milwaukee and Boston Wires.  
Private Wires North South and West.



# THE OLD AND NEW SCHOOL

Continued from Page 6.  
Music

The Great West—Oration . . . . . A. Foote  
Man, . . . . . Miss E. Jones  
The Wandering Mind, . . . . . Miss A. Edwards  
Slavery—Oration, . . . . . H. N. Payne

Music

Happiness—Oration, . . . . . Samuel Hart  
Immortality of the Soul . . . . . Miss R. Moon  
Flattery, . . . . . Miss R. Moon  
A Year Ago, . . . . . Miss V. Schofield

Music

Passage of the Red Sea, . . . . . E. W. Pullan  
Fancy's Pencillings, . . . . . Miss S. Schofield  
The Fall of Man, . . . . . Miss E. Gilman  
Music of a Mother's Voice, . . . . . Miss E. Wood

Music

Ambition—Oration, . . . . . W. D. Parker  
By and By, . . . . . Miss M. A. Brown  
Voyage Across the Atlantic, . . . . . Miss M. Walker  
Duties of American Citizens, . . . . . H. N. Payne

Music

La Fleur et L'Etoile, . . . . . Miss M. A. Barrere  
Adventures of a Humming Bird, . . . . . Miss H. Wilson  
Thoughts in Oak Hill Cemetery, . . . . . Miss M. L. Martin  
Valedictory, . . . . . E. Woodman

Music

Benediction

## NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL EXPOSITIONS

In 1876 views of the city school buildings were sent to the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia. In 1887 the annual meeting of the National Educational Association was held in Chicago, and in connection therewith there was an exposition of "school work and appliances," as a fit celebration of the settlement of the Northwest Territory. The legislature appropriated \$2,000 for the suitable exposition of Wisconsin's work, and Superintendent C. H. Keyes, of this city, was chosen director for Wisconsin. Janesville schools were thoroughly represented. Upon solicitation of the managers of the Milwaukee Exposition, the work was afterwards transferred to Milwaukee, where it was placed on exhibition.

## TEACHERS' MEETINGS, INSTITUTES, ETC.

The Janesville teachers hold frequent meetings for professional study and general improvement. The entire teaching corps is closely identified with the large Rock County Teachers' Association, and with the State Teachers' Association. Many of the teachers have attended the great meetings of the National Educational Association and they purchased a permanent, active membership in the Association when it met in Wisconsin a number of years ago.

The first teachers' institute ever held in Rock county was convened in the High school building November 14, 1867.

Prof. O. R. Smith was elected permanent president, and M. L. Martin, secretary. Eminent educators from different parts of the state were in attendance. Among those who enthusiastically joined in all the discussions was Professor J. G. McMynn, then superintendent of public instruction. A giant in intellect and culture, his impromptu lectures stamped him as a model orator and educator.

Others present were J. L. Pickard, Professors Twining, Chadbourne, Whitford, Parker, Woodman, Rev. J. B. Pradt, and Superintendent Foote. The eminent editor, author and poet, J. G. Holland, was secured for a lecture.

In the years 1886-87, respectively, the second and third teachers' institutes were held in the study room of the high school building. The State Superintendent of Education furnished an efficient corps of instructors to aid in the work, among whom were Hon. Robert Graham, Professor J. W. Stearns and Superintendent Thayer.

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS

In 1856 commodious buildings were erected in the second and fifth wards, and the schools were graded into High School, Grammar, Intermediate, and Primary departments, the old Academy becoming the Central or High School of the system. With its several departments, in which were pursued studies taught in our best Academies, with its ability to graduate pupils with a thorough English and Classical education, the old academy became a magnet of superior force and an important factor in municipal affairs.

A demand for more room secured the erection of the High School building in 1858, at a cost of \$40,000 and in 1859 the High school department with Levi Cass as principal, was transferred to its new location.

An increase of population soon rendered additional accommodations necessary, and in 1866 and 1873 buildings were erected in the First and Fourth wards. In 1876 requisite appropriation was made for the Lincoln school building, which was erected on the site of the old Academy.

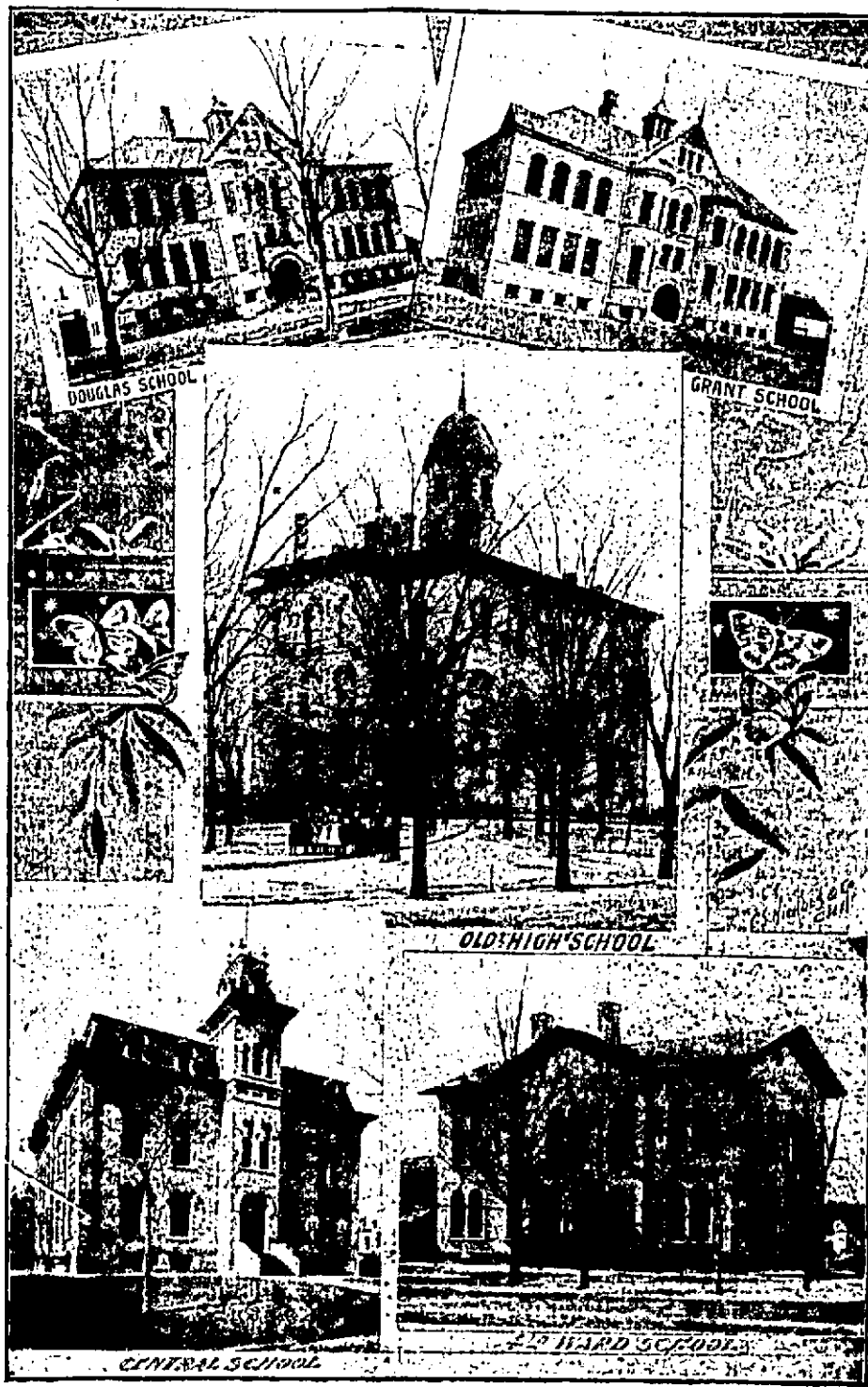
## OLD TIME DISCIPLINE

Among the old time pedagogues was one whose methods of discipline were unique if not effective. His inventive genius was superb. The ruler, the hickory switch, and the strap were constantly employed. At the least provocation his ruler was hurled across the desks, with unerring precision, aimed at the head of the offender. Woo upon the luckless wight who did not duck his tow-head in time. For minor offenses delinquents were compelled to stand upon a chair, with one foot uplifted, and whittle a hard-wood stick, or they were caught up "scruff and heels," and thrust into the long box stove, if perchance the fire was out. In lieu of chewing gum they were given chips from the wood box to ruminate. The punishment "sitting on the wall" deserves more than a passing mention. The unhappy culprit caught in mischief was compelled to brace his spine upon the wall, place his heels a foot from the base-board, and maintain a sitting posture upon an imaginary seat for an interminable period. If through weariness the miserable sufferer tried to support himself a smart blow from the omnipresent ruler, deftly applied, promptly elevated his knees to the required angle.

With the progress of modern thought, there came a reform in methods of discipline. Corporal punishment was rarely resorted to, and pupils were taught the higher law of individual moral responsibility.

Opposition to the graded school system existed, long after its organization. The privileged few patronized select schools, and were averse to taxation for the higher education of the son of labor in his patched suit of jeans. A new era dawned when the schools were carefully graded, and pupils realized that rapid promotion rewarded earnest work. The students in the High School department in the old Academy led in the march of progress. In that little school-room world were set in motion the higher moral forces of the divine work-shop. Pictures were hung, and evergreens were festooned above the smoke-grimed cracks, which time was tracing on the old walls. By voluntary subscription a piano was hired, and music lent its charms to school exercises.

From songs that purified and ennobled the soul, to soap that



Some Janesville Public Schools

Mistress—Did anyone call while I was out?  
Bridget—Sure, mum, an' the baby kept callin' fer yez all the toime ye wuz gone!

A cat's eyes are said to be largest at midnight. We never made an examination, but we are positive that it's voice is about seventeen times larger at that hour than at any other period during the twenty-four.

## FIGS AND THISTLES.

Home-made yokes are always heavy.

A money spendthrift is a moral suicide.

Virtue for a wage is first cousin to vice.

The curse cannot get beyond Calvary.

Jehovah is a judge at every election.

The blind child can see its father's love.

The promises add power to our prayers.

Leadership does not depend wholly on leg ability.

Deeds and not distances make the milestones on the heavenly road.

There are many things that fill the heart but few of them can furnish it.

Some of the lowest places in a city are likely to be owned in the highest.

The distinction between the wily and the wicked is too fine for the wise.

As soon as a child knows its father on earth it ought to know its Father in Heaven.—Rom's Horn.

## Nubian Whistling Tree.

Among the curiosities of tree life is the sofar, or whistling tree, of Nubia. When the winds blow over this tree it gives out flute-like sounds, playing away to the wilderness for hours at a time strange, weird melodies.

## To Clean Smoky Walls.

Brush the walls well, then wash with a strong solution of pearl ash and rinse at once with clear water. Then give the walls when dry a thin coat of fresh slaked lime, with considerable alum dissolved in hot water added. After this has dried apply whitening and good size.

cleansed their surroundings, both boys and girls disgressed with apt facility, and as often as necessity demanded brought soap and water, and remnining after school, scrubbed the desks and floors, and polished the windows until they shone in the sunlight.

## REMINISCENSES

In the exigencies of the financial crisis of the anti-bellum period, the strictest economies were necessary. Those were the days of depreciated currency. Every bank in Illinois failed, as also banks which supplied half the issue of Wisconsin. Notes were redeemed at rates which averaged fifty or sixty cents on the dollar. The city's bonded debt was large and the treasury was empty. Teachers were paid with orders which were discounted at twenty per cent. Only one firm of merchants (McKey Bros.) would accept them in payment for goods. A lady teacher, now residing in Chicago, thus relates her experience:

I received \$6.00 per week salary, paid \$4.50 for board and washing, leaving a margin of \$1.50 per week, \$60.00 per year, for clothing and support during the twelve weeks of vacation. Most of my spare time was spent in wearisome plans for "Making odd ends look amais as well as new."

The interesting fact is recalled that a number of years ago at the close of one year under a new administration, fifteen teachers were discharged in the effort to "clear out the dead wood." This story would not be complete without its sequel, and therein lies a moral. In due course of time the majority of these discharged teachers were re-instated.

## WAR RECORD

But when the dark days of the civil war came, days of dire disaster and defeat, financial disaster and personal privations were of minor importance. The lessons of patriotism taught our youth at the fireside and by faithful teachers, bore abundant fruitage. A wave of patriotism surged through the schools. Members of the Board of Education, teachers and pupils responded to the call of arms. M. T. Dewitt and E. E. Woodman resigned their schools and served as volunteers; the latter was "Boy Captain of the 13th Regiment." Professor S. T. Lockwood, of the High School, was commissioned captain of Company A, 4th Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers. Among the members of the Board of Education, Dr. H. Palmer, Dr. J. B. Whiting, Dr. Amos Jones, and James Armstrong, gave their country heroic service in its time of need. James Armstrong died in St. Louis before the close of the war.

Dr. Henry Palmer, after a life crowned with honor, has responded to the "last roll call." When the dark clouds hung threateningly over us a current of excitement crept into the schools. Military drill was established in many departments. Little ones in the primaries shouted the "Battle Cry of Freedom," and "Hail 'Round the Flag" in mimic battle array on the play ground. Then sadder days came, and there were sung pathetic songs of the dying on the camp-ground. "Amid the circling tents, in the evening dews and damps." When at last the shadows lifted, and the sun-light of peace flooded the land with golden light, there were requiems chanted for the gallant lads who returned no more. The following pupils in the schools, who were Wisconsin soldiers, are sleeping in Oak Hill: E. O. Wright, who was wounded at Bull Run, and died at Fairfax cemetery hospital; Henry Wingate (killed at Vicksburg,) Wm. Trask, Gage Burgess, Howard Hoskins, Theodore Tripp, George Marshall. There was one High School boy (H. Howell) who died in the hospital and was buried in Memphis. His last words were full of pitiful longing for home and mother, and vainly he pleaded in his dying hours, "Take me home; I must go home."

But they are not dead! They march on into Day.  
Theirs was the victory, we wait by the way.  
They felt that Columbia might rise from her fears,  
And fling her banner through eyes of years.  
He was our strength, when the night of our pain  
Grew dark and darker with storm-clouds and rain  
His truth eternal a star in the night,  
Foretold the dawning of justice and right.

POTATOES  
will make you more money than  
Sugar Beets  
if you will buy land in  
SAWYER COUNTY  
At \$5.00 An Acre.

Address:

W. L. McCORMICK,  
HAYWARD, WIS.

## JANESVILLE A GROWING CITY.

Continued From Page 2.

tion on his part. He had a choice at that time of four Superintendent's positions in as many leading cities in Wisconsin, but accepted the Janesville position as offering the greatest educational opportunity of any.

Prof. Buell has been an active force in educational work in Wisconsin for the past fifteen years. His first teaching was done in Walworth county. For two years he taught at Mineral Point, and five years as Vice Principal in the High School at Janesville. Upon leaving the High School work here six years ago he took charge of the schools at Brodhead one year and Whitewater two years, and in both places he advanced the school systems to a high degree of educational efficiency.

Mr. Edwin Cox, editor of the Whitewater Register, expressed the feeling of the Whitewater citizens, when Prof. Buell received the invitation to come to Janesville, as follows: "While the Janesville offer is a tempting one in that it gives Mr. Buell a much larger field of work, we cannot but be selfish enough to hope that further deliberation will lead him to decline it and remain at the head of the Whitewater schools. It is with no intent to flatter him or to disparage in the least the work of any of his predecessors that the Register says what it believes, that at no time in their history have the schools of our city made such rapid strides forward as they have under his management. Working under very unfavorable conditions in that he has had to take care of two pupils in space only sufficient for one, he has certainly ac-



PROF. H. C. BUELL.

complished wonders. We cannot but look upon his going at this time, when such help as his in the effort to secure the much needed new school building would count greatly, as even more than a public misfortune. Let us all hope that he may yet decide to remain."

Prof. Buell is recognized as a leader among the educators throughout the state, and many of the educational honors have come to his lot. He was elected President of the Southern Wisconsin Teacher's Association at Racine in 1900, receiving over five hundred votes for the office. The past year he was elected chairman of a committee of seven High School Principals at Madison to revise the High School courses of study throughout the state and submit the same to the State Superintendent for adoption. He was also appointed upon a committee on the teaching of history at the State Teacher's Association two years ago, and this committee has done valuable service for the history work throughout the state. He is also a member of the committee of six to make an educational investigation throughout the schools of Wisconsin as to the best and most effective methods of teaching the common branches in the graded schools. The reports of this committee are among the most valuable of any in the state. Every year for the past six years he has given some educational address before the State Teacher's Association at Milwaukee.

In the three years during which Prof. Buell has been at the head of the Janesville Schools he has secured the confidence of pupils, parents, teachers, and School Board alike. Without slighting in the least the work of the High School he has laid special emphasis upon the work of the Graded Schools. His policy is to lay the educational foundation in the lower grades solid pressure and the pupils will, then be the better prepared for either the practical duties of life or the tasks of the higher school work.

The report is received with universal satisfaction and pleasure on the part of everyone that Supt. Buell has accepted the position tendered him by the Board of Education for the coming year and will continue at the head of our School system. With him at the head of our schools the outlook for the future from an educational standpoint is exceedingly bright.

## GRADUAL GROWTH VERY PROSPEROUS

Y. M. C. A. ACCOMPLISHED MUCH  
IN SHORT TIME.

### BRIEF HISTORY OF THE WORK

What Has Been Done in This Line  
Since Its Organization a Few  
Years Ago.

By J. C. Kline

The first meeting preliminary to the organization of the Young Men's Association was held in the store of Chauncey Sandell on West Milwaukee street, January 1892. It was the sense of the meeting that such an organization could and should be perfected and a building erected. This meeting was followed in several days by a meeting of the business men at the Myers House.

Further in accordance with the sense of this meeting the articles of organization were filed in the office of Register of Deeds of Rock County on the 25th day of February 1892. Also with the secretary of state at Madison on the 4th day of March, 1892.

#### First Meeting

The first meeting of the association was held at the rooms of the Business Mens Association March 12, 1892, B. F. Dunwiddie presiding. At this meeting the first Board of Directors was elected, consisting of twelve men. The officers chosen were, President, B. F. Dunwiddie, Vice-President, Thorwaldsen Judd, Secretary, J. B. Hayner, Treasurer, O. G. Bennett. At the first meeting of the directors, March 23, 1892 it was decided to push the building project. The solicitation committee was at work during the entire year. The first annual meeting was held in the rooms of the business mens association, Tuesday evening, January 31, 1893. Hon. John M. Whitehead was chosen President.

#### Kline Comes

At a called meeting of the directors April 8, 1893 a call was extended J. C. Kline to become the General Secretary of the Association. The call was accepted and Mr. Kline took up the work April 15th 1893. About this time the plans for a building were presented and the work was pushed. Seariously a temporary location for the Association was the first need and after some investigation the Caledonian rooms was chosen where this organization did some good work for nearly three years.

The first contract was let as a beginning of the building now occupied by the association, so far the work was going nicely but, like all great enterprises, there must be problems, and in this the directors came face to face with the hard times of '93-'94-'95-'96. It is for the credit of those dark days of the association's history. No one knows to the full extent of the struggle to maintain the prestige already achieved and steadily push the building project. December 6th, 1893 Dr. E. E. Loomis was chosen as President of the association. April 15th 1901 the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. L. W. Messer of Chicago was present and spoke on that occasion. All stores in the city were closed during the exercises and in fall the building was enclosed. In October of this year the state convention of the Y. M. C. A. was entertained in the city during the year 1905 the interior of the present Y. M. C. A. building was completed including the introduction all modern furnishings.

#### In 1895

The first week in November 1895 was observed as Y. M. C. A. week in the city. This was the most unique event in the history of the building movement. The Woman's Auxiliary which had always labored for the success of this enterprise, sacrificing time and money in its behalf were selected to canvas the city by wards. The livermen donated carriages for the use of the ladies at the same time a committee of men were chosen for the business portion. The daily papers advertised the plan, and the whole city was interested as the success of this enterprise would determine the opening of the new building. The response was liberal and the building was opened. From that date the doors of our local Y. M. C. A. has been open every day and evening from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. week days, and from 2 to 5 p. m. on Sundays, a pride to every citizen. The practical benefit to hundreds of young men cannot be estimated on paper, so far over 800 young men who have become members and were in vital touch with its influence are scattered in nearly every state in the Union, and some in Canada, Mexico, The Islands of the Sea, and European countries. These are actual facts showing the practical judgment of our enterprising citizens who have made possible the open door of this association to any and all men who will avail themselves of its privileges. The association has just closed the eighth year in its permanent home four years of this time was a hard struggle to pay the indebtedness made necessary by the hard times through which the association was compelled to pass with heavy obligations. In February 1899 every dollar of indebtedness on this building was paid, since that time the management have worked to lay a strong foundation. December 1901 records an advance movement of permanency in the association, when the new dormitory addition was opened through the kindness and liberality of Mrs. M. P. Leavitt. This valuable addition was made possible a practical benefit to the association and a blessing to many men. Mrs. Leavitt is a member of the Woman's Auxiliary who by their loyalty have endeared themselves for all times to this organization.

The present condition of the association is strong and vigorous, many new improvements have been made during the past four years. The present year will be marked with new improvements that will add very largely to the material prosperity of the association, especially the new marble bath equipment which will be installed in the near future. This institution stands in our community as a down town home for every man

regardless of creed, belief, or nationality. To every citizen this association appeals alike. A common interest centers here, therefore the interest and influence of every citizen is needed. The original building cost \$28000.00 including lot. The new dormitory addition \$5750.00. Inside equipment \$1500.00. Total cost of building and equipment \$35250.00. The annual current expenses are about \$1300.00.

#### MILTON COLLEGE.

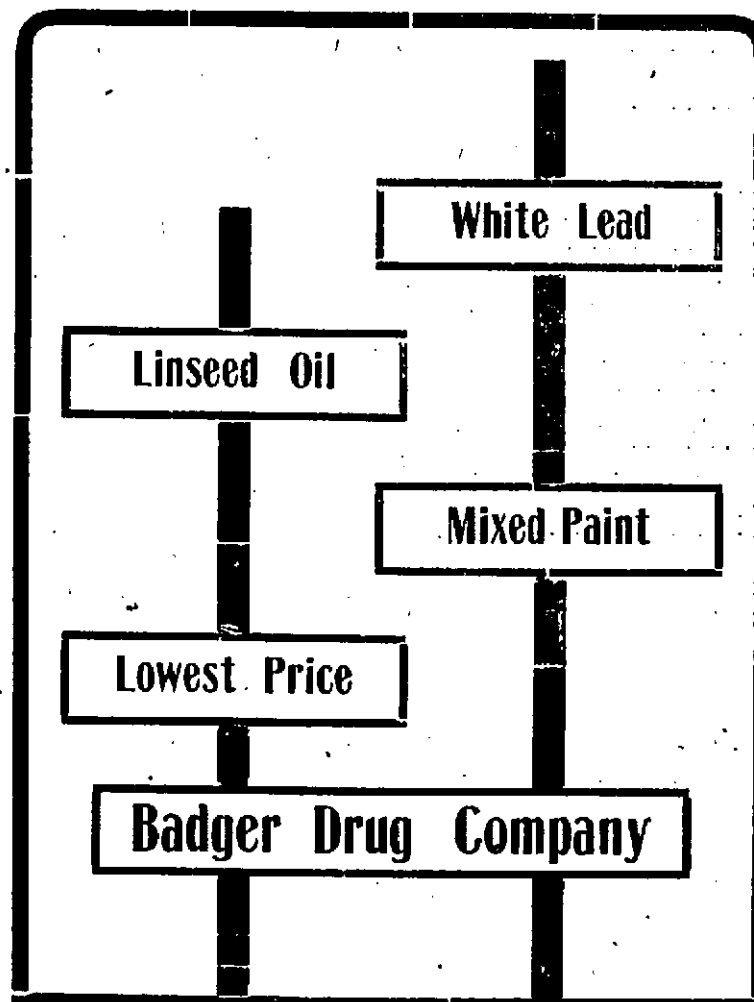
One of the oldest and most honored educational institutions of this vicinity is Milton College, which has always maintained a high standard of liberal culture as the ideal preparation for the duties of life. This institution was first opened as a Select School in the village of Milton in the year 1841. In the year 1848 it was incorporated as Du Lac Academy, which in 1854 was reorganized under the name of Milton Academy. In March, 1867, by an act of the State Legislature it was created Milton College, under which name and style it has since been carried on as a College of Liberal Arts, with a preparatory department, now called the Academy of Milton College, and a School of Music.

Under the leadership of its late president, the Rev. William C. Whitford, D. D., who died in 1902, Milton College steadily advanced to its present position of eminent usefulness. Among its instructors have been many able and influential scholars and its alumni have filled positions of the greatest honor in educational circles, both in this state and elsewhere. The Rev. William C. Daland, D. D., who has been at the head of this institution since 1905, has already become widely known as a preacher, teacher, lecturer, and musician, and his influence in all respects is an inspiration. Prof. Albert Whitford, who has for many years filled the chair of mathematics, and Dr. J. M. Stillman, who has so long been at the head of the School of Music, are teachers whose names have become household words in their respective departments in many parts of the country.

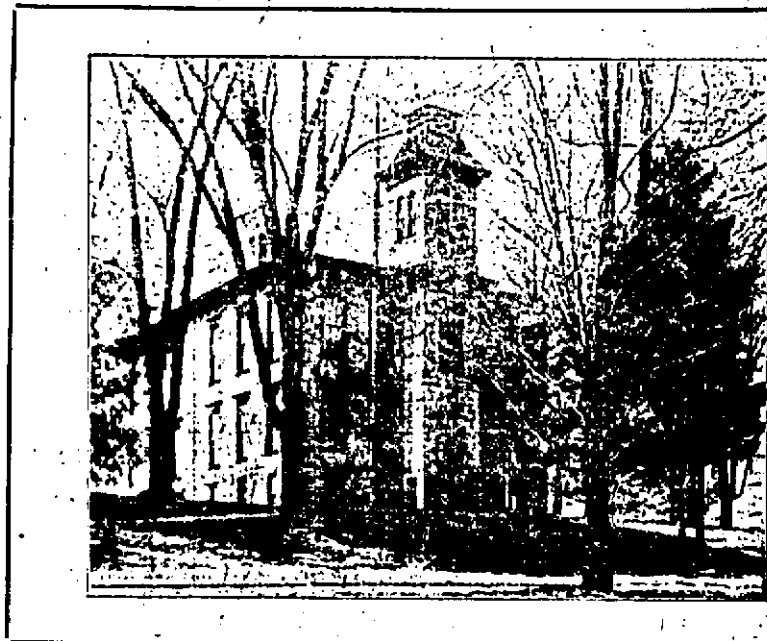
As an ideal institution for the acquisition of a sound, liberal education, under the best moral influence, in a village free from the haunts of idleness and dissipation, where industry economy as well as all the surroundings tend to form studious habits, Milton College cannot easily be surpassed. Under its present management also too high praise cannot be accorded to the School of Music connected with the College. There is no better place than Milton for the conservation of a moral and religious nature and a broad and thorough preparation for the duties of life.

#### Cannon for Ornaments.

Four of the cannon taken from the French off Finistere in 1747 by Admiral Boscawen now fill the lowly if useful roles of curbstones and lamp posts in front of the house, No. 2 St. James' square, London, of Boscawen's descendant, Lord Falmouth; while on Tower Hill there is a row of posts on the curbstones, every one of which is a cannon which has done service, or has been ready to do it, against England's enemies.



## MILTON COLLEGE, MILTON, WISCONSIN.



The Place to Obtain a Good Education---  
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**Modern Classical,**  
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Opportunities for Self-Support

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**REV. WILLIAM CLIFTON DALAND, D. D.,  
PRESIDENT.**

**Fall Term Opens September 14th, 1904**



American Oranges in France.  
American navel oranges are retailed in Bordeaux, France, at four cents each.

#### First Use of Coal.

Although coal is generally supposed to have been first used in New England several generations later, we have a record under 1649 of the ship John and Jonne, sailing for Wales "to load of coals."

#### Clubman Makes Distinction.

Sir William Harcourt is said to have remarked, when he was offered a peerage: "I prefer to remain an English gentleman." It calls to mind the London clubman who put up a placard asking "the nobleman" who had taken his umbrella to return it. Asked why he thought a nobleman had taken it, he replied: "This club is for noblemen and gentlemen, and I am sure no gentleman took it."



WISCONSIN HAS SOIL REQUIRED

Beet Sugar Plants Thrive in the Fertile Ground of the Badger State.

A GREAT INDUSTRY

The Future Success of the Sugar Beet Seems Assured From Now On.

By Walter Helms The sugar beet industry in Wisconsin dates back some 40 years, when a small mill was erected at Fond du Lac. This was built and operated by two Germans and for a time was very successful. W. T. Van Klee in speaking of this venture said that "the 2 barrels of this sugar and it was of superior quality," but lack of capital prevented the success of the enterprise and the factory was closed and the proprietors went to California. About 14 years ago, Prof. Henry, Dean of the College of Agriculture at Madison began his experiments to demonstrate that sugar could be made from beets in Wisconsin, also to demonstrate the fact that beets would be a paying crop for the farmer. He also believed that the manufacture of sugar would be a paying investment for the capitalist.

About 12 or 15 years ago and again 5 years ago, Prof. Henry sent me a quantity of sugar beet seed. This I distributed among the farmers with the request that they send samples of the crop to Madison for test. Quite a number did so with the result that Wisconsin beets rank among the best for sugar purposes in the U. S.

No state east of the Mississippi River can make a better showing and perhaps only one other, Michigan, can equal ours in this particular. In irrigated regions in the central west, they can produce a higher percentage of sugar than we can, but our beets, on the other hand, are ahead of those of Europe for the most part at least.

The sugar consumption in the U. S. for 1902 was 69 pounds per capita, and taking it for granted that Wisconsin is as sweet as the average and our population being approximately 2,050,000, at 69 pounds per capita gives up 143,350,000 pounds of sugar consumed.

We have had previous to the erection of our own factory, of which we are all proud, but one sugar mill in the state, the one at Menomonie Falls. This had an output last year of about 10,000,000 pounds standard granulated sugar, so you can readily see that it would take the product of 14 factories to supply our state alone, and as many of the state are not adapted for growing sugar beets.



WALTER HELMS

there is room for a large number of factories yet to come to our immediate vicinity. The past season was very successful, and proved that Rock County was the banner county of the state in sugar beet culture. There was shipped from Janesville approximately 6700 tons being the product of 460 acres, an average of 15 tons per acre. This at \$4.50 per ton netted the growers a little over \$30,000. Quite a neat little sum for a new industry.

While the total average was 15 tons per acre, the crops that were well cared for yielded from 20 to 25 tons.

One crop grown on tobacco land produced 125 tons from 5 acres, or 25 tons to the acre.

Our farmers should feel greatly encouraged from these results as the average yield of the U. S. was under 10 tons per acre.

The sugar test of the Rock county beets last year averaged 15 1/2 per cent, while the highest test from beets raised on light sandy soil near Leyden was 18 1/2 per cent.

The farmers are entering into this enterprise with great enthusiasm, and if hard work and intelligent culture can make a success of this new industry they are bound to win.

CAPT. DAVIDSON WORTH MILLIONS

Made His Own Fortune by Good Hard Work—Has Big Fleet of Vessels.

Captain James Davidson, president and principal owner of the Rock County Sugar Company, is a self-made man. Starting out in life at the age of 12 years as a helper on a lake boat, by application and unerring energy he became the proprietor

of the Davidson line of boats, owner of the beet sugar factories and has made for himself an enviable reputation for success, which is far reaching. Captain Davidson was born in Buffalo, New York and after several years of the hardest sort of experience on the great lakes enlisted in the United States navy as mate on a gun boat, serving with distinction during the War of the Rebellion. After the close of the war he secured a commission as captain on a lake boat, and continued in this service for a number of years. He embarked in business for himself, building a vessel and taking command of it, and after bringing its record as a successful merchantman to a point that secured offers for its purchase at a neat profit. Captain Davidson disposed of his

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HOW TO PLANT A CROP OF BEETS

LAFAYETTE MYER WRITES FOR GROWERS' BENEFIT.

TELLS WHAT IS TO BE DONE

Explains the Steps To Be Taken To Make the Crop a Success—Every Detail Watched

By Lafayette Myers

The building of a beet sugar factory and the starting of the beet sugar industry cannot be realized or appreciated by the farmers of a com-

monly once he has learned that satisfactory returns may be secured if he will but give attention to the needs of the crop, he will have no cause to be disappointed with the net returns at the end of the season.

It is of course natural to suppose that every practical farmer knows the conditions of his land and the best manner in which it should be handled to secure the best results better than one who is not acquainted with it. However a few words concerning the growing of beets may be acceptable to those who have had little or no experience in handling this crop.

Soil and Preparation

Never select poor land. Use the best piece available on your farm, be rich; the soil, the better the crop will be, it should be at least

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SAGE TALK TO BEET GROWERS

How To Plant and Care for the Beets Is Explained Most Fully.

WORK NECESSARY

Care That Should Be Taken of the Ground and Growing Crops

Discussed.

There is no agricultural product from which the industrious farmer may derive so many advantages as from the sugar beet. Sugar beet raising gives the farmer many times the profit that could be derived from any other crop, while it does not interfere with other crops, but on the contrary by improving the condition and capacity of the soil, owing to continuous and superior cultivation, produces better grain crops, besides permitting the growing of other high-culture plants and vegetables which could not be grown profitably heretofore.

With the raising of larger and more valuable crops naturally the value of the land increases. The beet, further more, produces fodder, and hence more manure. Through it the farmer is enabled to increase his live stock without hardly any increase in expense. The final result of all this is prosperity written in capital letters.

Many of our states, as shown by extensive experiments, are well adapted for the raising of sugar beets, and contain in the largest measure every condition necessary for the successful and fruitful development of the beet sugar industry, but, as has been the case in Europe, the successful and permanent establishment of the industry will depend on the interest which intelligent farmers will take in raising a sugar beet which will fill all the requirements of the factory. On the quality of the beet depends to a large extent the success of the factory. A mere high percentage of sugar in the beet, however, is not the sole requirement, although a most important one. Besides the largest possible amount of sugar, a good beet should contain the smallest percentage of foreign substances, whether saline, nitrogenous or indifferently non-nitrogenous organic compounds. Purity in the beet is of as much importance as sugar content, for factory experience has established the fact that every one per cent of foreign admixture will render about 1 1/2 per cent of sugar in the juice unsalable, converting it into less valuable molasses.

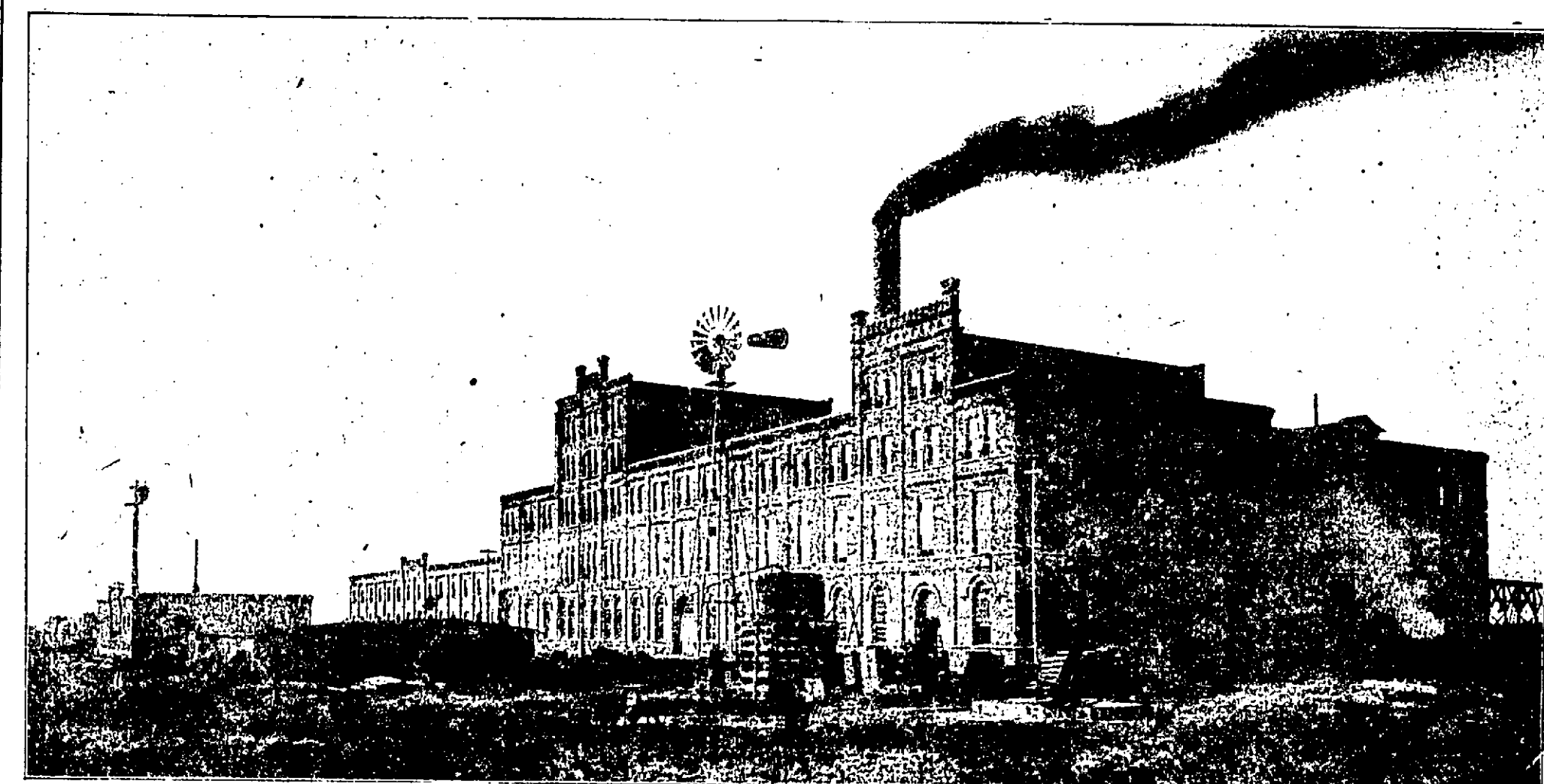
It is of the utmost importance that the farmer wishing to engage in beet culture should fully understand the necessities of it, and it is the purpose of these lines to aid him in the dissemination of facts which have been instrumental in the development of the culture in European beet growing countries.

Before entering into detail on the subject of beet culture I will explain what constitutes a good beet for sugar making purposes. To do this it is necessary to first give a short history of the sugar beet.

The beet (Beta vulgaris) is a plant of the order of the chinspodaceae (goosefoot family), and was known far back in ancient history. The plant was found growing wild in Egypt and along the shores of the Mediterranean, and was cultivated long before the Christian era. Many varieties were known to the ancients, vastly differing in color and quality. In the works of Pliny the younger, it is described as a sugary vegetable plant, and it would, therefore, appear that already at his time (61-113 A. D.) the beet was utilized as an article of food. However, it seems to have been the dark red beet, which today is still used upon our tables as salad or pickled, which were preferred to the varieties of a paler color for eating purposes. The supposition is that this red beet, respectively the sugar beet, was introduced into Germany, the Romans, during the time of their invasions into Germany.

There are some forty varieties of beets in the United States, which may be divided into three distinct classes, viz: those used for human food; second, those used for stock feeding; and third, those used for sugar making. The red and yellowish varieties grown in our gardens and fields are types of the first class, the many varieties of Mangelwurzel or stock beets illustrate the second class, while the white Kleinwanzlebener, Villmorin and the Mangold are representatives of the third class.

Many Varieties. The real sugar beet is white in color, a slim cone with a single tap root covered with sugar hairlike rootlets. Originally the sugar beet was identical with the ordinary field or garden beet, but by careful cultivation and selection of seed the sugar beet has been raised from its former condition until it now contains from 15 to 18 per cent of sugar, and even higher. In the development of the sugar beet the different types have been built up in the same general way, by breeding and selection, as have the different breeds of cattle. The shape and size of the beet, its color and character of the foliage, are its distinguishing marks. The varieties of beet best known in this country are the Kleinwanzlebener, Villmorin and Mangold. The first two mentioned are the best known. The Kleinwanzlebener is probably more widely grown in this



HOW THE ROCK COUNTY SUGAR COMPANY'S FACTORY WILL LOOK WHEN COMPLETED.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Division of Publications.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1904.—A report on the progress of the Beet-Sugar Industry in 1903, prepared by Chas. F. Saylor, special agent of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and printed by authority of Congress, is about to be issued. It shows that there has been an increase in the number of beet-sugar factories in the United States from 43 at the close of 1902 to 56 at the beginning of 1904. Fifty of these were in operation during the "campaign" of 1903.

According to the report the sugar-beet crop of 1903 amounted to a little more than 20,000,000 tons harvested from 232,576 acres, the average yield being about 8 1/2 tons to the acre. The prices which the farmers received for beets from the different factory companies ranged from \$4.50 to \$5.60 per ton, the average being nearly \$5. The average gross returns to the farmers were, therefore, \$12.50 per acre. The estimated cost of growing beets by irrigation is \$10 per acre, and in sections where irrigation is not necessary, \$30. If \$35 be taken as the average for the whole crop of 1903, the average net profit to the farmers was \$7.50 per acre. In some of the sugar-beet areas, the returns were very much higher than this general average. As in the production of other crops, much depends on the season, the character of the land, and the kind of farmer who grows the beets. Many farmers have cleared from \$25 to \$50 per acre. The best result on record for 1903 was secured by a farmer of Otero County, Colorado. He grew one acre of sugar beets at a cost of about \$37.50; the yield of beets was 33 tons, for which he received \$158; his net returns being about \$120.

The amount of sugar made from the beet crop of 1903 was 210,604 tons, as compared with 218,405 tons from the crop of 1902, and 184,605 tons from that of 1901.

Within the past few years there has been a remarkable increase in the percentage of sugar in the beets. A few years ago 12 per cent of sugar was the standard. Last year in many cases the entire crop sold to a factory averaged 15 to 18 per cent.

There is a prospect that many new factories will be built in the next year or two. Many improvements are being made in methods and machinery used in the growing and handling of beets. The beet pulp produced by the factories is used by the farmers as feed for their live stock more generally than heretofore.

The report will be for distribution by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress, and by the Department of Agriculture.

munally until the factory has been in operation for at least one year. An 800-ton factory means the grinding up daily of 800 tons of sugar beets and the manufacture of perhaps 150,000 pounds of granulated sugar daily, the factory running continually from the first day the campaign starts until the last beet is made into sugar. Such a factory as will be in operation in Janesville this fall will need to supply it six or seven thousand acres of beets annually at the average tonnage of beets to the acre. In this



LAFAYETTE MYERS

part of Wisconsin, it will mean the grinding up of perhaps from \$5 thousand to 100 thousand tons, and at the average price paid per ton means from \$450,000 to \$500,000 distributed annually among the farmers. Our company like other new companies who have started is compelled to go long distances for beets this first year, however it will be only a short time before all the beets needed for this factory will be raised in Rock county alone, and when this large amount of money becomes annually distributed amongst the farmers of Rock County it will mean that together with the already profitable crops raised that this will be the richest county in the state of Wisconsin.

The growing of sugar beets is no longer an experiment in this part of Wisconsin and in fact the crop grown in Rock County last year proved without doubt to be the most profitable of any other kind of crop raised in the entire state.

The present sugar beet is the product of careful attention and intensive cultivation having been brought up from small and poorly shaped roots with low sugar percentage and low tonnage per acre to what is now possible, from 12 to 25 tons per acre and from 12 to 18 per cent of sugar. To maintain this requires of course careful selection of seed and high cultivation. Every farmer knows that highly bred stock requires more careful handling than the ordinary low grade stock, and that to receive returns according to the money and labor expended upon them, they must be more carefully watched, tended and bred. So it is with sugar beets or any other vegetable or cereal than has been bred from a lower to a higher, with a more highly developed nature. Unless constant care be taken the tendency is to revert back to the old original low grade variety. It is to avoid this that the farmer should labor, and

two years under cultivation. Do not plant on exposed slopes where the soil is liable to blow or wash. They require no particular kind of soil for their production, sandy, clay, loamy and mixed soils will all produce beets. The quality and quantity varies considerably. A sandy mixed soil generally producing a high grade of beets with a lower tonnage per acre, while the heavy black soil will produce a large tonnage and a low sugar percentage, however if both are good and rich, one will naturally offset the other, that is one will receive as much money for the crop raised on sandy mixed soil as the one raised on heavy soil and vice versa.

If the ground can not be plowed in the fall, plow as early in the spring as possible. If the land selected has not been previously stirred to a depth of six or eight inches it is better to turn over only the old soil and use a subsoiler to break up the ground below to a sufficient depth. This to avoid turning any new soil on top in the spring of the year. Before plowing in any case remove thoroughly any stalks, roots or rubbish from the ground as such stuff turned under will materially interfere with the subsequent cultivation of the crops.

In case of fall plowing, the ground should be harrowed as soon as the frost is out of the ground. After the weeds have a good start go over the piece twice with a pulverizer, cross and then harrow down smooth and pack the soil with a roller. When the ground has been plowed in the spring it is well to harrow as soon as it is dry enough not to be sticky, then let the weeds get a good start and proceed as in fall plowing. The two principal points to be observed are a deep loose bed and the destruction of the weeds as much as possible before the seed is planted.

Continued on page 3

Cultivation should begin as soon as the young plants can be discerned in the rows through the field. This is done with a regular cultivator that will not run deep, ridge the rows, or throw dirt over on the growing plants is almost as satisfactory.

As soon as the plants have four leaves they should be bunched, this is done with an ordinary seven inch hoe, by cutting directly across the row leaving bunches containing from two to five beets seven to nine inches apart. These bunches should be thinned out by hand leaving only one plant, the strongest, standing, which will leave a single beet every 8 to 12 inches apart in the row. After this except in the case of very weedy fields the work may be done with the cultivator.

The time of harvesting is determined by the factory for which the beets are grown. A sample having been sent in is tested and if the sugar and purity are normal and stand in proper relation to each other the beet is said to be ripe. However some physical appearance may guide the farmer in knowing when the time approaches. During the summer and early fall the foliage has a deep bright green appearance, the leaves are crisp and stand up well. As soon as ripening begins they begin to droop and take on a yellowish green color. The lower leaves may become brown and dead. When the test at the factory determines that the beets are ripe they should be harvested. The harvesting itself is done with the many forms of lifters now in use. They may then be easily taken from the ground and thrown in to convenient piles for the tappers, who with a heavy butcher knife or a corn knife cut off the crown of the beet at the base of the



CAPTAIN JAMES S. DAVIDSON



country than any other variety.

It has a conical root, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering, and is distinguished from the Vilmorin by the brighter color and brighter colored leaves. The Vilmorin is of a more slender shape than the Kleinwanzlebener. It is claimed that it holds its sugar contents better than any other variety, and that those factors in which it is worked up in connection with other varieties it is customary to work up all other varieties first, reserving the Vilmorin beets for the end of the season. It is also claimed that the Vilmorin resists better than any other variety the unfavorable influences of certain characters of soil and of certain manures. It thrives well in black soils rich in organic matter where other varieties of beets become watery or saline in excess. Heavy quantities of nitrogenous fertilizers, which are carefully excluded from other varieties, can be applied with safety to the Vilmorin. Its average percentage of sugar is about 16 to 18 per cent, and its average yield per acre under favorable conditions fourteen tons. The average yield per acre of the Kleinwanzlebener is given as fifteen tons, but it is generally not as rich in saccharine as the Vilmorin, running about 14 to 15 per cent of sugar.

The Vilmorin (Le Plus Belge), the general character of which is superior in its yield to the Vilmorin and Kleinwanzlebener, running 14 to 16 per cent sugar in the beet and yielding from eighteen to twenty tons per acre. It grows entirely under the soil, is more slender than either the Vilmorin or Kleinwanzlebener, has a roundish, thick and compact foliage, and carries a foliage vigorous in growth and upright in position.

The Mangold is the outcome of a careful crossing of the Vilmorin with one of the former. Knauer specialists and somewhat similar in shape to the Vilmorin. Its sugar percentage ranges from 16 to 18 per cent, and the yield in tons per acre is fully up to other standard varieties. It has but little subsidiary root, but a strong compact form of tuber, which may be considered a special advantage from the sugar-manufacturer's standpoint. The flat-wise arrangement of the finely curled leaves cause this variety to mature early, provided, of course there is propitious weather. In the months of August and September. Besides early maturity, a high quotient of purity is claimed for the Mangold. On account of the flat, wide spreading foliage, the Mangold beet seems particularly adapted to the beet growing states of the Union where rain is often wanting at the right time in summer.

Of course, there is no variety of sugar beets, which might be said to be suited to all conditions of soil, climate, etc. In different soils and under different treatment given varieties will show different results, nor is it safe to take the experience of one locality as applicable to all and any localities. Thus it has been found that the results of certain varieties raised in European beet-growing localities, as compared with the results obtained with identically the same varieties and in similar soils in this country differed very largely, both as regards percentage of sugar and yield per acre.

The only sure and practical way for our beetgrower is to ascertain by actual experiment which varieties are best suited for his lands.

**Soil Conditions.**  
The sugar beet thrives in a variety of soils, but best in rich well cultivated and well manured soil. Calcareous or clay sandy soils are equally suitable for it. A permeable subsoil is needed and wherever this does not exist a well drainage system must be resorted to.

A sandy loam has two-fold advantages for sugar beets: Firstly, it permits the beetroot to penetrate deep into the soil, and secondly, because beets grown in such soil are easily harvested without great loss by what is called "tare"; in other words the beet comes comparatively clean out of the ground, whereas beets grown in clay soil are very hard to get out of the ground, involving an extra expense to the farmer, by reason of the adherence of the soil to the beet and upon which the farmer pays freight.

On no account should poor land be selected for beet culture, or land that is not well drained, for although the beet requires an abundance of moisture, yet it does not thrive in wet soils. Very light sandy soils, heavy clay soils and Alkali soils should likewise be avoided. Black Alkali soils are particularly objectionable. Young beet plants cannot survive where there is any percentage worth mentioning of black Alkali or Soda Carbonate in the soil. White Alkali if not present in too large a percentage in the soil is not harmful as far as the sugar content of the beet is concerned. It has been proven by experiments, that in a soil containing as much as 0.10 per cent of soda carbonate, beet seed will germinate freely, on the other hand, that it is doubtful whether any young plants can survive when the stated percentage of 0.10 per cent of this salt is contained in the soil. Soda Sulphate does not affect germination to such a degree as the carbonate and the seed will germinate freely, even where this salt is equal to 0.50 per cent of the dried soil, but it is injurious when present in large quantities. Where both the soda carbonate and soda sulphate are present in a soil in equal quantities, the action of the carbonate or black Alkali is only slightly or not at all counteracted.

Magnesium sulphate retards, but does not prevent germination, when present in quantities equal to one per cent of the dried soil.

Sufficient sub-moisture is necessary to enable the beet to mature. While in the first stages of development the plant exhausts all the surface water of the land, aided by the natural evaporation caused by the sun's rays, and as the surface grows dry, the thin tap root of the plant works down to the subsoil where it must find sufficient moisture to fully mature the root.

If the land intended for beetgrowing has never been cultivated before it must be thoroughly exposed to air and light, otherwise the crop would prove a failure.

Prof. E. M. Skeats of the New Mex. Experimental Station in a very interesting report enumerates the following established facts and laws relating to sugar beet development:

1. Most recent researches show

that production of sugar is the effect of light more than heat and that it is developed best after a maximum development of root when root growth is at rest.

2. Development of sugar beets takes place fastest under normal heat and light, when there is a maximum of soil moisture and a maximum of air moisture.

3. Abnormal heat, as well as abnormal cold check development and tend to make the plant run into seed the first year.

4. The beet requires for its development a certain amount of heat,

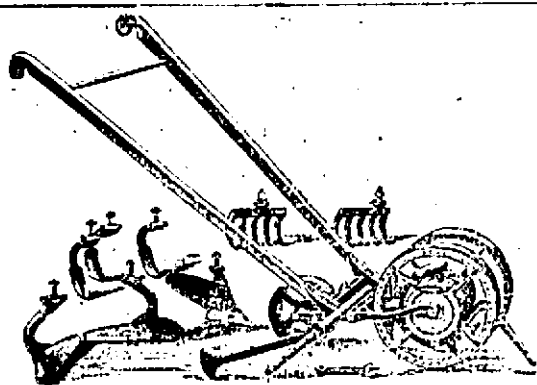


FIGURE 1.  
A Handy Garden Tool.

A garden tool, as Figure 1, when filled with seed can be used to plant and properly care for one to five acres of beets.

which can be found, by adding up the mean temperature of each day from the date of sowing to that of maturity. Normal heat for the beet is about 5000 degrees Celsius, and this is spread over about six months.

5. For every 100 degrees of heat, the beet requires so much moisture:

For first period of two months: 0.2 inches.

For second period of two months: 0.4 inches.

For third period of two months: 0.4 inches.

and it is very important that these



BEET LIFTER.

proportions of moisture to heat are in the above order. The above gives a total for normal heat of 12 1/2 inches for the crop.

6. Beet seed to sprout requires about 120 degrees C. units of heat and soil must contain from 7 to 17 per cent moisture at depth of seed. It will sprout at a temperature a little above freezing to 35 degrees C. (— 91 degrees F.) Best temperature is 20 degrees C. (— 70 degrees F.)

7. As for soil composition:

(a) Phosphoric acid is absolutely needed in sufficient quantity and more increases sugar.

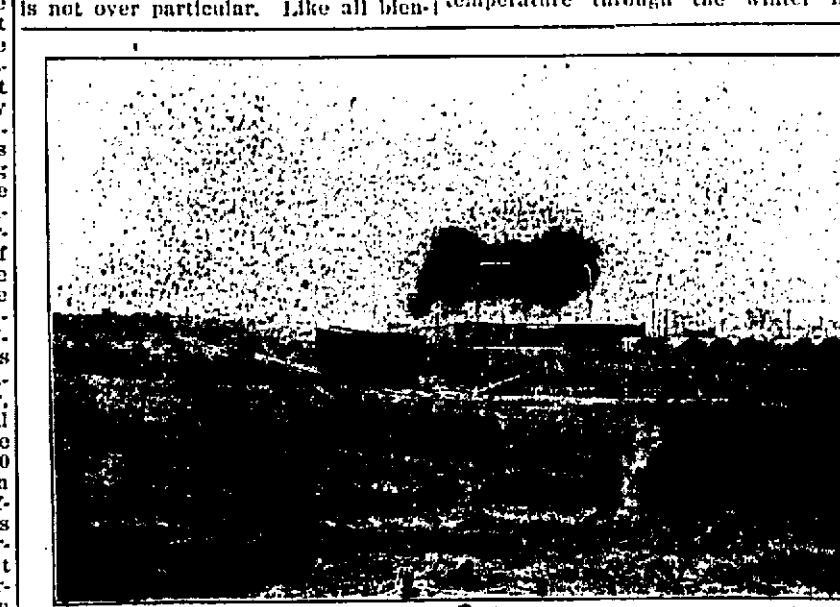
(b) Magnesia appears next important to phosphoric acid.

(c) Lime next and great quantities, and even up to 50 per cent are not hurtful.

(d) Potash is needed, but soda can replace most of the potash and it is said with great advantage as regards purity.

(e) Nitrogen, little is required and much is decidedly hurtful to sugar production.

**Climatic Conditions.**  
As regards climate the sugar beet is not over particular. Like all blen-



HOW THE GROUND LOOKS NOW

ding outside of this belt, both north and south, in which the sugar beet will be found to thrive; but this will be due to some exceptional qualities of the climate or soil, and not to any favorable influence of a higher or lower temperature. A mean temperature of 70 degrees F. in the summer, however, must not be regarded as the only element of temperature which is to be taken into consideration. In those localities where the winters come early and are of unusual severity will be found greater difficulties in the production of sugar from the sugar beet than in those localities where the winters are light and mild, although the mean summer temperature of both localities may be represented by 70 degrees F. As an illustration of this difficulty may be cited northern Nebraska and South Dakota, where the winters are of great severity, and Southern California, where there is scarcely any winter at all.

The mean summer temperature of these localities is about the same, but the continuation of a semi-summer temperature through the winter in

leading of "Climatology," the study of which is recommended to the reader. This publication also gives a new map of the sugar belt with triple isothermal lines, from which the intelligent farmer can draw his own conclusions by way of comparison with local climatic and atmospheric conditions. Of course, it must be understood that the area adapted for beet culture is by no means limited to this belt. There are many localities outside of it which are extremely well suited to beet culture, while, on the other hand, some of the lands included in the belt would not do for

beet raising at all. The map simply is meant to indicate in a general way that area where the soil and climatic conditions can be found specially adapted to the sugar beet.

Dr. Wiley, in Farmer's Bulletin No. 52, says as to the extent of the sugar beet proper in the United States:

"Extending a distance of 100 miles on each side of this isothermal line is a belt which, for the present, may be regarded as the theoretical beet sugar area of the United States. There are doubtless many localities

will be able to take advantage of the first favorable opportunity in the spring to prepare the surface of the soil and plant the seed."

Of the other climatic conditions which have an important bearing on sugar beet production, the rainfall during the crop season is of great importance. In order to produce a satisfactory crop, both as regards quantity and quality, the sugar beet requires a certain amount of moisture. There should be an annual rainfall of at least twenty-five inches, and thirty inches would not be an excessive amount. This rainfall should not be less than two inches, nor more than four inches per month. Of course the amount of water required to mature a crop of sugar beets depends largely on the nature of the soil and the cultivation which the crop receives.

Where the moisture is not derived from rainfall in the usual way, or the soil is of that peculiar nature that it will allow subterranean moisture to reach the rootlets of the plant, it must be supplied by irrigation. If the soil is well supplied with water during the spring, thereby giving the crop a fair start, it will be able to mature even during a very dry season. Just as important as rainfall is sunshine at proper seasons. A dry fall is the most favorable for proper ripening of the crop, and experience has proven that dry, sunny weather during the fall is necessary for the perfection of the chemical changes wrought in the beet tissue and juice, whereby the sugar is produced.

**Rotative System.**  
The experience in most of the German and other European beet-raising districts has demonstrated the fact that the sugar beet may be grown on any one piece of ground adapted for its culture every three years under a rational rotative system. By a rational rotative system is meant an alternating change of crop, by which a certain preceding crop prepares the ground for a certain following crop. In other words, the change of crop must be made arbitrarily, but in regular rotation, deep-rooted plants in interchanging with short-rooted ones, cereals with leafed plants, and arranged in such a manner that the cereals, grasses and vegetables recuperate the soil and provide it with food necessary for the growth of the beet. In some localities of Europe beets are raised on the same piece of ground two or even more years in succession, but such culture is attended with risks and drawbacks. The farmer who wishes to remain on the safe side will not devote more than one-fifth to one-third of the acreage under cultivation to the beet, although in many beet-raising European countries, especially in Germany the farmers raise beets on 40 to 50 per cent of the acreage area. In soils which have never grown beets before, as is the case with most localities in this country, they might be raised for several successive years without danger to the productiveness of the soil. Nevertheless, I would always favor a rational rotation.

It stands to reason that successive raising of beets on the same piece of ground must produce crops gradually decreasing in quantity and quality, and that this will be the case the sooner and in a more marked manner the less fertile the ground by nature. I would always favor, and it will be found more advantageous to utilize the ground, after having grown beets on it at least one year for another crop.

As to the crops to be grown in rotation the practical farmer is the best judge, and will, of course, consider local conditions, such as marketability of the crops to be raised, etc.

A good plan of rotation, which I understand is much practiced by western farmers, is to grow first corn, then some small grain, say wheat, oats or barley, and then sugar beets. The reason for starting the rotation with corn is that the removal of the butts, which would be necessary if beets were to be grown on the same piece of land the second year is often expensive, while at the end of the second year this would no longer be necessary, the butts by this time having rotted away.

The plan mostly adopted by the German beet growers is the so-called four-field plan. From this, as from any other plan, bottom lands, moory or clayey soils, not being adapted for beet culture, are excluded, and must be used for other purposes. The good land is divided into four sections, which are worked on a four-year turn of rotation as follows:

1. Winter crops, with 20 tons stable manure per acre.

2. Sugar beets, without manure.

3. Summer crops, with 12 tons stable manure per acre.

4. Clover without manure.

This plan of rotation is maintained once and for all. If desirable or convenient each section may be subdivided into two fields, so that two kinds of winter cereals and two kinds of leafed plants may be raised. The principle of the above four-field plan is to rotate cereals or shallow growing plants with leafed or deep growing plants, and experience has proven it to be a fact that by carefully observing the rotation the yield of the cereal crop is largely increased and in the first place the more careful and intense cultivation of the soil, and secondly to the more extended use of stable manure and fertilizers.

Beets should always follow the cereal crop, because the latter being harvested early, leaves the ground in readiness for early fall plowing necessary to successful beet culture.

The beet grower will do well to thoroughly study the effect of preceding crops, for there is no question that the crop grown on a piece of land during the year previous to its being used for beets to a considerable extent influences the quality and yield of the beet crop. The reason is plain enough. Different crops take from the soil such ingredients of fertility, and in such proportions and quantities, as they require for the elaboration of their plant tissues, roots, foliage, etc.; hence the soil is correspondingly depleted of these ingredients. Again different crops vary considerably in their fertilizer requirements, as also their methods of growth, character of root system, etc., hence a particular crop will give a better yield when preceded by some crops than by others.

**Fertilization.**  
One of the great advantages most of our soils offer to the intending beet grower is their natural fertility. The

German and other European beet growers start with a cost of from \$10 to \$15 per acre for fertilizers, while our farmer, if he cultivates his land properly, will not have to figure on such a heavy expense in this respect.

The contention, however, frequently expressed by farmers who have never raised any sugar beets, and even by those who have raised beets for a season or more, viz: that just as good results can be obtained in beet raising without the use of manure and fertilizers, is certainly wrong and misleading. Any farmer who has studied the rudiments of the subject of plant feeding will readily understand that each crop that is raised upon a certain piece of ground removes so much of the plant food available. Now, if the soil was originally very rich it can stand the drain longer than a soil which originally contained only a small supply of plant food. But, in either case without fertilization the soil would become exhausted sooner or later. As already stated, the sugar beet requires a rich soil, which it leaves more or less exhausted. This soil must contain nitrogenous matter, potash and phosphoric acid, magnesia and lime. These constituents to some extent may be provided by the previous crop. For instance, legumes, such as clovers, beans, peas and vetches have the peculiarity of absorbing a vast quantity of nitrogen from the air and enriching the soil with this essential plant food ingredient. However, such part restoration of the fertility of the ground is not sufficient, and to insure a satisfactory return, both as regards quantity and quality, the soil on which the beet is grown should receive, outside of the stable manure, which should be applied latest in the fall previous to the planting an addition of fertilizers containing the aforementioned properties. It is even preferable to give the stable manure to the crop preceding the beet crop.

Raw stable or barnyard manure is inferior to well-rotted manure. Sheep manure should never be used in the beet field, as it has positively an injurious effect, as proven by the experience of European beet raisers. The application of any raw manure must be avoided in the beet field. As already said, if the beet field is to be manured it should be done in the fall, with well-rotted manure, but much the better method is to give the stable or barnyard manure to the preceding crop. In this way the organic matter, which these manures supply abundantly, will have ample time to oxidize in the ground before the beet crop is grown.

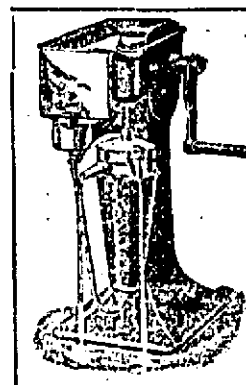
Of commercial fertilizers nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, nitrate of potash and sulphate of potash, dissolved phosphate rock and lime, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood and tankage are in their nature most suitable for beet fields. It has been found by experience that these fertilizers act much

Continued on page 4

Continued on page 4

**D. M. Barlass**  
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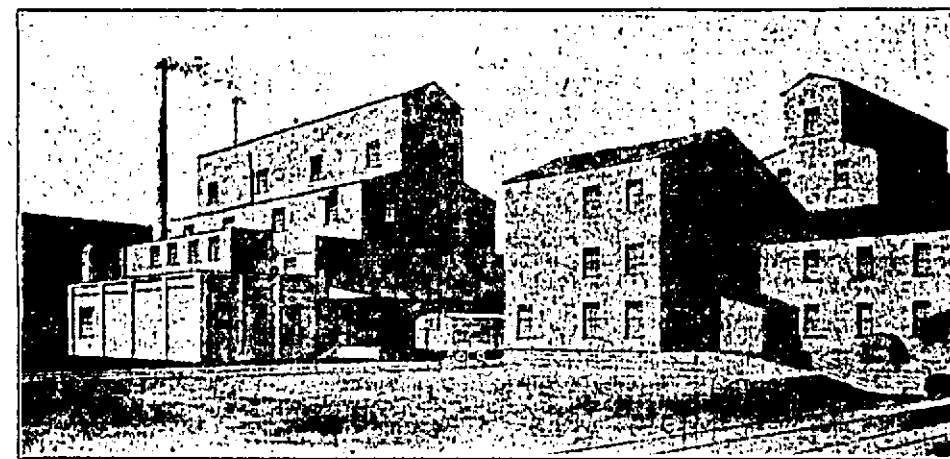
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## QUEERHOLLANDWAYS

COUNTRY REMAINS UNCHANGED BY TIME.

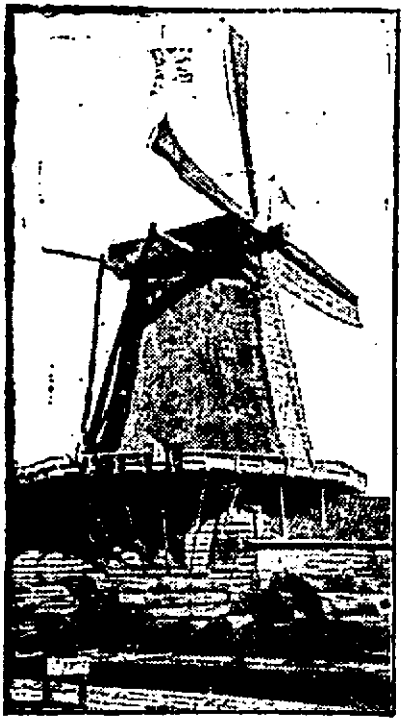
Manners and Customs of Centuries Ago Still Prevail—Citizens Intensely Patriotic and Proud of Their Little Land—Praise for the Dogs.

(Special Correspondence.)

I have dumped myself down in an old world corner of an old world country, writes a tourist in Holland, where the people are as English, and also as un-English as can be; where men, women and children wear wooden shoes; where the farmers drive dogs, and not horses, in the shafts of their market carts; where windmills and windmills and more windmills stand in rows, each looking smaller and beautifully less as the line extends to the horizon. A land where canals and ditches and dikes abound on every hand; where huge tracts of garden and meadow and woodland lie below the sea level, and are only kept from becoming sea bottom by the enormous ramparts of earth which the patience of man has built, and which, by reason of their constant repair, are held to be completely renewed every five years. A land of old world religion and huge bibles with portraits of Noah and Abraham and Jeremiah and Habakkuk, and the rest; portraits upon which the pious readers gaze until they feel as though intimate with the originals. Abraham, they will say, has a nice face, while as for Jeremiah, well, he looks just the kind of man you might expect from his writings.

You would be surprised to see the women turn out on market day. Wooden shoes of the clumsiest type, from ten to twenty petticoats, a white handkerchief round the shoulders, a muslin cap too complex for description and a helmet of solid silver or gold. No electroplate, no imitation of any kind. The metal is genuine and the helmets, or, rather, close-fitting caps of beautifully chased goldsmith's work, are heirlooms transmitted from generation to generation and prized far more for their associations than for their intrinsic worth. It is strange to see in the markets of Rotterdam frequented by my peasant friends a row of women wearing golden caps and selling golden butter or chattering over a cent in the price of a departed hen. There are five cents in a penny and the cent is practically the only copper coin in circulation, a fact that at once proclaims the poverty of the country and the thrift of its inhabitants. Not that there is poverty of the type you see in Ireland; the thing does not exist. But poverty in point of what may be termed the pecuniary idea. You give a cent to a beggar. You give a cent for a cigar, or, if a reckless nobleman, you launch out wholesale and buy six cigars for the five cents that make a penny. And at church you give a cent to the collection; to each collection, I might say, since there are four or five collections at each service. And even then the parson hardly gets level with the flock.

The roads are paved, by-lanes and all, with tiny quarries, compressed from sand. Were it not so our feet would sink into the ooze of the prehistoric sea. Our village, within an hour's walk of Rotterdam, was once the slimy ocean bed, and prehistoric monsters of the deep churned the salt waves into foam over the site of the "bluel school," the paragon, the little church, and the village pump, with its inscription of "Good Drink Water," the five Dutch words here quoted giving some hint of the English aspect of the Dutch. The truth is that whenever I am in Holland, and especially in the old world parts thereof, I am afflicted with doubts as to the reliability of English history as taught in the schools. Did we come over from Jutland? Or was it from somewhere nearer? Look at the map of England. Cast your eye on East Anglia and the opposite shore. Remember the men of Norwiche and Suffolk, and ask yourself what breed they are. Note the names on the shop signs of Yarmouth and in the churchyard of

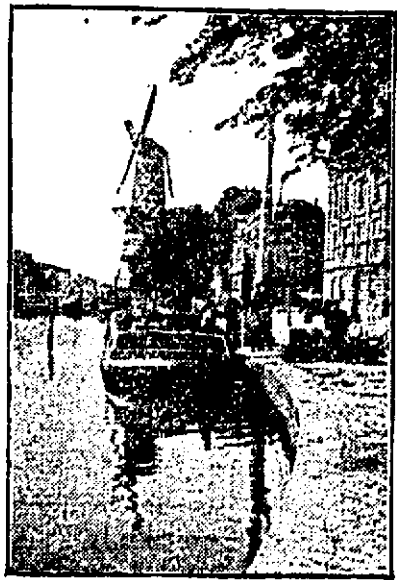


Old Windmill, Haarlem.

Lowestoft, and compare them with those of this very village. What is the name of the hotelkeeper here? Weller? Not Samuel, perhaps, but Weller, anyhow. And the village has at least a dozen Nelsons in its population of 200 all told.

My friend Weller is Dutch to the core and is surprised and a little hurt to find that Dickens has used his name. He would not be English on any account, though his respect for English is profound. The English, he

admits, are very well in their way, but there is no nation in the world that, in point of quality, can stand up with the Dutch. He admits that you can go from one end of his country to the other in a single day and in daylight. He admits that the whole land from north to south, and from east to west, can be seen from the tower of Utrecht cathedral. But what of that? Diamonds are rather small, eh? A 10-gulden piece is not so big as a cent, but—it is gold! He would put it to me as a candid and truthful man, and a traveler. Come, now, my hand on my heart. Had I ever seen such beautiful scenery? Such beautiful



Bit of Old Rotterdam.

ful women? Such cultured, intelligent men, as in Holland? Was it not a fact that when an Englishman had done some great feat, accomplished some sublime endeavor, distinguished himself by some heroic act—was it not a fact that he said to his friends, "Call me a Dutchman! Call me a Dutchman!" Was not that his heart's desire in the moment of delicious success? Come, now, be candid—eh?

On market days I rode into Rotterdam in a triumphal chariot drawn by six magnificent dogs, which never wanted the whip, and which never barked except to work off their enthusiasm. The dogs are delightful. Never saw I such demons for work; the only trouble is to restrain them. As we roll into Rotterdam I see their fellows everywhere. They draw the milk carts; the ground is encumbered with milk carts; they work for the costermonger, and the washerwoman harnesses three hounds to the laundry wagon. They pull at the barge ropes, and they run the baby carriage. They bring round the eggs and butter, and they work day and night for the market gardener. It is fully fifty years since the law stepped in and forbade the use of dogs as draft animals in England on the ground of cruelty. The Dutch dogs are the happiest I have seen. I know it by their bark, although they bark in Dutch.

## DECAY OF THE CURTSEY.

Experts Deplore the Rudeness of the Present Age.

"There never was a time when people were more lacking in grace," said a dancing master.

"A hostess nowadays," he added, "crowds her drawing room or hall room with a large number of 'undesirables'—that is, people with no pretence to what is vulgarly called a stylish manner. The hostess is not to blame; circumstances compel her to invite these people. But at one time a hostess paid as much attention to her guests' accomplishments in deportment as to their character before inviting them to her house."

"At a private dance, how seldom one sees a girl make a graceful curtsy to her partner! Usually she does no more than nod in a way that looks shockingly familiar. As for the men—well a quarter of a century ago one saw more masculine grace at a clerk's or shop assistant's 'clunderella' than our best bred men are capable of today! But, after the example of the girls, who can wonder at it?"

## Story of Camille.

Alexandre Dumas at 70 tells the story of "La Dame aux Camellias"—tells how he, a youth of 20, had a romantic attachment for Marie Plessis, a woman who had been famous in her day in Paris, but who was dying when he knew her. It was only the love of a poetic and morbid boy. He hardly knew the woman by sight. She was nothing to him except a romantic ideal, and yet he followed her to the grave and wept tears. Had he known her, probably all the glamour would have evaporated and his story would never have been written. It was not "the truth, the bitter truth," as Stendahl called it, but simply boy's poetry.

## Kipling's Thanks.

Rudyard Kipling, like every author of repute, is a butt for the autograph hunter. The ingenious individual who seeks for signatures is as indefatigable in his addresses to the famous man as a cat is to a mouse.

When Kipling was living up in the "Great Pie Hole" of New England, one who had heard that Kipling's compositions were worth about 25 cents a word wrote, inclosing that amount and asking him if he would be so good as to forward an autograph.

Kipling's reply was characteristic. "Thanks," was all that a huge sheet of foolscap paper contained.

## A Very Wet Hen.

Similes at times are a confusion and a snare to the cleverest of people. "As mad as a wet hen" fits a woman to perfection when her temper is ruffled. I heard one exclaim, when describing an incident that made her furious: "I was the wettest hen about that time you ever saw."

## THEIR WINDFALL.

On many accounts the death of Chummibap's aunt was to be regretted, for she was an excellent woman, if somewhat acedulated. Chummibap, however, had not seen her since she boxed his ears as a small boy for walking into her sitting room with muddy feet, so his grief was not poignant. It was softened, moreover, by the fact that the deceased lady had remembered him testamentarily to the extent of \$200 and, as Chummibap remarked, he did not find \$200 floating up the river on a grindstone every day in the week.

"The next question is, what will we do with it?" said Chummibap. "I suppose for one thing you can get yourself an Easter hat—and if there's anything left—"

"I'm not going to be extravagant just because we've had a windfall," replied Mrs. Chummibap. "A \$10 hat will be good enough for me. Of course, I need a spring suit."

"You shall have it," said her husband, decisively. "How much will that take?"

"I might get one for \$30 or \$35. You need a spring suit as much as I do and your hat looks shabby. The children need clothes, too."

"We'll put them down for \$30, then, and \$15 for you, and say \$35 for me, makes \$110. Say, it soon goes, doesn't it?"

"We really ought to have some new furniture and a carpet for the sitting room," said Mrs. Chummibap, pensively. "The dining room chairs are almost tumbling to pieces and the lounge in the parlor wants upholstering. I doubt, though, whether it's worth it. Perhaps we'd better get a new one."

"That will be the better way," agreed Chummibap. "It would be a plain waste of money to try to patch the old thing up. There's one load off my mind—I can pay that coal bill now. I was wondering where I would make the raise for that by the first of the month. It's only \$20."

"Some new curtains, too," said Mrs. Chummibap. "We've simply got to have new curtains."

"We'll get them, then. That's settled. I'll tell you one thing I'm set on doing my dear, and that is to put by \$50 of it for the summer vacation."

"That's a splendid idea. Don't you think you could get some new table napkins?"

"Why, certainly," said Chummibap. In the morning Mrs. Chummibap announced that she would go downtown and look around the shops a little and see the price of things, and Chummibap cordially approved of the idea and made an appointment to meet her and take her to lunch.

It occurred to him during the morning that Mrs. Chummibap loved music and that grand opera was for once within his reach. It might be a little extravagant, but—

He bought two tickets. Six dollars. He met Mrs. Chummibap and they went to a decent place to eat. They didn't do this sort of thing every day. Check \$2.35; waiter, 25 cents; total, \$2.60. Mrs. Chummibap was delighted with the opera tickets.

That evening Mrs. Chummibap told her husband that she had not found a hat to suit her at the price she wanted to pay, but intended to look around some more. She found a lovely carpet for the sitting room, only it was \$1.75 a yard, and she had not figured on more than \$1.25. The lounge she had almost decided upon.

The next morning Mrs. Chummibap wondered casually how her mother was getting along and whether she would ever get to see her again. Chummibap suggested that she might take the children and run down to Aurora for a day or two.

"I would like it," said his wife. "Of course, we would save in the house expenses while I'm gone, so it really wouldn't cost so much. I ought to get the children's clothes first, though."

"Take 'em along just as they are; and start to-morrow morning," said Chummibap. "You can get 'em any little necessities down there. I'll give you \$25. Of course, you needn't spend it, but it's just as well to have it."

The family started the following morning. On his way to the office Chummibap stopped in at the coal office and, producing his checkbook, said he guessed he might as well settle that account. The coal dealer seemed impressed. In the next few days Chummibap had occasion to write a few more little checks. Henderson borrowed \$10. Henderson he knew would pay if he had money. Then he met Walters as he was going to dinner and Walters had not dined. They took in a show afterward. The next day Chummibap thought it would be only be the square thing to buy the madam some little trick to make up for the extravagance. The trick took the form of a brooch. He paid a little more for it than he intended, but there was nothing mean about him. That night he got a telegram from Aurora asking him to wire \$10. He promptly wired \$20.

In the course of a couple of days Mrs. Chummibap and the children returned. Chummibap met them at the station and Mrs. Chummibap said it was a good thing he did for she had not enough money left to pay car fare home. She explained that there had been a lot of little expenses and that she had got one or two little things—presents for the folks. Later on she said she supposed quite a little hole had been made in the legacy and she supposed she would have to give up the napkins.

They figured it out that night and found there was \$8.65 to their credit in the bank.

"There's enough left for my hat," Mrs. Chummibap said, philosophically. "And, thank goodness the coal bill is paid," said Chummibap.—Chicago Daily News.

## Electric Railway Cost.

The cost of operating electric railway trains is 8 per cent less than that for steam trains of like seating capacity, as shown by the experience of German railways.

## HOW TO PLANT A CROP OF BEETS

Continued from page 1  
bottom leaf near. They may then be thrown into piles convenient for immediate delivery of for silage. Beets intended for immediate delivery or for delivery within from 3 to 5 days should be covered at once after topping with the loose tops and leaves on the field. But if the factory is unable to receive them within that time they should be silaged as follows:

Haul together in large piles on some high place in the field or adjoining the road and cover with 4 inches of loose dirt. This will protect them from frost and thawing until they can be delivered. Never use leaves or straw to cover beets that are to be kept in the cold weather. Considering that the farmers receive 25 cents per ton extra for the extra work of silaging them and has also the advantage of delivery on well frozen roads there is never any objection to the part of the work. Well silaged beets will retain and in many cases increase their original sugar content, also losing nothing in weight.

In general the hand work connected with the growing of beets is always overestimated, as before stated of the grower is careful in the preparation and selects ground usually free from weeds. All the hand work necessary before harvest is in the thinning out. This being light work children can do it as well as grown persons and a good boy or girl can thin out all the way from a quarter to a half acre per day. The rest of the work up until about July 10th can be done with the cultivator. After this date it is not necessary to bunch the field until harvest time as the leaves have completely covered the rows.

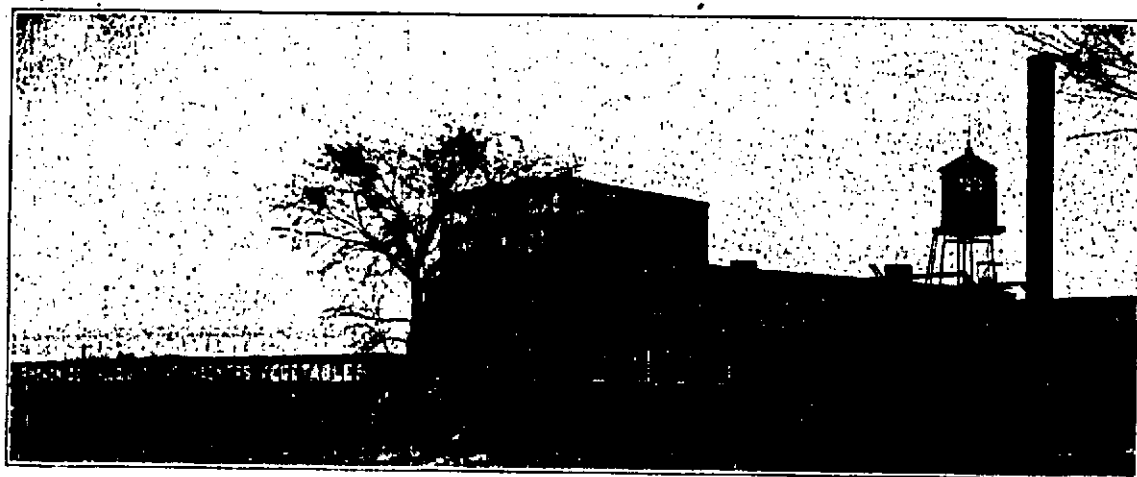
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You can save money every day during this sale.

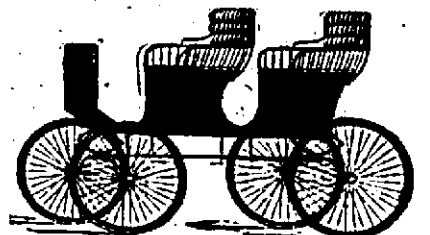
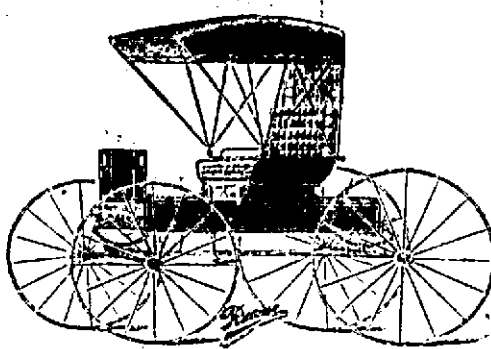
## I OFFER

75 High Grade Buggies \$45.00 up

10 Surrey Wagons 65.00 up

75 Set Harness 1-2 Price.

Robes and Blankets at Cost to clean up stock.



If you purchase anything in my line before getting my prices, you will make a mistake, as I sell for less than competitors pay for their goods.

F. A. TAYLOR, - - Janesville, Wis.



# One of The Greatest Discoveries of The Nineteenth Century

**They say there is nothing new under the sun, but there is and We Have It.** We have after long and careful experiments, made Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea into tablet form. Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea is known to the readers of this paper to be one of the **greatest blessings ever offered to Suffering Humanity**, but in order to have this remedy in a more convenient form, we have placed what is known as **Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets** on the market. It is the concentrated extract of Rocky Mountain Tea itself. Producing the same results and is put up in a more convenient form.

If you are sick and ailing, don't neglect to try these wonderful Nuggets. They are a busy medicine for busy people. They are guaranteed to **make you well and keep you well.** Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea Nuggets will positively cure sick headache, stomach troubles, kidney and liver disorders. **It is one of the greatest preventives known for preventing appendicitis.** If taken in time **will absolutely prevent this terrible disease.** **It is cheaper and better than the knife.** Every druggist in Janesville and vicinity has these Nuggets for sale and any of these druggists will sell them under a positive guarantee. Your money back if they fail to do the work.

**The Ladies** will find Rocky Mountain Tea one of the greatest remedies known for troubles peculiar to their sex. There has been many imitations of Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea and some unreliable dealers will try and sell you a substitute, claiming that some 25 cent preparation is the genuine Rocky Mountain Tea. **There is no genuine Rocky Mountain Tea except Hollister's.** All others are imitations and are liable to do you harm. **Don't be deceived.**

**Insist on having the Genuine HOLLISTER'S ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA**

made by the Hollister Drug Company, Madison, Wisconsin. If you cannot obtain these nuggets from your druggist, send 35 cents to the HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Madison, Wis., and they will be sent to you prepaid.

## TALK TO BEET GROWERS

Continued from page 2

better in conjunction than when used separately. The following proportions, for instance, are recommended by experienced growers:

Two-thirds muriate of potash and one-third sulphate of potash.

Two-thirds muriate of potash and one-third sulphate of potash and lime.

One-third muriate of potash and two-thirds sulphate of potash.

One-third muriate of potash and two-thirds sulphate of potash and lime.

Sulphate of potash and lime.

Muriate of potash and lime.

Dried blood, bone meal and potash.

Muriate of soda, dried blood, acid phosphate and potash.

The subject of fertilization is one of the greatest importance to the farmer, and many failures in beet raising are solely due to an utter disregard of the importance of the subject on the part of farmers.

The sugar beet makes greater demands for fertility in the soil than most any other crop. While cereals grown on poor soil give a small yield, the quality of the crop generally is not so much inferior to when the cereal is raised on fertile land.

The sugar beet, however, under similar conditions, not only gives a small yield, but also sugar content of beet is at once lessened, and has been shown in instances to be less than half of what beets tested grown from the same seed on rich land.

Farmers sometimes raise grain on land for years without application of any kind of manure or fertilizer, until the land does not produce any longer a paying crop.

They then turn their attention to sugar beets, expecting to find this crop a means of making the land pay.

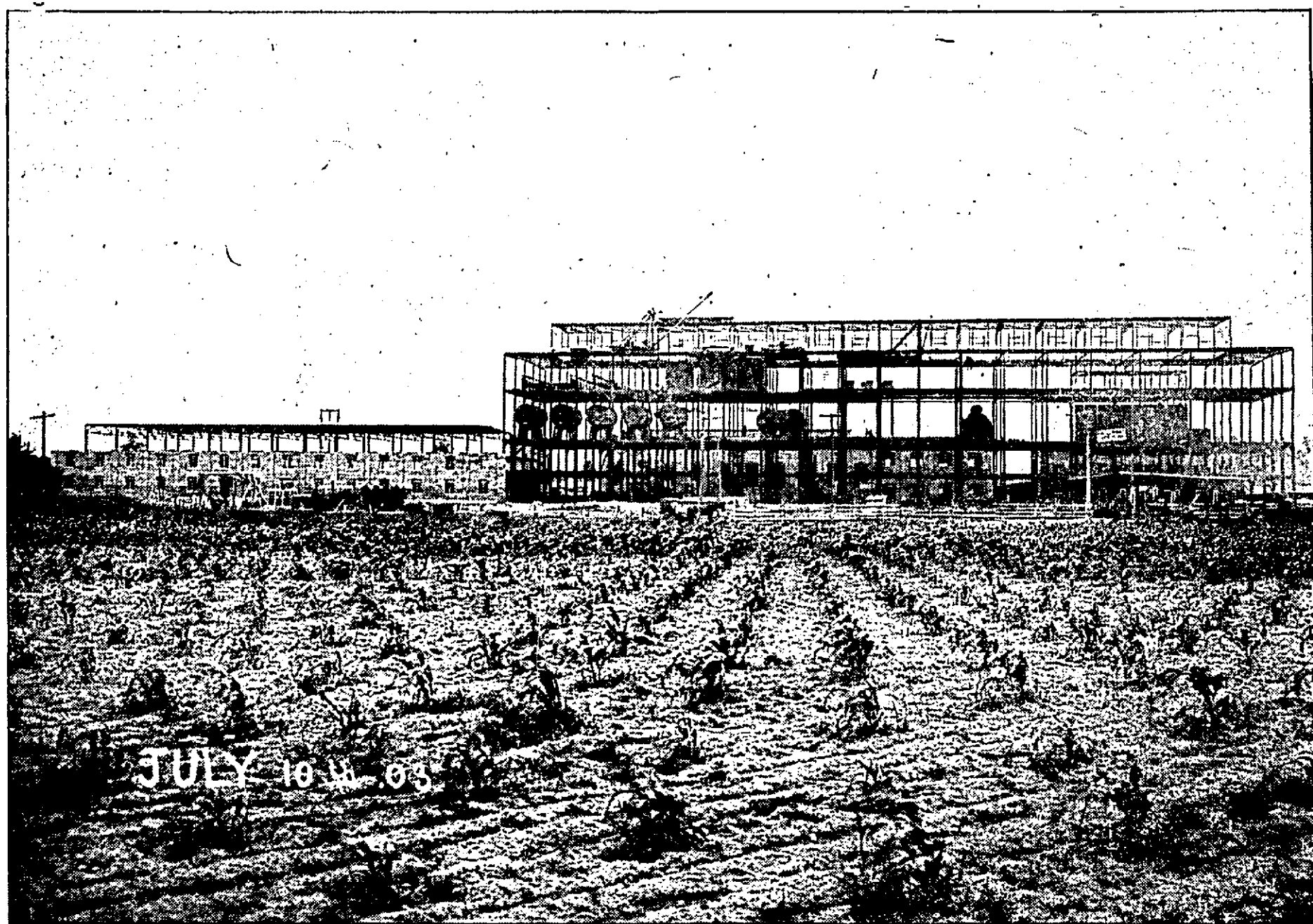
A more fatal mistake could not be made. It cannot be stated too emphatically that beets of good quality and purity cannot possibly be grown on soil whose fertility has been almost exhausted through continuous grain raising, or other crops, unless some of the fertility taken away by such crops be returned to the soil in the form of manure or fertilizer.

Many of our farmers are adverse to using commercial fertilizers on account of the cost. While this cost might prove too big an item in connection with cereal and similar crops, it will always prove a paying investment in connection with a sugar beet crop. No matter how worn out a soil may be, if otherwise suited for sugar beets, by the judicious application of manure and fertilizers it can be made to produce sugar beets fully up to the standard of the factory standard of sugar content and purity, and at the same time to yield a good tonnage per acre. It is solely due to a lavish application of commercial fertilizers, besides stable or barnyard manure, that the European beet raiser is enabled to produce fine crops of sugar beets on soils which have been under cultivation for half a century and longer. We would not think of growing sugar beets without plowing and cultivating the land as without the use of artificial fertilizers and manure. In discussing this matter I have to draw attention to the value of the refuse lime of the sugar factories as a fertilizer. In the process of sugar manufacture large quantities of lime are used. It finally leaves the factory in a pulverized or soft state, and for most of our factories it is a waste, while in the European beet raising countries it is eagerly sought after by the growers as a fertilizer. Of course its value as such varies according to the amount of water it contains. Much of the lime in this waste is of about the same chemical composition as found in water-lashed lime, while part of it is present in the form of carbonate of lime, and the longer the waste has been exposed to the air the greater the quantity of the latter. This waste contains also, usually, a certain percentage of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, which add to its value as a fertilizer.

It should never be applied in a wet state, as it would then cake, thereby preventing a thorough amalgamation with the soil. The best method is to take it to the beet fields in the fall, distributing it in small piles, and allow it to lie there until spring. Through the effect of the freezing during the winter it will reach the proper condition of spreading it and working it into the soil. Some of the best growers in Europe store this material in large piles, which are worked over in intervals of a few weeks, which process after a couple of months gets it in a fit condition for use.

**Subsoiling, Plowing.**

Plowing of the beet field should be



HOW THE ROCK COUNTY SUGAR COMPANY'S FACTORY WILL LOOK IN THE PROCESS OF CONSTRUCTION

as early as possible in the fall, i. e., as soon as the winter crop has been harvested, and the field left in furrows, so as to expose it to the action of air and light, which breaks the clods and produces a clear, light soil for the seed. Only shallow plowing is required in the first instance, and for the special purpose to prevent weeds from going to seed. This done, where necessary manure should be spread, and in late fall plowing the subsoil be plowed to the depth of fifteen or sixteen inches, or as deep as the subsoil plow may go. This is of great importance, because it enables the beet to penetrate into the subsoil without much obstruction, thus preventing it from growing out of the ground and allowing it to extract considerable nourishment from the lower soil. However, the sixteen inches, or rather the difference between the unplowed soil and the cultivated soil, must on no account be turned up at once. Supposing, for instance, there is a difference of ten inches between the maximum of plowing, and, as is customary for grain, viz.: five inches, and the maximum of plowing required in a good worked beet field, care must be taken not to turn up at once these ten inches of unplowed soil, i. e., the ground below the bottom of the unplowed soil. In this layer, never as yet having been exposed to air and light, failure of the crops would be inevitable, not only of beets, but also of all succeeding grain crops. Many farmers in this country have paid dearly for their experience. In the first plowing not more than four to five inches of this unplowed soil should be taken, i. e., besides the four or five inches of cultivated soil at the very outside another four or five inches. It would not be advisable to increase the original four to five inches in fall plowing to more than eight to ten inches. The subsoil plow may, of course, go as deep as possible, i. e., as deep as it can be dragged by the team.

If the plowing has not been done in the fall it should be started as early as possible in spring, i. e., as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the ground dry enough to prevent sticking. This for the following reasons: First, because the sooner the weeds are encouraged to grow the more of them can be killed before planting; secondly, because ground plowed while the weather is cool will retain the moisture much longer than it will if plowed during warm weather; and

furthermore, because it is much better to allow the ground to settle as much as possible after plowing and before preparation of seed bed, so that it will become thoroughly packed, thereby insuring better and quicker germination.

A gang plow with subsoiling attachment is now used where large areas are to be cultivated. If the grower cannot afford to buy one he may use a subsoil plow, to follow the furrow after the first plowing by ordinary plows. In case of need any ordinary plow can be used for subsoiling by taking off the mouldboard and having the blacksmith put on a couple of pieces of round iron in its place that will raise the subsoil and allow it to drop back into the bottom of the furrow.

After spring plowing harrow, or better, float once immediately, and then leave the ground as it is until the time to prepare the seed bed, thus allowing the weeds to sprout. If on the piece of ground intended for the beets corn has been grown the previous season, it is absolutely necessary to take the stalks and roots out of the ground in order to permit of easy and proper horse cultivation. It would not do to plow them under, as in cultivating later the cultivator knives would bring stalks and roots again to the surface, and at the same time dragging along with them more or less of the small beet plants. A good plan is to remove the mouldboard from the plow, which will make it possible to loosen the roots without turning the cornstalks under. They can then be gathered up with a hay rake into piles, and after burning as much as possible, the remainder may be hauled off.

In following the outlined instructions the soil gets the necessary airing, and the snow and the frost of the winter and the sun of the spring will give it the required meanness and looseness and get it in good condition for planting the seed the latter of April or the beginning of May.

**Preparing the Seed Bed.**

For a perfect seed bed the soil should be worked to the depth of four or five inches by the use of a pulverizer or cultivator, once lengthwise and once crosswise.

When necessary it can be followed by a harrow and roller. The work must be done thoroughly, so as to loosen any weeds that may already have sprouted. Next the field is cross-harrowed, once each way, to level the

soil perfectly and finish killing the weeds. After this with use of heavy roller, the top soil should be smoothed and packed well (two to three inches). The killing of the weeds is absolutely necessary. If weeds are allowed to get a start the cultivation of the crop will involve much unnecessary and expensive hand work, besides affecting the result. The better the ground is packed the better the seed will sprout. Instead of a roller a plank about eight to ten feet wide may be used.

This preparation of the seed bed must be done when the ground is in good working condition and immediately before the planting, say the day previous if not the same day, and for the following reasons: First, because the seed requires considerable moisture to germinate, and allowing the seed bed to dry out might be followed by serious consequences to the field; secondly, by preparing the seed bed ahead of planting the weeds will not get a good start.

In dry weather it is absolutely necessary that the seed bed should be prepared and seeded the same day.

To prevent blowing, which is very detrimental to the small beet plants, it is advisable to run a light harrow over the ground after rolling, but before seeding. This harrow must be very light, and can be easily constructed and without much expense by using 2x2 pine pieces for the beams and large nails for the teeth, only letting them project below the beams one and a half to two inches. This harrow must simply scratch the soil, not over one-half inch deep, thus giving a rough surface, which will prevent blowing, except on very dry, sandy soil on which, for this reason, besides others, sugar beets should never be planted. The soil of the seed bed thus prepared must not be loosened again by a deep harrowing, as this would injure the germination.

**Planting the Seed.**

The planting of the seed, 20 to 25 pounds per acre, according to soil and climatic conditions, is best done by a seed drill, hand work in planting being less reliable. With the machine drill the farmer can plant accurately and in a straight line, which is necessary in order to enable the horse hoe to do its work without injuring the plant. The four runners can be set to plant 16, 18 or 20 inches apart, or any intermediate distance, and can be regulated to a capacity of 15, 20 or 25 pounds of

seed to the acre. The depth of planting is regulated without changing the pressure of the press wheels.

It is claimed that seeds planted with machine drills sprout earlier and develop better than those planted by hand. Machine drills, seeding four rows at a time dropping the seed continuously, will plant ten to twelve acres per day. The hardest part of

beet raising is to get a good stand all over the field. Theoretically two to four pounds of beet seed would suffice to make a full stand on an acre of ground, but to get this stand in practice it is necessary to sow a much larger amount. Not less than fifteen or eighteen pounds per acre should be used. Never try to save a few pounds of seed, for it is much

easier to thin out the surplus small plants with a good stand than to re-plant in case of a poor stand. It is desirable when the plants come up that they should touch each other. Should a crust be formed on the field after heavy rains one plant will help the other to break through. Furthermore, cutworms and other insects would have to be extremely numerous in order to destroy enough of the crop to make it a failure.

The seeds should be planted in rows of from fourteen to twenty inches apart, not deeper than necessary for a thin covering of soil, but, of course, in such respects, the farmer must be guided by the richness of soil and climate.

**Different Dates of Planting.**

Tests by the Government stations and private individuals seem to have pretty well established the fact that late planting means generally a poor quality of beets, less weight in tons per acre and less sugar per acre. In most of our localities sugar beets can be planted early in April till the last of May, this being about as late as it is advisable to sow. Of course, a crop might be obtained from beets sown considerably later, but such late plantings are apt not to ripen fully, and materially produce less of a crop and not near as much sugar as the earlier planting.

**Some Comparisons.**

By repeated experiments it has been demonstrated, and it now generally is accepted upon an established fact, that planting on freshly plowed ground will insure a larger and better crop. Three or four days between plowing and planting might mean as much as a loss of one-seventh and more of the weight of the crop and a corresponding smaller amount in sugar value of the crop.

Where large areas are to be plowed they should be plowed in sections, and each section planted the day of plowing. Farmers growing a large acreage and not having very much help will find it advisable to plant in sections, say from five to seven days apart, which will give them more time for thinning and enable them to economize in labor. However, under no circumstances plant too late, for in that case, especially in an early dry season, the beets will not be strong enough to withstand the drought. It would be much better policy to hire help during thinning time than to plant too late.

**Different Depths.**

The depth of planting must be made dependent on the condition of the soil. In very damp, freshly plowed ground, especially over a wet soil, one-half inch to three-quarters inch depth is as low as would be advisable to sow, but in ordinary dry ground a planting at a depth of one inch to one and a half inches will

Continued on page 6.



**BUY  
LAND  
and  
Own a  
Farm**



Is the anxiety of every man to own a farm of his own, is it not? Well, then buy the land while it is cheap, and you can't help making money out of it. It may not grow in price quite as rapidly as you figure on. It may grow more rapidly than you ever dreamed of, but one thing absolutely certain, it will grow in value. It has got to grow in value, you can't make another acre of land in this country by any mechanical device or legislative enactment. The acreage is fixed in amount absolutely. There can never be another acre of it, but the population of the United States is rapidly increasing. This all means more homes, more farms, more mouths to be fed, more pork, more beef, more hoots, more shoes, more wool, more cotton, all must come from the land, must it not? This must make an increased demand for land and an increased price. The effect on land is manifest to every thinking man. If you want to make your money safe, put it in good farm land.

Now what to do, find out what we have offer, it will open your eyes. Whether it's the man with the moderate means or the investor, it will certainly MORE than interest you.

We will be pleased to talk it over with you or answer any letters.

**Scott & Sherman, JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN.**



## EXPERT AUTHORITY ABOUT RICH SUGAR BEET CROPS

Department of Agriculture Has Just Issued a Pamphlet Regarding This New Product.

**THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY**  
There has just been issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, a pamphlet on the Beet Sugar Industry of the country. The pamphlet contains 181 pages and is filled with valuable information for beet growers. The secretary recommended that 10,000 extra copies be printed for free distribution among the farmers and the President.

the effect of this will be relatively small; and besides this advantage is largely compensated by the superior artisan ability of the workmen in the American sugar factory. The problem that most deeply concerns us is the supply and quality of the beets, a problem which affects both the farmer and the factory. The factory is interested in securing a sufficient amount of beets to maintain its oper-

### SENTENCE SERMONS.

Pessimism is really atheism.  
A little life may hold much love.  
Waiting is a large part of working.  
Petition is only a part of prayer.  
The church cannot feed men on mush.  
High seats often lie beyond lowly doors.  
The Christian is a light and not a lamp.  
A little light may be worth a lot of sparks.  
Every living law must have its roots in love.

We may be able to judge others when we see the Judge of all.

A little boost to the living is better than many bouquets to the dead.

Standing right with God does not mean standing sideways with men.

It is no use praying for the preacher when you will not pay for the preaching.—Chicago Tribune.

### ONE WOMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

A man with a heart makes excellent sport for a woman without one.

Marriage is a lottery for women chiefly because men are a bad lot.

Women are willing to please men a little in order to please themselves much.

him who when the baby asks for a drink of water in the morning.

### FIGS AND THISTLES.

You cannot save society if you have no love for souls.

No man is so insignificant as to be without influence.

We determine destiny by our answer to the call of duty.

The man who is a dependent of sin will surely be its defendant.

He who takes justice in his own hands calls it on his own head.

In the end we thank God more for the shadows than for the sunshine.

The watchfulness of our eyes cannot cope with the wiles of our hearts.

## CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS

In the Fertile Valley of the St. Croix, 30 Miles From St. Paul and Minneapolis, Duluth and Superior 150 Miles—Clover Land.

All Farms With Up-to-date Improvements—Best Markets in the Northwest—Highest Market Prices Always For All Farm Products.

"After careful examination of St. Croix Valley, I have been fully convinced that in location and soil it is one of the best agricultural counties in the state."

GEO. McKERROW,  
State Superintendent,  
Wisconsin Farmer's Institute.



400 Acre Farm Near Hudson—\$50 per Acre

Here is one of the best farms in the state of Wisconsin and a bonanza for a large stock farm or extensive tobacco raising or garden truck farming in St. Croix County, Wis. It lies less than two miles from the City of Hudson, the county seat, 160 rods from North Wisconsin Junction, the milk and cream shipping point (milk contracted yearly \$1.10 to \$1.40 per hundred net to far net) and four miles from the big Burkhardt feed mills. It adjoins the great Grant vegetable farm. Sugar beet factory at So. St. Paul, 18 miles away, starch factory 10 miles and big vegetable warehouses of the Hudson Produce Co., 2 miles. Soil a prairie loam with clay subsoil. Surface mostly level rolling part all under cultivation and excellent pasture land. The farm is well equipped for stock raising, having a set of large new buildings, erected during the last five years, consisting of a large ten-room, two-story house, with good cellar and eastern barn 40x60x15, well arranged for feeding; good granary, hog pen and other out buildings; a good well and wind mill. Over \$1500 worth of new woven wire fence, put up during the last three years. Orchard of 200 fruit trees. Buildings beautifully located. For a tobacco or garden truck farm the advantages of this place cannot be surpassed anywhere, all of the tillable land being well adapted and situated for both tobacco and garden truck and unlimited amount of fertilizer to be obtained for practically nothing from St. Paul shippers who are continually looking for advantageous places for feeding their sheep during the winter, the adjoining farmer to this place this winter feeding over 6000 sheep, costing him nothing, and as the result obtained 3000 loads of the best fertilizer for his garden truck farm. One third to one half down with balance on easy terms. The cheapest farm in Wisconsin today.



Montana Flock of 6,000 Sheep From St. Paul Yards Fed on Grant Vegetable Farm, Winter 1903-04

We have over 100 choice farms, \$30 to \$60 per acre, all sizes, in St. Croix and Polk Counties. No stumps, few stones—No Western prairie droughts—Wisconsin's sure crops. "St. Croix is an old county and one of the finest,"—Dean W. A. Henry. Send or call for lists. Reduced rates for land seekers.

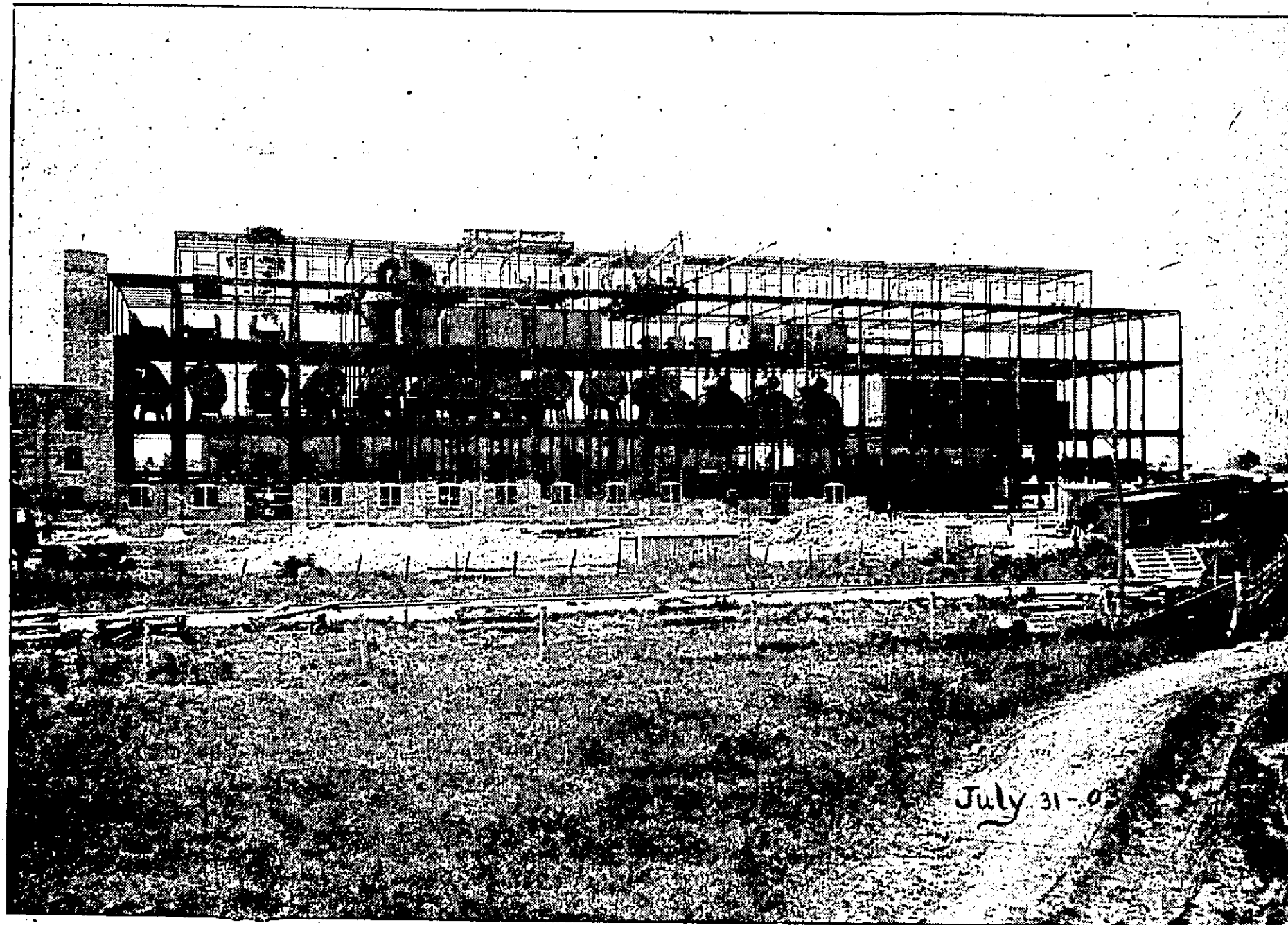
**Frear-Turner Land & Abstract Co.**  
HUDSON, WIS.

Represented by—**SCOTT & SHERMAN, Janesville, Wis.**

**C. W. WISCH,**  
UP-TO-DATE

**Barber Shop and Bath Rooms**

HAYES BLOCK,  
JANESVILLE, . . . . . WIS.



HOW THE FACTORY WILL LOOK WHEN THE ROOFING IS BEING PUT ON

endorsed the recommendation. It may be interesting to know that fifty beet sugar factories were in successful operation last year, and that eleven more will be ready for this year's crop. The secretary says:

In successful beet-sugar production it is found in practice that very much depends upon local experience and information concerning the various phases of beet growing and sugar manufacture. Much also depends upon the proper development of local advantages and conditions, and much more upon having sufficient time to accomplish all these results. It would be logical to suppose, then, that our other factories are the ones which have worked out most successfully the problems of beet-sugar production, and such is the case. It is safe to assume that with sufficient time and experience all of these factories will be producing sugar much cheaper and to the greater advantage of their farming communities than at present.

### Factory Equipment

It must be assumed that our factory equipment is all that can be asked. In the matter of machinery and processes we are certainly upon a favorable basis. The beet-sugar industry of the world, the beet-sugar industry has been developed in the older countries of Europe—Germany, France, Russia, Austro-Hungary and others—within a comparatively recent period, say in the last half century. Rapid and marked progress has been made in the improvement of machinery and processes. Many factories have been greatly enlarged. While it is not my purpose to criticize the equipment of factories in the older countries, I think it is perfectly fair and proper to call attention to the advantages enjoyed by our own factories, which have recently installed complete plants with all the improved features incorporated. In Europe improvements have been made by adding the new to the old without that harmony of construction and operation found in the latest and best factories built in this country. The latter combine every feature that is most modern and most efficient in structure, equipment and process. Such factories yield a maximum of product at a minimum of expense for operation.

It is not to the factory or its equipment, therefore, that we must look for changes that will aid us in competing with sugar imported from other countries. Our new factories in this country must necessarily start with a limited amount of skilled labor, which they must increase by educating their employees. For this, only time and experience are needed and satisfactory results are soon secured.

### An Agricultural Problem

The success of failure of beet-sugar production in this country, in fact, resolves itself into a purely agricultural problem. While we possibly pay higher wages in the factory itself

ation for a hundred days or more, it not only requires a sufficient supply, but it requires beets of sufficient quality. Cheapness of sugar production depends largely upon a high percentage of sugar in the beets combined with a minimum of impurities. In order that the farmer can afford to grow the beets he must secure sufficient tonnage per acre to accept what the factory can afford to pay for them. He is also interested in the higher sugar contents and purity, as in many cases the price he receives from the factory is not only based on tonnage but also on the quality of the beets. It is clear, then, that with sugar tending to lower prices, or even continuing at present prices, the future of the industry is an agricultural problem and is dependent upon the amount and quality of the beets produced. Toward the solution of this problem we should direct our agricultural educational efforts. That we shall eventually produce a higher tonnage and a better quality of beets is apparent from the progress already made in communities where the industry is most firmly settled.

In many of the communities surrounding the older factories the average tonnage has been increased 1 or 2 tons per acre. At \$5 per ton, the prevalent price for beets in this country, this means an increase of \$10 to \$25 in the earning power of an acre of land growing sugar beets. The average tonnage in Germany is about 12 tons per acre. The average tonnage in this country runs from 5 to 9 tons per acre. I think it is only fair to assume that when our farmers have been educated to use the same care in cultivation, fertilization, etc., we may expect from our lands a tonnage at least equal to that of Germany.

I have talked with many Germans beet growers visiting this country who have grown the crop extensively for years in the old country. In every instance they have expressed surprise at two things: (1) Our apparent slackness in sugar-beet culture; and (2) the comparatively large yields we secure with such methods. They also predicted that when the farmers of this country shall use in beet growing methods as effective as those used in Germany we shall certainly produce a higher tonnage than that produced in the old country. I am thoroughly convinced that this country will eventually be able to grow an average of 15 tons per acre. In sections of the country where rain fall is abundant. The average cost of raising an acre of beets is placed at 20 dollars. This leaves a good margin of profit to Rock County growers.

It is proper to speak of the weather in polite society. If the weather is not too bad, and you speak guardedly.—Poet.

In making a living it is easy to lose the real life.

You cannot float to heaven on flocks of frozen faith.

A solid flock cannot be built up out of stolen sheep.

It often takes a stony pillow to bring a fether vision.

Plagah's prospect is worth more than Egypt's possession.

Many a veneered sermon has come off a solid silver lectern.

People who talk about God need to talk with him a good deal.

It is better to walk in a straight line than to run in a circle.

The quality of the women in a family is an excellent gauge of the quality of the men.

If the morning after could only come the night before there would seldom be any night before.

The subject that lies nearest to the heart of a club woman is the one farthest away from her lips.

A woman never knows a man until she has found him out, and then she seldom cares to know him any longer.

In the opinion of most men a peach is a small domestic fruit, consisting mainly of a dimple and a bow of pretty ribbon.

A man will sit up half the night dealing out peace talk to a crowd of men, and then call for his wife to put

There is something the matter with the Christian who does not like children.—Ran's Horn.

### BITS OF PHILOSOPHY.

Love at first sight supplies a lot of work for divorce judges.

Easy street is neither the poorest nor the richest street in town.

Men hide many defects of character under an assumption of dignity.

A man's friends are his enemy's enemies. If he is his own enemy, everybody is his friend.

For all practical purposes, a sucker is born only every two minutes, every other sucker being born lucky.

## O. D. BATES, Groceries and Fine Teas

40 South Main Street.

Highest Market Price  
Paid for Farm Produce

## Everything in the Grocery Line

Sold at the Right Price.

Both Phones.



## TALK TO BEET GROWERS

Continued from page 4

give a better stand, yield and quality. Deeply planted must be avoided, especially in heavy soil, as otherwise the plants, if they come up at all, will be weak, and in case of very early planting the seed is apt to rot in the ground.

As to soaking the seed and the use of the roller before or after the drilling, or both before and after, this depends on local conditions. Regular rules cannot be set up for it, but every practical farmer will decide the question for himself. In a light sandy soil it is absolutely necessary to use roller and float so as to compact the soil and to smooth and fill up all horse tracks, so that in drilling there will be no depressions for the drill to dive into. If this is not done, the heavy rains are apt to wash the sand into the depressions left by the drill, or the wind by blowing may fill them up, burying the seed so deep that it will not come up. As a rule I would not advise soaking of the seed, for if dry weather should set in immediately after planting all sprouted seeds would perish.

An excess of seed will produce in a very wet spring the inconvenience that some more work will be necessary in thinning out the plants. This extra work, however, and the small extra expense for seed will be amply repaid in the fall by the larger amount of beets harvested.

**Irrigating Up the Seed.**  
This is practiced in some localities. It is done by making a small furrow some six inches from the seed and letting water run into this furrow until all the seeds are covered and water is in the seed. In heavy soil and soil which is very retentive of moisture irrigating up the seed is of no benefit and rather detrimental. Such soil bakes easily, and the bad effects of hardening would counteract the good effect of the extra moisture. Where the land is sandy enough so as not to bake, irrigating up the seed will prove beneficial. In very light soils it is almost a necessity, as such soils do not hold enough moisture to insure a complete germination.

**Cultivating the Beet**  
The next important work of the beet farmer is hoeing and thinning out. Before plants are up many small weeds just germinating may be killed by hoeing the surface over the rows with a steel rake. The main thing is to kill all weeds as fast as they appear and to keep the ground loose. Under no circumstances must the weeds be allowed to get the start of the beet plants.

Immediately after planting the seed heavy rains should form a crust on the field a light harrow may be used, but only in case the seed has not germinated, otherwise it would be better to use a cultivator, following the rows easily discernible from the marks of the press wheels. As soon as the plants break through the ground—about two weeks after the drilling—and the rows can be followed actual cultivation must begin.

This work is best performed either with a one or two horse cultivator. It is almost impossible to cultivate and hoe too much. Frequent hoeing is one of the main causes for satisfactory and heavy yields. In Germany they say: "The sugar is hoed into the beets." Three hoeings are absolutely necessary and considered as sufficient, but I would strongly advise at least four to five hoeings. The additional hoeing will, of course, involve extra work and extra expense, but these will be amply repaid by a heavier and fuller yield of beets. Experiments in this direction have shown that the additional hoeings increased the yield from an acre one-half to three-fourths ton and more, and produced a better quality of beets. The reason is easily explained. Frequent hoeings keep down weeds, loosen the soil, so that the air can exert its beneficial influence, and keep the moisture in the ground. Hoeing should be begun as early as possible, twice before the thinning out, which should be done as soon as the young plants have roots about one-eighth inch in diameter, or are about two inches in height. Great care must be taken in attending to this part of the work, which is the most important of all the cultivating work. After the third hoeing the cultivator should be used every eight or ten days, and even oftener, if growing weeds should demand it.

**Thinning Out.**  
Early thinning out is the main requisite for successful beet raising, and can only be done properly by hand. When the beets have attained some size and show four leaves it is time to commence the thinning.

The thinning out must be done in the most careful and prompt manner, as on it depends in a very large measure the yield and quality of the crop. Every inch of the beet field must be carefully weeded and nothing allowed to be seen above the ground save the natural evidence of inward sugar developing growth.

**Different Dates of Thinning.**  
The proper time to do the work is while the plants are very young, as soon as the third or fourth leaf becomes well defined and the root is only a mere thread. If the thinning is delayed too long the plant receives a setback from which it has difficulty to recover.

The thinning out may be extended over a period of at least fourteen days without injury to the crop, and the different dates of thinning within this time would not have any perceptible effect on either the quantity or the quality of the crop.

**Different Distances of Thinning.**  
The thinning out must be done in such a manner as to leave the plants standing six to eight inches apart. In very rich soil six inches, and even four inches space between each beet in the row would be preferable. In fairly rich soil it would be advisable to thin out eight inches apart, while in poor land thinning out to ten inches apart is necessary.

It is generally contended that beets eight to ten inches apart turn out poorer in quality than those growing closer together, and that if the stands are equal more tons per acre will be raised at less than eight inches apart than at over this distance.

The rows should first be spaced or bunched, which is done with an ordi-

inary four or six inch hoe, cutting a four or six inch bunch of beets out and leaving about a two-inch bunch, which will contain several plants, all of which are removed by hand pulling except the strongest plant. The best way to thin for sugar is to rest on his knees to go over the row, selecting the best beet and holding it down firmly with the thumb and finger of the left hand, while a quick move of the right hand pulls up all extra beets and weeds remaining. The ground must be pressed firmly around the remaining plant. If timely thinning out is neglected the roots become entangled, making the thinning detrimental to the plant that is left.

One person can thin an acre of beets in about four days, hence a given acreage can be thinned out at the rate of one person to each three or four acres. In small beet fields the thinning can generally be done quickly, and where a large acreage has to be attended to it is advisable to hire help rather than delay the work until the beets attain much size. The pulling out of the surrounding plants leaves the remaining one in weak condition, which is not the case while it is only beginning to send its roots into the ground.

After the thinning out three more hoeings, or, if possible, four, should be given, and the beet field needs no further care until the harvesting time about five months after planting.

**Transplanting Beets.**  
This can only be practiced by setting the beets into running water. It is a method requiring so much care that it has usually not been found to pay.

As to the distance from beet to beet, I would recommend 18x8 inches, which would give to each beet in the aggregate 144 square inches, and which, as experience has shown, is the right average, guarding the interests of both—the farmer for many beets and the factory for good beets. This space of 144 square inches for every beet ought to give the right medium weight of 1½ to 2 pounds per beet by a normal growth of the field. What this medium weight means for the farmer will be seen by the following:

At 18 inches between rows and 8 inches apart in the row there will be 18x8-144 inches square per each plant.

One square yard equals 1,296 square inches, or 144: 1,296 equals 9 beets.

If we deduct one-third for faulty seed, dying plants and for bare spots in the field, we will have at harvest time six beets for each square yard. One acre contains 4,840 square yards.

Six beets per yard at 1 pound equals 6 pounds.

Six beets per yard at 1½ pounds equals 9 pounds.

Six beets per yard at 2 pounds equals 12 pounds.

Therefore, per acre at 6 pounds per yard we receive 14½ tons.

Per acre at 9 pounds per yard we receive 21½ tons.

Per acre at 12 pounds per yard we receive 28 tons.

**Tonnage Per Acre.**  
From the foregoing it will be seen that the raising of ten to fifteen tons per acre should be easily accomplished with good tillage and tolerably favorable soil and climatic conditions.

The average tonnage per acre varies in different localities. At the present time, according to the reports of the Agricultural Department, the average yield is between ten and fifteen tons, although in many localities farmers have raised a good beet with a tonnage as high as twenty-five tons and more to the acre. The amount of sugar obtained from one ton of beets depends wholly upon the purity of the beet and its sugar content. Usually the amount ranges from 8 to 12 per cent, or from 160 to 240 pounds. Some crops in favored sections may do better, but the aforementioned percentage is a fair estimate of the average.

I may here refute a prejudice often found among farmers who have never before raised sugar beets. They have probably heard of the so-called "beet weevilness" of beet fields in Germany and fear the same condition may make itself felt in this country in time to come. There is absolutely nothing in this. In the first place no such conditions are known any more in Germany since fertilizers like guano, potassium, superphosphates, etc., are used. This subject requires no consideration where only a reasonable percentage of the arable land is used for beet culture.

To the contrary, the longer a field will be under rational beet culture the larger must be the crops, not only in beets, but also in the grain following them. This has been found correct in Europe during fifty years of observation, and the same conditions will result in this country.

**Maturing of the Beet.**  
The harvesting of the beets before the middle of October should only be carried on to the extent necessary to satisfy immediate factory requirements. The time of our Indian summer is the main period of the formation of the sugar in the beet.

The beet does not grow larger, but its weight and purity co-efficient materially increases. Climatic conditions in the various States, of course, will have to be considered, but it should be made a fixed rule to harvest only fully ripened beets. Cases on record in Europe show that factories have lost as much as \$15,000 to \$20,000 in one campaign of 50,000 tons of beets by harvesting too early, i. e., at a time when but a small portion of the beets were fully matured.

Beets taken from the same field later in the season showed a considerable increase in sugar contents and kept well in the silos, while those harvested before maturity very soon began to rot. The advice not to start harvesting before the crop is ripe can, therefore, not be repeated too often. A few warm days and cool nights may sometimes bring the beet to complete maturity and give it its full value. A sure sign of the ripeness of the beet easily discerned by the experienced eye is the change of the dark green color of the beet fields into a light yellowish green. All the large outside leaves will be found to have withered away, leaving only the "heart" with its yellowish green leaves to stand out. Of course, it is only by chemical analysis that the ripeness of the beet can be accu-

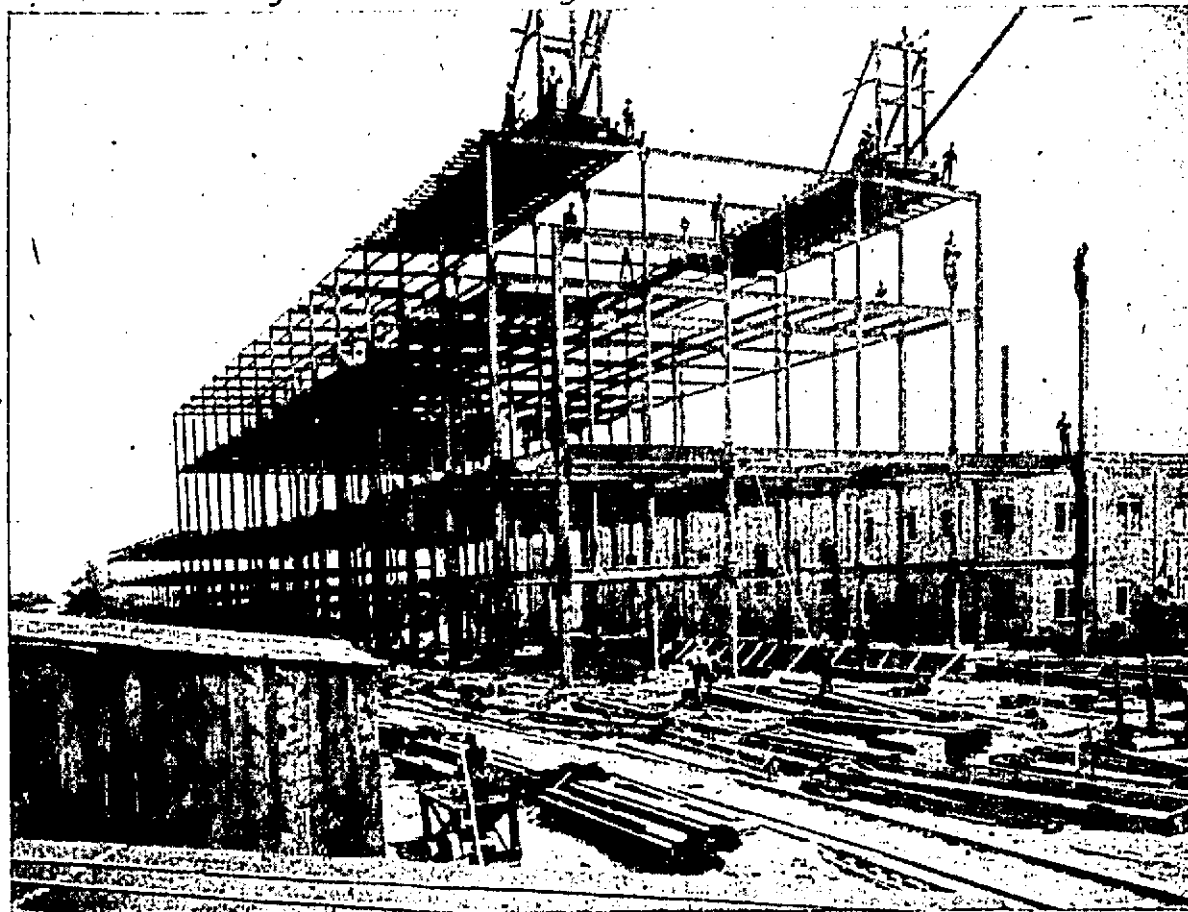
rately established, and the beets should not be considered fully matured until the sugar content is found to increase no more.

The sugar factory to which the farmer is under contract, or the Agricultural Experiment Station of the State in which the beets are raised will make such tests free of charge to the beet grower. It is advisable to harvest the ripen stands in the beet fields first, and leave the greener stands until later, perhaps as late as November. In as much as beets are not injured even by quite a severe frost, part of the crop may be

### Effect of Freezing.

Simple freezing of the beet would not cause any change in the sugar contents. The effect of freezing seems to be the driving of the sugar into the lower part of the beet, and if thawing be prevented there will be no loss. If beets are exposed to a heavy frost for a longer period that effect will be to cause considerable damage. If the freezing has been light no damage would result, even if by a gradual change in the temperature the beets should slowly thaw up. Slightly frozen beets will only be unfavorably affected by a sudden

both the beet grower and the factory, is, what changes will occur in the beet during the weeks that elapse between the time the beets are taken out of the ground till they reach the silo in the factory? This question is not of so great and immediate interest to the beet grower, unless the factory should refuse to receive and hold the beets, but require the grower to either hold them until the factory is ready to work them up or in some way require the beet grower to share the loss resulting from drying out. It is important for the grower to



HOW THEY BUILD THE BEET SUGAR FACTORY

left in the ground in an ordinary year until the end of November, and even into December. The harvesting is done by means of a horse pulley which is driven so that the prongs come on opposite sides of the row, lifting the beets a short distance and completely loosening them, but leaving them in the ground.

The beets are then easily lifted out of the ground by means of their leaves. This work is mostly done by hand, as also the topping, which is the next operation in order. I would not advise to plow out the beets with an ordinary plow, as by its use a considerable loss results from breaking off the lower portion of the root, and often beets are missed.

**Topping.**  
After the beet has been loosened by the pulley and partially lifted out of the ground the topper grasps it by the leaves and lifts it with the left hand from the ground, while with the right hand he removes the crown or top of the beet by one blow, cutting just at the base of the bottom leaf.

This is done by a knife made expressly for this purpose, but a strong, well reveted butcher knife with a ten-inch blade will perform the work as well. All that part which grew above the ground must be removed if the beet is intended for factory purposes, for the reason that the objectionable mineral salts absorbed by the top, particularly in that portion grown above the surface. These salts exercise a very deleterious influence on the crystallization of the sugar, hence must not be allowed to enter the factory. Where beets are used for stock feeding only the top need be removed, and they are simply put into piles and the tops thrown over them as a protection from the sun or frost.

Beets should only be pulled during the early part of the season as fast as the factory can use them. At the end of the season, where there is danger of the ground freezing, all of the crop should be harvested and either delivered to the factory or stored in the field where grown.

**Pitting—Silvling**

As beets shrink considerably if shipped in warm weather, it is advisable for the farmer to pit them and not to ship to the factory until the weather gets cool. The extra work will be well paid by the gain in weight, besides, it will enable the farmer to harvest his crop gradually without employing extra labor, while otherwise when a car of beets must be loaded in one day to prevent too great a shrinkage it requires extra help, and often all other farm work has to be neglected.

The pitting must be done before the ground freezes, and all beets must be free from frost when pitted. The pits are usually arranged in a straight row about thirty feet apart, in which no less than two tons of topped beets are placed, making a slanting pile with the roots lying towards the center of the pit. The beets should not be covered too deeply with earth, not over six inches, when first pitted, for if they become too warm in the pit they rapidly lose in sugar content. To allow for ventilation two top openings one foot in diameter should be left in each pit. A light layer of loose straw (with a few inches of dirt on top of the straw) should be added before the weather gets cold, and in an ordinary season will offer sufficient protection, but in case of exceptionally cold weather it may be found necessary to cover the pits with long manure to prevent freezing. If properly pitted beets will keep four to six months. If the pits are not properly protected and the beets kept from freezing they will rapidly spoil with changes in temperature. As soon as the covering of the silo freezes two inches shut ventilation holes with earth and keep them shut.

For the handling of beets a beet fork, with solid steel balls securely fastened to the tines which render it impossible for them to injure the roots, should be used.

change of temperature. Thus it is explained that the upper layers of topped beets suffer most by freezing and turn black as they thaw too quickly under the influence of sunshine and warm winds, while the lower layers are not at all affected.

**Sugar Loss by Drying Out.**  
A question of great importance to

know how fast beets dry out, because if he sells them by the ton the drying out reduces his tonnage. It is, on the other hand, important for the manufacturer to know whether there is any loss of sugar, because, having bought the beets and paid for the sugar in them at the time of delivery, he wants to know whether the sugar

will keep until he is ready for its extraction.

Dr. Maxwell gives the loss by drying out as from 16 to 20 per cent for beets tied up in a sack and kept from the wind and sun for a period of seven days, and from 23 to 35 per cent for beets under normal exposure to air and sun for the same length of time. He makes the average loss in the case of beets protected from the action of air and sun 20 per cent in seventeen days.

Dr. Wiley, in his report on experiments in sugar beets in 1892, says: "The loss of moisture during transportation or failure of the farmers to send in their beets as soon as harvested may tend to reduce the amount of water present in the beet and to raise correspondingly the sugar therein." In speaking of beets received from California he said: "The beets were long in transit and must have lost a considerable quantity of water. They were somewhat wilted and shriveled in appearance when received. Such beets, of course, would indicate a higher percentage of sugar than they would really contain in a fresh state, and the same remark may be applied to the beets shipped by mail any distance, or to beets which have been exposed any considerable time to the air after harvesting before the determination of sugar."

Experiments at Fort Collins, Col., according to Bulletin No. 40, agreed in showing a loss of rather more than 28 per cent in seventeen days, and also quite a uniformity in the rate of loss, with the greatest irregularities during the first days of the experiments. The maximum loss for any single twenty-four hours was 5.1 per cent of the weight of the beets at the beginning of the twenty-four hours. It fell from this to about 2 per cent for each twenty-four hours, where it remained. Dr. Maxwell made the average loss equal to 20 per cent. The Fort Collins Experiment Station made it somewhat higher. Still there appeared a substantial agreement between the experiments.

The farmer will appreciate these figures more fully, perhaps, when expressed in other terms. They mean this to him: If he has a crop of twenty tons to the acre and delays marketing it for twenty-four hours he has lost one ton, or one twentieth of the crop, and if he delays a week he will lose one-fifth of his crop by weight. The percentage of sugar will be higher, but the tonnage loss by the amount of evaporation.

**Cost of Growing Beets.**  
It will be readily understood that the cost per acre of growing sugar beets will vary in different localities and to quite a considerable extent.

Continued on page 7

## A Bit of History

The system of therapeutics known as Osteopathy was founded by Dr. Andrew Taylor Still, a former United States Army Surgeon, who served throughout the Civil War. To quote from Dr. Still:

"I began to realize the power of Nature to cure after a skillful correction of conditions causing abnormalities had been accomplished, so as to bring forth pure and healthy blood, the greatest known germicide. With this faith and by this method of reasoning, I began, to treat diseases by Osteopathy as an experiment; and notwithstanding I obtained good results in all diseases, I hesitated for years to proclaim my discovery. But at last my stand on this rock where I have stood and fought the battles for the last twenty-nine years."

This extract illustrates the fixedness of purpose with which Dr. Still had adhered to the one basic principle as it was developed in his investigation, viz.: that the forces operative in growth, maintenance and repair are sufficient in all the requirements of the organism, and that the province of the physician is to prevent and remove obstructions to their normal manifestation.

The first College of Osteopathy was established by Dr. Still at Kirksville, Mo., with a class of six students. At the present time, after twelve years of steady growth, this institution has over seven hundred students in attendance. There are now more than a dozen recognized Osteopathic Colleges and practitioners in every state and territory, as well as in Canada, Mexico and England.

Osteopathy conforms itself to physiology, anatomy, and pathology; applies well established and rational principles of physiological physics and has earned by merit its place in the field of scientific therapy. Its course of study is that of regular medical schools except osteopathic therapeutics are taught in place of Materia Medica.

It does not claim to have ALL the truth, nor that other systems contain no truth; neither does it make pretensions beyond demonstrated facts and conditions. It claims to be founded on the rock of absolute science, common sense and nature; that the living organism is in itself adequate to cure all its curable diseases, when rightly directed, for the real curative force resides in the patient, and the Osteopath assists Nature in her efforts by supplying safe and natural means to aid her in correcting abnormal conditions.

**Dr. Frederick C. Lindstrom, Osteopath**  
Suite 322-323 Hayes Block.

**Bankruptcy in Russia.**  
The laws in Russia pertaining to bankruptcy are very severe. A merchant in Russia can be declared bankrupt if his liabilities exceed \$772 and he has not the ready cash to meet them. He can be arrested, and his retention depends on the good will of his creditors.

**Think Land Rich in Minerals.**  
The impression prevails that the land between Panama and Colon is rich in mineral deposits, and there is every reason to think that popular belief is not without considerable foundation in fact. Reports have reached Panama of rich deposits in the Veragua region.

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We have constructed some of the best large public buildings in this part of the country. Among them:

The Janesville Public Library, in 1902. Cost \$40,000.  
Freeport, Ill., Public Library in 1900. Cost \$30,000.  
Streator, Ill., Public Library, in 1903. Cost \$40,000.  
Clinton, Iowa, Public Library, just completed. Cost \$45,000.  
Odd Fellows Building at Dixon, Ill., just completed. Cost \$20,000.  
Rockford, Ill., Hospital, fire proof, just completed, at cost of \$60,000.  
We remodeled the Jackson 5-story office building at Janesville, which represents over \$35,000 in improvements.  
The Hayes Block of Janesville was also rebuilt by us at an outlay of over \$10,000.  
We have just closed contracts to erect \$70,000 Library building at Council Bluffs.  
Estimates on large contracts furnished on application.

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TALK TO  
BEET GROWERS

Continued from page 6

The season, the kind of soil, the skill of the grower and the choice of seed are factors of prime importance. Seed suited for one locality would not suit for another. Then the cost will depend on the price of labor, rent of land, cost of fertilizer, the acreage planted and the kind of implements used. Those who have grown beets, using only ordinary farm implements for seeding, cultivation and harvesting, state that the cost per acre is about \$20.00 to \$25.00. With improved machinery, such as a beet drill planting four rows at once, a cultivator that will remove the weeds and no

cial knowledge must be acquired so deeply as to expose himself to extra risks. Frequently the agriculturist or field agent of the factory is to be blamed. He ought to make sure that the contracting farmer is fully able to take care of the contracted acreage otherwise both farmer and factory will be sufferers.

There are three good, valid reasons why farmers who have started right in beet raising continue to raise them and are so eager in competing for factory contracts that factories are often offered twice the amount of beets they are able to handle. These reasons are:

1. It is the surest crop the farmer can raise.
2. It is a cash crop, with the price practically fixed.
3. There is more money in it than in any other crop.

"They planted over forty acres of sugar beets at Council Bluffs, which were shipped by rail to the Oxnard factory at Norfolk, Neb., at a cost of \$896.71. The total cost of this crop laid down in Norfolk was \$2,196.71. Their gross receipts amounted to \$3,524.17, leaving a net profit of \$1,327.46, or \$31.98 per acre. The loss through shrinkage while the beets were in transit amounted to \$171.82. Had the beets been grown in Norfolk, this sum, as well as the \$896.71 of freight would have been saved, and the net profit would have been \$2,495.99, or at the rate of \$57.73 per acre."

In an interview in the Caro Courier John Galien gives his experience and the results of his 1899 campaign as follows:

"I raised five acres of sugar beets for the Caro refinery. The land was

|                                        |       |
|----------------------------------------|-------|
| Draining and fitting.....              | 4 50  |
| Drilling.....                          | 2 50  |
| Thinning, \$5 per acre.....            | 25 00 |
| Cultivating four times.....            | 3 00  |
| Pulling and topping, \$8 per acre..... | 40 00 |
| Drawing twenty-eight loads.....        | 28 00 |
| Seed, ninety pounds.....               | 13 50 |

Total cost.....\$121 00  
Delivered at refinery 67 tons 200 pounds of beets, for which I received \$4.62 per ton.....\$310 00

Credit balance.....\$180 00  
Any number of corroborating testimonials may be obtained from farmers in beet-raising localities.

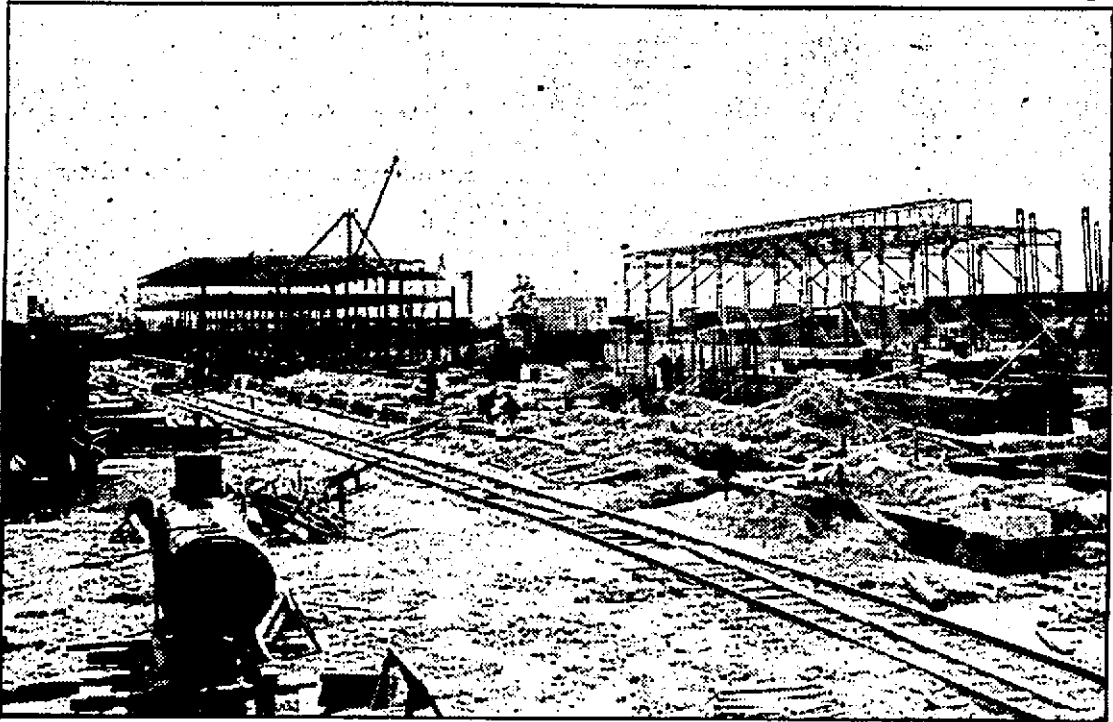
**Beet Diseases.**  
Fungous diseases happily have as yet not made their appearance in most of our beet growing sections. Beet scale has been found here and there, but only to a limited extent. It attacks the roots or beet proper, giving it a rough, "scabby" appearance. It is considered identical with potato scab, although the diseased patches are of larger size. Authorities on beet diseases advise not to plant beets upon ground on which potatoes have recently been raised, and which might contain the germs of the disease. Root rot has been found where beets have been sown on soil heavily and freshly manured with a manure rich in nitrogen.

Crown gall is another disease which has shown itself in a few localities, and makes itself known by the appearance of knobby protuberances on the crown of the root.

The "leaf spot" disease, or "leaf blight," is probably the most serious of beet diseases. It impairs the crop by destruction of the foliage, thereby preventing the elaboration of sugar in the beet. It shows itself by the formation of small yellowish-white discolored spots, which soon cover the entire surface of the leaf, and generally attacks the older leaves first. By spraying with fungicides, such as "Bordeaux Mixture," the disease may be checked and the younger leaves prevented from taking the disease. The disease is said to be more destructive on land upon which the beets have been raised two years or more in succession. Dry rot has appeared in some sections, but has never before been used for any crop liable to leave behind germs that would cause it; hence the contention that it is sometimes introduced by the beet seed. Where this is the case steeping the seed in one-half per cent. watery solution of carbolic acid is recommended as the simplest, cheapest and safest method of treating the seed. If the disease emanates from fungi or bacteria present in the soil disinfection should be aided by liming and suitable treatment of the soil. The germinating power is not impaired by this remedy.

None of the mentioned diseases have been very destructive as yet, and the consensus of opinion of most of our entomologists is that they will not prove seriously harmful. I would advise, however, the farmer as soon as he discovers any disease in his beet fields, and likewise when they are attacked by any of the insect enemies of the beets, such as the "beet beetle," web worms, gophers, etc., to at once apply to the factory agriculturist or the Experimental Station for remedial advice.

Lumber From the South.  
The Southern states are producing half the lumber cut in America



IN THE VICINITY OF THE NEW FACTORY

all other work required by it on the same number of rows for each trip across the field, and a harvester that will dig the beets by horsepower, the cost per acre would be, of course, materially lessened.

The farmer who wants to grow beets must remember that a first season means for him a season of education. Beet growing is something different from other crops. It needs special tools, special care and special attention. Where these would be lacking results would naturally be lacking, too.

The writer had frequent opportunity to notice a fixed idea with some farmers that sugar beet raising involved larger risks than other crops, or that the margin of profit was small.

The fact is that there is no crop which on a large scale will pay as well. A frequent source of failure is that farmers new in the business will contract to furnish a larger amount of acreage than they can handle. I have known cases where farmers contracted to furnish three and four times the acreage they could possibly handle, the inevitable result being failure and disappointment. I most strenuously advise every farmer who starts into beet culture to go it slow at first. No one acting judiciously would venture into a new business in which experience and spe-

I give a few instances of what profits were made by beet farmers in various States, as reported in the public press. An Omaha paper reported the experience of H. C. Graves & Son as follows:

was a clay loam on top about ten inches deep, underlaid by red clay. I kept account of the cost of raising this crop and give the following items:

Plowing.....\$ 7 50

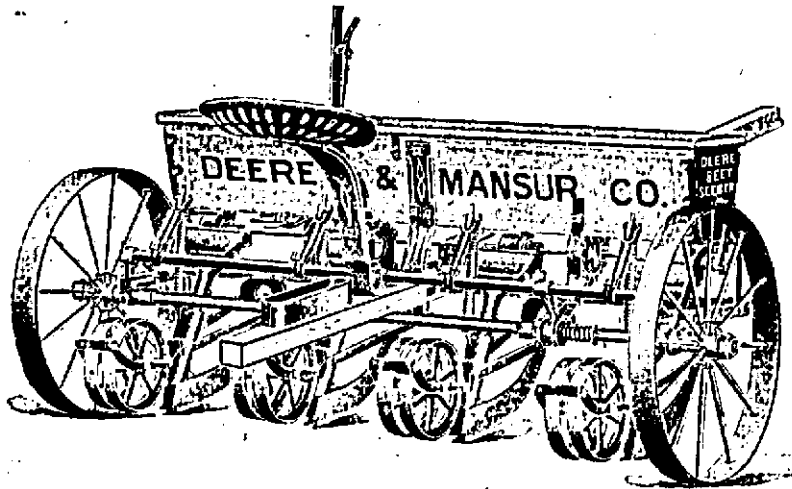


FIGURE 2.

Figure 2 shows a four row beet seeder. The four runners can be set to plant 16, 18, or 20 inches apart, or any intermediate distance, and can be regulated to 15, 20, or 25 pounds of seed to the acre. The depth of planting is regulated without changing any seed up to ground set

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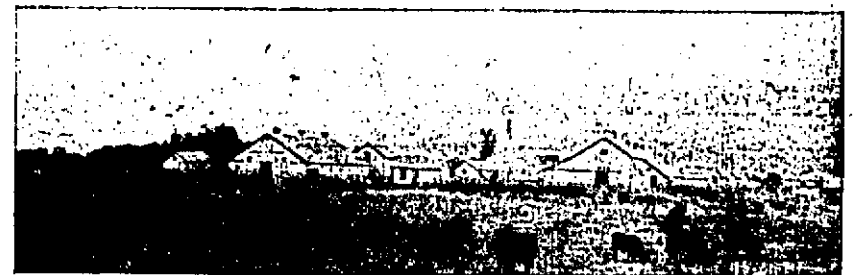
As to the price question, we can show you a very good instrument at extremely moderate rates, and from that on a range of choice ending with the superb Chickering.

And on the matter of payment we will quickly arrange for your particular case a system of time payments that will be satisfactory both to yourself and to us.

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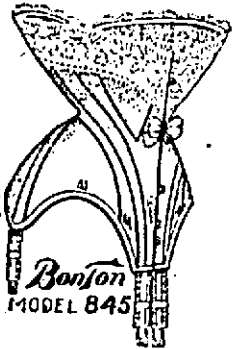
Many people are coming to Southern Wisconsin every year, to live. Thousands of men, women and children in several counties know about this store. Not strange,—the head of the firm having been in the dry goods business in Janesville for **56 years**, all of the time on Main street. We expect this advertisement will reach a good many people who have never heard of us.



523 is a Royal Worcester Corset, straight front, hose supporter side and front, 11 inch clasp, batiste, white only, trimmed with Lace at Top, 18 to 30, \$1.50

Royal Worcester and Bon Ton Corsets are the most popular corsets in the market today. We are Janesville agents for them and have sold thousands of pairs. Prices in stock 50c to \$4.50.

Bon Ton Corset, straight front, circle hip, 11 inch clasp, Batiste, white only, lace trimmed at top, 18 to 28, \$3.00.



Black Dress Goods

Always a large stock of

the newest creations. Leading styles are Crepe de Chine, Wool Voile, Novelty crepe, crepe voile, silk bouretted wool twine cloth, voile chiffon, wool crepe and seeded weaves in medium and light weights, mohairs 50c to 1.75, henrietta in wool or silk and wool, zibeline, canvas weaves, lansdowne, crispine,

"Cravenette" (water proof) mohairs, coverts and mixtures, broadcloths, veiling, silk colianne, serges, Prunella, novelty mohairs, crepon, and others. Enough, don't you think?

CARPETS

Hard to convey in a limited space the Greatness of our Stock of Carpets. Outside of cities of 200,000 people such a stock cannot be seen anywhere. By Carpets we mean yard goods and Rugs. Our trade extends over a large territory. Thousands have found us out.

Rugs in room sizes, 150 of them to select from.

Oriental Rugs, rich, genuine imported, \$5.00 to \$100.

Hodge's Fibre Carpets or Matting are new to many people. They are smooth finish, made in beautiful carpet patterns, fancy colorings, very artistic, really high class floor coverings at moderate prices. Carpets are 40c, 50c, 60c.

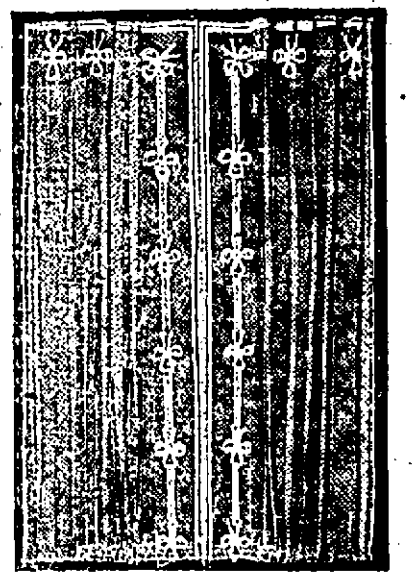
Hodge's Rugs, three qualities are Kaba, Fibre and Fibrette. \$1.00 for 18x26, \$12 for 9x12 feet, and several sizes between.

For Carpets, Rugs, Matting, Linoleum, Oil Cloths, here's the place. Reliable and Reasonable.

RARE BARGAINS—1000 yards of Body Brussels and Velvet Carpet in short lengths for medium size rooms, at much less than cost.

Curtains..

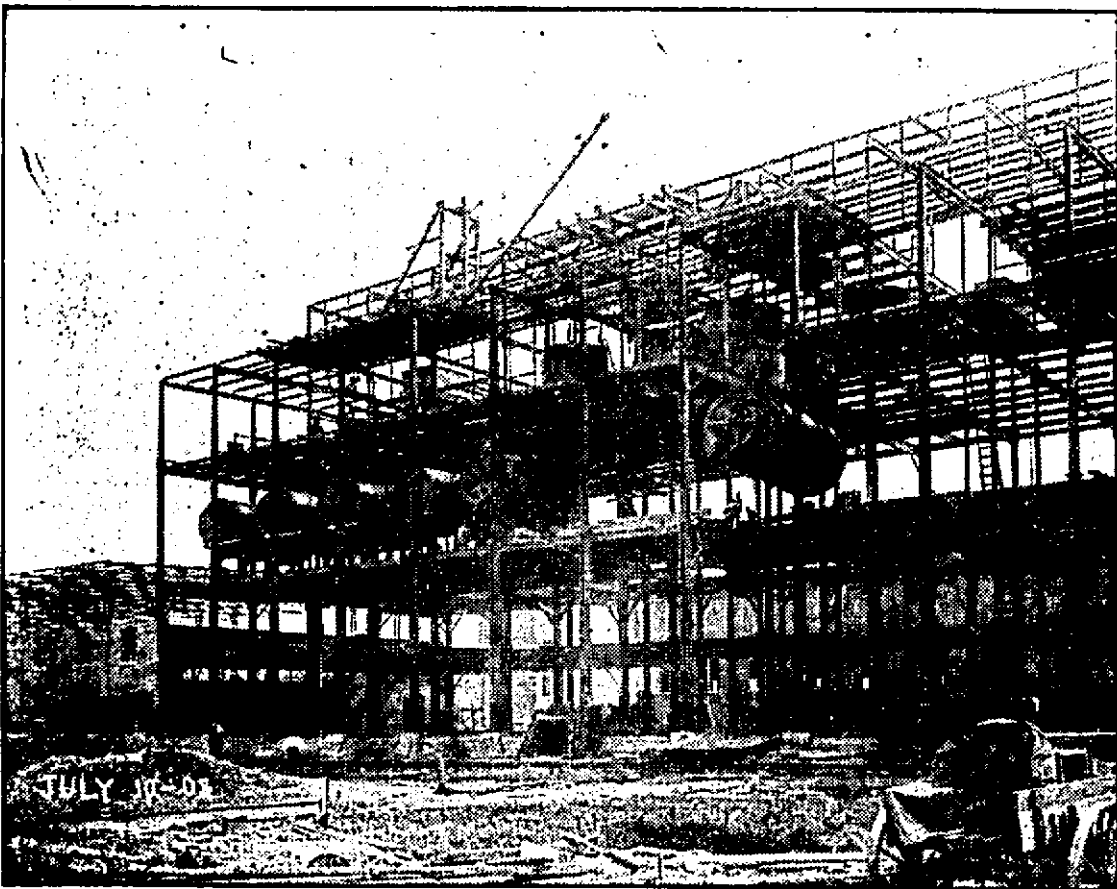
Same with curtains as it is with carpets,—people are always surprised to find such a stock of lace and heavy curtains, upholstery fabrics 20c to \$5.00 a yard; yard goods in muslins, nets, madras, cretonne, denim, burlap, silkolines and many novelties in cotton stuffs, plain and fancy drapery silk, battenberg edging and insertion for curtains, loops, poles, shades, &c. New things constantly arriving. Stock always up-to-the-minute.



Hotel Men who chance to see this ad. will do well to remember that we meet and beat Chicago or Milwaukee houses on carpets, rugs, curtains, sheets and slips, pillows, blankets, table linen, towels, napkins, &c.

Egg Cases, holding 144 eggs, given FREE with each \$10 purchase of dry goods, or for \$10 in our Premium Purchase Tickets.

MAIL ORDERS are promptly and carefully looked after by one of the firm. People have found that goods ordered of us reach them quicker than when ordered from Chicago or Milwaukee. Orders sent by mail are returnable if not satisfactory.



HOW THEY WILL HOIST UP THE BIG TANK

Japan's Grand Old Man. The "Elder Statesmen" of Japan, who are advisers without authority, number four—the Marquis Ito, Marquis Yamagata, Count Inouye and Count Matsugata.

Sulphate of Copper for Vines. Much use is made in the vineyards of Algeria of sulphate of copper; more than 120 tons were imported last year from the United States.

Gettysburg Hero Is Dead. Capt. Ira W. Cory, one of the heroes of the second day's battle at Gettysburg, is dead at Morristown, N. J.

Unearned Increment. An interesting estimate of the extraordinary value of land in the center of Sydney was recently arrived at, when a block, for which eighty years ago a sum of £63 was paid, was computed to be worth at the present date no less than £720,000.

Where Fossils Are Found. The marl beds of New Jersey, the chalk beds of New England and the limestone of Eureka Springs are among the formations of the cretaceous period. These formations contain the fossils of the great reptiles and of the birds that succeeded them.

Log House 1,200 Years Old. Japan claims the oldest wooden building in the world. It is a log storehouse in Yari, which is now used to shelter some of the Mikado's art treasures. An age of 1,200 years is claimed for it. Some of the logs are nearly worn away by the weather.

Cheap Ozone. An English engineer named Elworthy, now living in Stuttgart, claims to have invented an apparatus for providing an abundant and cheap supply of ozone, which will prove of great use in hospitals, theaters and other buildings.



The girl's sweetheart has ridden away to the war. Where is he?

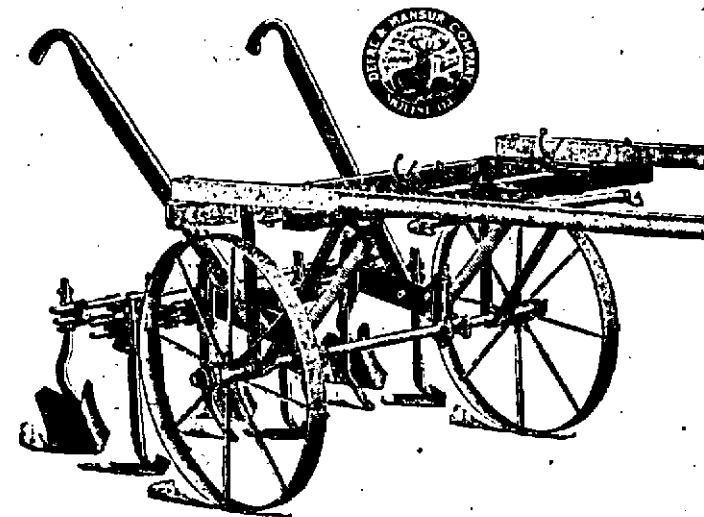


FIGURE 3. Two Row Beech Horse Hoo.



"Why does a woman look in a glass all the time she is dressing?" "To see what's going on, to be sure."

J. M. Nelson

H. Nelson

Nelson Brothers  
Undertaking  
and Livery

13, 15, 17 Court Street.

JANESVILLE, WIS.

Subscribe For The Daily Gazette



## THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME XLVIII.

THE JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, MAY 31, 1904.

NUMBER 71.

FINAL PLANS  
ARE NOW MADEGreat Land Assault Upon Port Arthur by the  
Japs, To Begin on June First.

## FORTRESS MAY RESIST SOME WEEKS

Correspondents at Tokio Will Be Allowed To Go to the  
Front to Witness the Capture of the  
Russian Stronghold.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
Tokio, May 31.—The attack on Port Arthur is to begin tomorrow. It is expected that the newspaper correspondents will be allowed to leave here by the 10th and arrive at Port Arthur by the twentieth at which date the fortress is expected to be captured.

**In Good Condition.**  
Rome, May 31.—A message from Tokio states that nearly all the guns captured by the Japanese at Kichow are in excellent condition. Two thousand wounded Japanese have embarked for Japan.

**St. Petersburg, May 31.**—Dispatches from Liao Yang state the extreme scarcity of necessities of life there. Women and children are ordered from Liao Yang and Mukden.

**Damaged Vessel.**  
Chefoo, May 31.—Japanese gunboat No. 3, according to a report received today was damaged by shells from the Port Arthur forts yesterday. The gunboat was reconnoitering near the shore and drew the fire from the fortress which killed one petty officer, injured three others, and one gun badly damaged.

**Japs Loss.**  
Mukden, May 31.—The report reached here today that the Japanese lost one gunboat, and two torpedo boats in an attack on Port Arthur on Saturday. An attack was made in the attempt to block Port Arthur.

**All Uninjured.**  
Tokio, May 31.—General Oku, commander of the army operating against Port Arthur reports the troops have occupied Delin on May 30. Over a hundred warehouses and barracks besides telegraph offices and railway stations were found uninjured. Two hundred railway cars were usable. All the small railway bridges were destroyed. All the docks except the Great Pier uninjured.

**After Port Arthur.**  
Liao Yang, May 31.—The impression at headquarters is growing that the main objective of the enemy is Port Arthur and it would not be surprising if the actual assault on that fortress began within a fortnight. No important movement of Gen. Kuroki had been reported.

**Big Army for Assault.**  
Mukden, May 31.—As far as can be judged from the grouping of the enemy's forces his attention is directed principally against Port Arthur. It is possible that part or the whole of the second Japanese army may be sent thither.

**From Chinese sources.** It is learned that the Russians have four lines of defense between Nan-Shan and Port Arthur.

**Russians Abandon Towns.**  
Tokio, May 31.—Gen. Taka, in com-

mand of the Japanese forces operating against Port Arthur, reports that the Russians have abandoned Chien-Ko-Chen-Pan, Huang-Shan and Liu-Shu-Tun. No Russians have been seen east of Shen-Ko-Chen-Pan.

Gen. Nakamura's detachment, which occupied Liu-Shu-Tun Friday, captured four Russian guns.

Gen. Kuroki reports a number of outpost affairs and the capture of eight Russian scouts.

**Cossack Defeat a Shock.**  
St. Petersburg, May 31.—The reported defeat of Cossacks at Al-Yang-Pien-Men was the only news in St. Petersburg. No official dispatches were given out, but officers at Military headquarters were reluctant to accept the Japanese dispatches. They think it possible that the Japanese met General Mischenko's command, which has recently been raiding in Korea. It is formed of comparatively raw recruits, though now somewhat hardened by three months' campaigning. It is conceivable that they might have been defeated, but not General Mischenko's forces patrolling the Al-Yang region, who are veterans of that old command which accompanied him on the famous ride through Manchuria. These men are esteemed here as the hardest riders and the most reckless fighters in the trans-Baikal army. Any disaster to them would have a greater sentimental effect than the reverse at Kichow.

**Gives Color to Report.**  
While there is no confirmation at the general staff of the reported defeat of 2,000 Cossacks at Al-Yang-Pien-Men, the message from Gen. Kuroki, recording the Japanese advance from Kuan-Dan-Siang (Kwan-Tien) to Shian-tzeu lends color to the Tokyo report. In view of the fact that Al-Yang-Pien-Men lies between the above points.

The dispatch from Gen. Kuroki under date of May 30 says: "I this morning received a report stating that the Japanese advance on Kuan-Tien has begun from Shian-tzeu. The numbers of the enemy are not known."

The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuroki, under date of May 29: "A detachment of Japanese cavalry, consisting of 150 sabers, moved forward from the main body May 27 and approached within eight kilometers southeast of Wa-Fang-Hoon station, but on encountering our frontier guards fell back rapidly."

"On May 26 a Russian patrol heard heavy artillery fire in the direction of Kichow."



CAUSES A GREAT COMMOTION, THE FEEDING OF THE DONKEY

STREET CARS  
HAVE COLLISIONFour Were Badly Injured and Sixteen  
Bruised by a Bad Trolley  
Accident.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
New York, May 31.—Four people were badly injured and sixteen bruised in a collision of five trolley cars on the Brooklyn bridge this morning. The motor-man lost control on the down grade.

KANSAS FLOOD  
STILL RISINGFamous Oswatimic Is Ruined—Thou-  
sands Are Homeless  
Today.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
Topeka, Kan., May 31.—The Marass Des Cygnes River flood has reached a point four feet above the highest record this morning. The Missouri Pacific and Santa Fe are laid out and their bridges submerged. Many people at Oswatimic are homeless.

WILL BE GALA DAY  
FOR THE WOODMENJanesville Will Be Well Represented  
at Madison Tomorrow at Mod-  
ern Woodmen Picnic.

Tomorrow morning Florence Camp, No. 365, Modern Woodmen of America, of this city with their friends will leave for Madison to attend the annual picnic of the order to be held in that city. Elaborate preparations have been made for the gathering and it has been reported that the committee of arrangements have spared nothing in the way of expenses to make this one of the manner picnics given by this order. The local order requests those intending to attend the picnic that they purchase tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, as they have chartered a special train over that road and special rates have been given the order. The tickets are good going and coming on all special or regular trains. The Florence Camp of this city will be headed by the Milton Junction Corset Band, followed by the drill team of the Modern Woodmen boys, each team consisting of sixteen and the drill team of the Royal Neighbors, each team consisting of sixteen members, will march to the special train at the St. Paul depot which leaves at 7:45 tomorrow morning. This train will be the first special to arrive in Madison tomorrow morning. The headquarters of the Janesville delegation will be at the Methodist church at Madison.

One hundred special trains will pass through this city tomorrow over the St. Paul railroad line, about 15 minutes apart. Two operators, one at Anderson, and the other at the South Y have been pressed into service for tomorrow's business.

**Shocks Bill Collectors.**  
A Parisian who has been much annoyed by duns, has connected his bell handle with a powerful electrical battery and switches on the current at psychological moments. So far, the police have declined to interfere.

SUGAR COMPANY'S  
ABLE OFFICERSThe New Janesville Industry Has Ar-  
ranged Its List of Officers for  
the Concern.

The personnel of the stock holders and officers of the Rock County Sugar Company is made up of people who originally came from Michigan. Although the factory is being moved from Canada, where it has been in



M. R. OSBURN.

operation, the officers are Americans. The officers and their positions on the directory are as follows:  
President—James Davidson,  
Vice President and General Manager—M. R. Osburn,  
Secretary—M. D. Osburn.  
The officer of Treasurer will probably be filled by James D. Davidson, son of Captain Davidson, although selection has not yet taken place.  
Mr. M. R. Osburn, Vice President and General Manager is the son-in-law of Captain Davidson, has made Chicago his home for the past 10 years. He is well equipped for the duties of the office he is to fill. He has located permanently in this city and is occupying with his family the Culver home on Court street.

RED SOX LOST  
YESTERDAY'S GAMEFirst Warders Defeated Them by a  
Score of 9 to 8 at Athletic  
Park.

Yesterday afternoon at Athletic park the Janesville Red Sox lost their first game of the season, being defeated by the First Warders by a score of 9 to 8 in favor of the First Ward players. The next game will be played by the Red Sox and the Second Warders next Sunday on Goose Island. The Red Sox issue a challenge to play any team in the city under 20 years.

**Meet Wednesday:** The Woman's Foreign Mission Circle of the M. E. church will meet with Mrs. Hunsan, 257 Prospect avenue, on Wednesday at 2:45 in the afternoon. Subject for the day: "The Higher Education in Evangelization." Subtopic: "Standard Banners." Miscellaneous quotations. Leave the Milton avenue car at Prospect avenue, third house to the right.

WOULD FORCE THE  
CITY BY THE LAWNew Owners of the Iroquois Theatre  
Declare They Will Have  
a Permit.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
Chicago, May 31.—A petition of Mandamus to compel the city to grant a license to the Iroquois theatre was filed today by George Harris, reputed owner. The permit had hitherto been refused.

COTTON FIRM WAS  
FORCED TO CLOSES. Munn & Company Go to the Wall  
Because of Alleged Bood-  
ling.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
New York, May 31.—The suspension of S. Munn and son, one of the oldest firms on the Cotton Exchange was announced this morning. The disappearance of the cashier and Manager Clarence Cameron is the cause.

PERSONNEL OF  
THE GOLF TEAMThe Full Twenty Have Now Qualified  
for Positions Which They Must  
Defend Weekly.

Qualifying rounds were played yesterday by a number of aspirants for places on the golf club team and its personnel for the present is now made up. No player, however, will be allowed to rest on his laurels. Besides playing the man above him he must defend his position against the man below him once a week, or lose his place. The standing and scores of the chosen twenty are as follows: Charles Dunn, 85; Al. Schaller, 87; Len Brownell, 90; Burns Brewer, 92; A. M. Valentine, 93; H. S. McCall, 93; Charles Achterberg, 94; O. Sutherland, 95; H. G. Carter, 96; P. J. Baker, 97; C. C. MacLean, 97; Ed. Baumann, 97; George Bauman, 99; Mark Hostwick, 99; Frank Elford, 100; Ross King, 100; J. P. Baker, 101; Fred Sheldon, 101; Free Schaller, 102; Stanley Tallman, 102.

## OBITUARY

**Mrs. Hammond Ames.**  
This morning at an early hour Mrs. Hammond Ames, wife of Hammond Ames, 21 South Main street was summoned to death. Deceased was a woman who had the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends and her death will be deeply mourned. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

**Mildred Blanche Wright.**  
This morning at ten o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Wright funeral services were conducted over the remains of their daughter, Mildred Blanche. The interment was at Oak Hill cemetery. The pall bearers were, George Luggart, George Seaciff, Edward Quinn and John Quinn.

**Radium in Pitchblende.**  
Specimens of pitchblende, which have been exposed in the museum at Vienna for 100 years, show radio activity.

ASK RELEASE  
OF PRISONERSUnited States and England Join in a Demand  
Upon the Sultan to Act.

## WARSHIPS ARRIVE ON THE SCENE

Rear Admiral Chadwick Is Prepared to Go Ahead and  
Regain the Captured Men, if Diplomacy  
Should Fail.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
Tangier, May 31.—The British and American representatives have sent a strongly worded note to the sultan, informing him that their governments are unable to accede to the demands made by the bandit, Raisuli, and intimating that unless his majesty secures the release of his prisoners, the American, and Varley, the British, who are prisoners in the hands of Raisuli, they will take the matter into their own hands.

The arrival of the Brooklyn has greatly improved the attitude of the Moorish authorities.

**Sandit Is Defiant.**  
Raisuli is said to be elated over the situation. He threatens to capture the secretary of the Italian legation and his wife.

Several tribes are adopting a threatening attitude. They want Raisuli to demand concessions in their behalf.

A special courier, it is reported, has been sent to the sultan conveying the American view.

Rear Admiral Chadwick arrived Monday on the United States cruiser Brooklyn. The cruiser Atlanta also arrived.

**Ready to Pay Ransom.**  
The sultan is willing to pay a ransom and also to liberate Raisuli's partisans, who are now imprisoned, but Raisuli now asks American protection for the settlement. This last condition the sultan refuses to accept, nor will the United States undertake the responsibility implied.

The authorities here consider that the position of Raisuli and Varley

is now more serious than before. Rear Admiral Chadwick, accompanied by an aid, the United States consul general and two marines, visited M. Torres, the representative of the sultan at Tangier. The interview lasted ten minutes, after which M. Torres returned the visit at the United States consulate, the Brooklyn firing a salute in his honor.

**May Kill the Captives.**  
Washington, May 31.—Mr. Gummere, the United States consul at Tangier, in a telegram received at the state department, says that threats against the lives of Raisuli's captives, Perdicaris and Varley, have been made unless the bandit's demands are granted. A dispatch from Admiral Jewell, commanding the European squadron, announces the departure for Tangier of the cruisers Olympia, Baltimore and Cleveland.

**France Healtates to Act.**

Paris, May 31.—Inquiries made at the foreign office regarding an unofficial intimation that the United States government would welcome the aid of France towards securing the release of Messrs. Len Perdicaris and Cronwell Varley from the Moroccan brigands show that no request of that kind has been received, and that, therefore, no steps are contemplated. Moreover, it was said that before France took decisive steps it would be essential for her to receive requests from the United States and the sultan of Morocco, as the authorities here do not desire to raise an issue with Morocco concerning the extent of French authority.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS HEROES  
ON THE GETTYSBURG FIELDThe President Delivers a Telling Address at  
the Scene of the Late War's  
Greatest Battle.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]

Gettysburg, Pa., May 31.—President Roosevelt Monday delivered the memorial oration on Cemetery hill, paying tribute to the nation's dead who fell in the most memorable conflict of the civil war. The president was escorted to the cemetery on Gettysburg battlefield by several hundred veterans. Mrs. Roosevelt and other members of the party followed in carriages.

Gov. Pennypacker presided at the ceremonies and spoke briefly, introducing the president. The invocation was by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the senate.

**President by Roosevelt.**  
No president between Lincoln and Roosevelt has ever had the temerity to make a speech at Gettysburg, considering that Lincoln's great speech was enough for all time. Grant, Hayes and Cleveland all refused to speak there.

As the president rose to speak it began to rain, and continued throughout his address. He was accorded an enthusiastic reception, notwithstanding the rain, and the crowd of 10,000 people in the cemetery remained, despite the thorough drenching.

Referring in the beginning of his speech to the allusion of Gov. Pennypacker to the death of Senator Quay, the president paid a tribute to the military service of the late senator.

**War for Righteousness.**  
The president in his address said: "As long as this republic endures or its history is known so long shall the memory of the battle of Gettysburg likewise endure and be known, and as long as the English tongue is understood so long shall Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech thrill the hearts of mankind. The civil war was a great war for righteousness; a war waged for the noblest ends, and waged also in thoroughgoing, practical fashion. It was one of the few wars which mean, in their successful outcome, a lift toward better things."

**Tree Trunk Explores.**  
A grove of aspens in Manitoba grows in a region of intense frost. The straight, tall trunks have frost cracks in the bark near the ground, where the sap is yet to be found in the time of severest cold. All who have camped in the north during the coldest weather will recall readily the sharp explosions that are heard during the making of these cracks.

for the nations of mankind.

**Fought for Lasting Peace.**  
"The soldiers who won at Gettysburg, the soldiers who fought to a finish the civil war and thereby made their countrymen forever their debtors, have left us far more even than the memories of the war itself. They fought for four years in order that on this continent those who came after them, their children, and their children's children, might enjoy a lasting peace."

"The lessons they taught us are lessons as applicable in our everyday lives now as in the rare times of great stress. The men who made this field forever memorable did so because they combined the power of reality to a lofty ideal with the power of showing that fealty in hard, practical, common sense fashion. They stood for the life of effort, not the life of ease."

**All Are United.**

"All are as one now, the sons of those who wore the blue and the sons of those who wore the gray, and all can unite in paying respect to the memory of those who fell, each of them giving his life for his duty as he saw it; and all should be at one in learning from the deaths of these men how to live usefully while the times call for the performance of the countless necessary duties of everyday life and how to hold ourselves ready to die nobly should the nation ever again demand of her sons the ultimate proof of loyalty."

Among the prominent military figures present were Gen. O. O. Howard and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. They discussed with Maj. Robbins, who led the famous confederate charge, the incidents of the battle. President Roosevelt, who was an interested listener, said:

"This country is all right so long as we can have this kind of a talk on Little Round Top."

The president returned to Washington after the exercises.

**Her First Railroad Journey.**  
An old lady who had never ridden on a railroad car recently visited a station and was shown into the waiting room. She took a chair and prepared to enjoy herself. After sitting quietly for half an hour she reached over and, touching a stranger on the arm, remarked: "It rides real easy, don't it?"—Frisco (Texas) Journal.



CHIEF KLEIN AND HIS FAVORITE FIRE HORSE "DOC."

LOST THOUSANDS  
BY A MISTAKERobbers Did Not Figure the Ex-  
pensive Force of Charge  
Rightly.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
Philadelphia, May 31.—Four masked men bound and gagged five employees of the electric railway station at Clifton Heights and secured two hundred dollars by blowing open the safe, but explosion securely locked another containing three thousand dollars.

**Complete Repose Is Necessary.**  
A scientist says it is not true that intellectual work is a relief from physical work, or vice versa. Fatigue, of whatever nature it is, accumulates during any kind of labor, and disappears only on complete repose.

KILLS WIFE AND  
HIS YOUNG BABYCambridge, Ohio, Has a Sad Scene  
Enacted, Brought About by  
Domestic Trouble.

[Special by Scripps-Mellae.]  
Cambridge, Ohio, May 31.—Andrew Messer, aged 21 years, shot and instantly killed his wife, aged 17, and a year old baby this morning. He then committed suicide. Family trouble was the cause.

**Corroborates Jonah Story.**  
Jonah has now been corroborated in part. A basaltic globe found by Father Schell in the Archeological Museum at Constantinople had on it an Assyrian inscription of King Nebuchadnezzar, of the sixth century before Christ, telling of the destruction of Nineveh, an event hitherto found on no monument.



## THE SINNISSIPPI LINKS ARE AMONG CHIEF ATTRACTIONS

Golf Club Has Important Place in Life and Development of the Bower City.

Just outside the city limits, in the town of Janesville, flanked on every side by little copses of trees and smiling farms, lie the velvet-covered hills and dales of the Country Club. From the heights the whole panorama of the city and even the church spires and chimneys of Beloit are unfolded to the view. It is a spot for the dreamer. But few dream, over ridge and slope and across the level plains winds an endless, straggling procession of bare-armed, bare-headed mortals, some garbed in vestments of scarlet, others in softer colors, many in simple white. Their shepherd crooks are tossed and the flock they drive before them are creatures of the air—contrary, obstinate creatures, sometimes, that refuse to take the long flights and hover provokingly close to earth. But the shepherds have never a care and from morn till the shadows fall, the music of their gay shouts and cheer halloo is wafted away on every breeze. A broad verandah and an inviting clubhouse overlooks this pastoral scene. From

free air of the forest and the open field has survived all tendencies of civilization to stifle it. That there was a game to be played was an important but a secondary consideration. The idea appealed to those who sought, or knew they ought to seek, some relaxation from the day's toil and the membership grew rapidly. It now numbers 220, including both active and honorary members. The investment has amounted to over \$9,000, but the property has appreciated in value and is now worth perhaps twice that sum. The contour of the land was admirably suited to the purpose to which it was devoted. The native soil had never been broken and with painstaking care it was converted into a perfect lawn. Professional players rate these links among the very best in the west. They are a credit to the city and may be said to constitute one of the strongest attractions which Janesville has to offer to prospective residents.

Many improvements. Every year important improvements



J. P. BAKER IN A BAD HAZARD.

this a winding road runs down to the main highway, along which toils the patient, long-suffering, official horse with his load of incoming or departing visitors.

Dates From 1896. In the short space of eight years many have forgotten the stumps and thickets that had to be cleared to create this enchanting picture. It was in 1896 that the Janesville Country Club and its ally, the Sinnissippi Golf Club, were formed for this purpose. Twenty-five entered into the organization on February 9, 1896, and the first officers were: Alice Galbraith, president; P. J. Mount, vice president; and J. P. Baker, secretary and treasurer. Ninety-three acres of land were purchased but twenty-two were afterwards disposed of. The Country Club members became the stockholders in the enterprise and it was provided that they should have all the privileges of an active member, except that of playing the game, upon allowing the interest on a \$50 share of stock to lapse. Another wise expedient was to institute an order of honorary members who, not owning any stock, should have similar privileges to those outlined upon the payment of one-half the dues of the active members. Nominal dues were fixed for the wives and children of active members so that the privileges might not be limited to the extravagant.

A Credit To The City. The love of primitive man for the

have been made as the treasury would warrant. This season handsome brick pillars and lamps were placed at the gateway and in the course of time a handsome thoroughfare leading from the public road to the clubhouse will doubtless materialize. J. P. Baker has been secretary of the club since its inception and is one of the most enthusiastic players on the links. He has devoted much valuable time to furthering the interests of the organization and the club owes perhaps more to him than to any other individual member. Not less zealous for the welfare of the enterprise are: Francis Grant, elected president this year; Wilson Lane, vice-president; H. S. Haggart, treasurer; Cole McClean, Al Schaller, Harry McKimney, Harry Carter, A. M. Valentine, H. S. McGillin, Orrie Sutherland, Ross King, Frank Piffel, L. H. Bliss and others equally active whose names might be mentioned in this connection.

Owens One Divinity. When you go to the golf links you will hear all about one single, central divinity who exacts homage from all devotees of the game. His name is Colonel Hoge and his record is \$2. Colfers may beat the Colonel but his record, not theirs, will continue to be the measure of all accomplishments. He cannot be dethroned. Eight-two is Hoge for the eighteen hole course. Harry Carter's record of 47 strokes for the nine-hole course is the best that has been made and officially recorded.

MAKES BREAD FOR WHOLE COUNTRY

Bennison & Lane's Bakery Fame Is Not Limited by the City

Boundaries. There is probably no business in Janesville which has enjoyed so rapid a growth whose trade expansion has been so marked as that of Bennison & Lane, the wholesale and retail bakery house, known also as the Eureka Bakery. From a small business originally located at the rear of the old postoffice building, they have through modern methods and high standard of qualities built up a trade which is second to none. In fact the largest shippers of bread and bakery goods of any institution in the state outside of Milwaukee. Some 181 tons are on their shipping lists; on one line of railroad they ship as near Chicago as Arlington Heights and as far north as Sparta and La Crosse. About a year ago the increased business demanded more room and the present model two-story brick building at the corner of Wall and High street was erected. It contains 12,141 square feet of floor space and every modern device known to the bakers craft.

Even this equipment is being taxed by the constant increase of business and the force of twenty-eight men are rushed continually to keep up with the orders. That the reputation of the "Eureka Bakery" goods is extending continually is evidenced by the healthy growth of business and the Messrs. A. H. and T. E. Bennison and Joe E. Lane are to be congratulated on the fact of placing in the forefront a business of which the city may justly feel proud.

In these days of severe competition quality coupled with thorough understanding of one's business are the only factors that win. Messrs. Bennison & Lane have demonstrated these trade qualities to a high degree.

MISS HARLOW IS TO WED MR. FROST

The Ceremony Will Be Performed at Trinity Church at Eight Fifteen Tomorrow Morning.

Wednesday morning at eight fifteen in Trinity church, Reverend J. A. M. Richey will unite in marriage Miss Cornelia Harlow, daughter of Captain and Mrs. E. G. Harlow, to Mr. F. G. Frost of Two Rivers, Michigan. Immediately following the ceremony the happy couple will take the Northwestern train for Chicago and after a brief trip will go to Two Rivers Michigan where they will make their home. Miss Harlow has lived for the past eleven years in Forest, where she has conducted a business college and has been an active worker in the church and a prominent member of the society. The groom, is a draughtsman and is employed in the large works of the Fairbanks-Morse Company of Two Rivers. Miss Harlow will be married in a beautiful tan silk voile and will wear a bertha of lace presented to her by her mother. The church has been very prettily decorated for the occasion by the Altar Guild of Trinity church of which Miss Harlow was for many years an active worker. Owing to the ill health of the bride's mother the ceremony will be a private one only a few immediate friends and relatives being present. Mrs. C. A. Houts of Madison, Illinois and Henry Hudson from out of the city are here for the ceremony.

Summer Tourist Tickets on Sale via C. M. & St. P. R. R. From Janesville every day excursions to Lake Kegonsa and McFarland (Lake Waubesa). Tickets on sale daily until Sept. 30, limited to return until October 31, 1904.

## AMONG THE WORLD'S WORKERS

News Notes From Various Sources of Great Interest to the Workman.

The plumbing license law passed by the Oregon Legislature last year has been declared invalid by State Circuit Judge M. C. George on technical grounds. The principal flaw found in the law was a provision that no one shall work as a plumber in a city of over 4,000 inhabitants. This law makes a criminal of any man, whether he is registered or not, as can be seen by examining the penalty clause.

Women from nearly all countries are constantly arriving at Manila in search of work, but it is said that few of them are from the United States. American girls are in demand there, and especially stenographers and typewriters, who receive larger salaries than they do in America. It is noticed that most of the "want ads" say "American girls preferred."

In the matter of wages there is marked divergence in the different sections of the country. The average of the North Atlantic states is \$4.50 per worker. In the North Central states the average is \$4.48. The lowest wages paid in the Southern states—\$3.31 per worker in the South Atlantic states. The Western states show the highest average.

More than thirty Erie telegraph and block signal operators, it is said, will soon lose their positions through the closing of offices declared to be no longer needed.

The state federation has recently been formed in Utah comprising 45 unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and 15 unions affiliated with the A. L. U., including the western federation of mines, headquarters at Salt Lake City. It was decided to make it an independent state organization and strong resolutions concerning the Citizens' Alliance were adopted.

A prominent member of the New Westminster branch of the Chinese contractors' and cannery workers' association recently violated the rules of the society by supplying men to the canneries at a lower rate than that set by the association. At a meeting of the latter, held at Vancouver, B. C. a fine of \$500 was imposed.

The voting of the western Kentucky miners on the question accepting a reduction in wages was ended recently. There is no doubt but that the result will be in favor of the operators' terms.

At a mass meeting of the employees of the Toronto, Can., railway company a new agreement was drafted for submission to the railway company, to take the place of the one which expires on June 1. It is expected that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at with the company.

The Drug Stores of Janesville. Among the most up-to-date business firms of Janesville we may mention the drugists, consisting of ten stores, all above the average in high grade fixtures and stock carried. In fact several rank with the very best in this state, among them we may especially mention The Badger Drug company, situated on the corner of Milwaukee and River streets. They carry an immense stock of patent medicines, health and Milligan patent, lead and oil, buggy paints, jap-lac, etc.

Mr. Pennig, the manager of the Badger Drug company, states: "Our large business in mixed paints and lead and oil has been worked up on the high quality of stock carried by our firm and being always ready to fill orders, no matter how large, we sell a good many full barrels of lead oil, because we have them ready to roll out into your wagon and then we make the price."

It is to your advantage when in need of drugs or paints to get their price. Homeseekers' Excursions to the Northwest, West and Southwest, and Colonist Low Rates West Via the North-Western Line. Excursion tickets at greatly reduced rates are on sale to the territory indicated above. Standard and Tourist Sleepers and "The best of everything." For dates of sale and full particulars apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

Excursion Tickets to I. O. O. F. Grand Lodge, etc., Appleton, Wis.

Via the North-Western Line, will be sold at reduced rates June 6, 7 and 8, limited to return until June 11, inclusive. Apply to agents Chicago & North-Western R'y.

FAIR EXCHANGE

A New Back for an Old One—How It Is Done in Janesville.

The back aches at times with a dull, indescribable feeling making you weary and restless; piercing pains shoot across the region of the kidneys, and again the loins are so lame to stoop is agony. No use to rub or apply a plaster to the back in this condition. You cannot reach the cause. Exchange the bad back for a new and stronger one. Follow the example of this Janesville citizen.

Mrs. N. J. Casey, of 109 Prairie ave., says "Doan's Kidney Pills proved better than any other medicine I took for my kidneys. These organs troubled me off and on for many years. Backache was the chief sufferer and often caused me to suffer severely. I tried a number of remedies but continued to grow worse instead of better. I was finally persuaded to try Doan's Kidney Pills and procured a box at the People's Drug Store. I only took them a few days when I felt better. Should there be any recurrence of my troubles I know what to use."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name, Doan's and take no other.

## NEW METHODS IN THE HEALTH DEPT.

DR. W. D. MERRITT PROSECUTING WORK WITH ENERGY.

CLEANLINESS RANKS FIRST

In the Precautionary Requisites, and a General Movement Along This Line Has Been Inaugurated.

Twenty-four hours after Dr. Walter D. Merritt was elected Health Commissioner this spring, several scores of citizens received polite invitations to join in the movement for a cleaner Janesville. More followed on the succeeding days. The notices were not engraved and they were served by police officials. Nevertheless the R. S. V. P. postscript was generally heeded, and there was a general stir in alleys and doorways, some of which were littered with accumulations of a decade or more.

Much Energy. Dr. Merritt took up his task with energy and enthusiasm. His personal acquaintance and work with Dr. Honan Spalding, health commissioner of Chicago, prior to his graduation from Rush Medical College in 1902, had given him an insight into modern and scientific methods in sanitation and measures for the prevention of disease. As soon as he had attended to some of the worst of the private al-



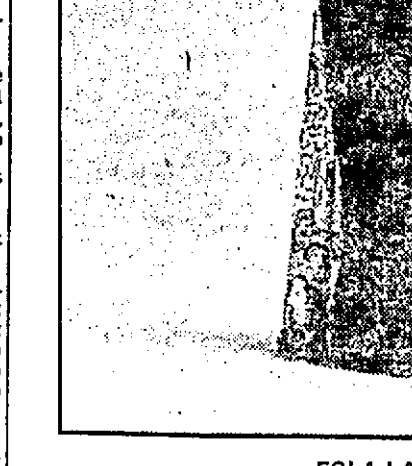
leys and secured the co-operation of the street commissioner in a general cleaning up of the public ones, he consulted with Secretary Harper of the State Board of Health and then set about the work of systematizing his department.

A Card System. The first work was to inaugurate a card system which would insure the prompt reporting of contagious diseases that might be under the super-

vision of any physician in the city. This was followed by the issuance of another series of cards for reporting the convalescence of the patients. For years the regulations requiring permits for burials had not been strictly lived up to and this matter demanded immediate attention and received it.

A Disinfectant. Formalin is the best disinfectant known to the medical fraternity. Heretofore in this city it has been applied as a liquid to the room furnishings, but a more effective application is now possible with the formaldehyde gas generator which has just been secured. This machine vaporizes the formalin, giving it a penetrating quality not possessed by the liquid. It will go through ten thicknesses of blankets. To operate, the machine is placed just outside a door of the room to be disinfected, and the rubber tube leading from it is coupled with the keyhole. One pint of the forty-percent solution is transformed into gas for every thousand feet of space in the room.

The Regulations. The Madison health department fumigates for typhoid fever and tuberculosis. Thus far it is only quarantined here. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, and small pox are the three diseases quarantined and are the only ones specified by the state board of health regulations. Nevertheless Health Commissioner Merritt believes that something of the kind should be done with cough which may have in the schools the cases of measles and whooping from time to time. There are plenty of problems for the new official. The



FOLA LA FOLLETTE.

Miss Fola La Follette, who is making her debut on the professional stage with the Walton Pyre Stock company, has had the greatest difficulty in overcoming parental objections to her choosing the theatrical profession. She showed marked dramatic ability when a mere child and throughout her university course took a prominent part in amateur theatricals. But her announced intention of taking up the stage seriously met with a vigorous dissent from her father and mother. The young lady, however, has inherited that determination for which Gov. La Follette has become famous and her parents were obliged to yield as gracefully as possible.

The fact that Mr. Pyre is an old family friend and that the company is one of unusual refinement selected by Mr. Pyre personally, while playing with the Bohemian-Swimmer company in New York this winter, was no small factor in securing the consent of Gov. La Follette. Miss La Follette is playing the leading feminine parts in "Emerald," "Prince Karl," and "The Russian Honeymoon," and has already won enthusiastic approval from the public who have seen her in these plays.

For the Modern Woodmen Annual Picnic at Madison a special excursion train will leave Janesville at 7:45 a. m., Wednesday, June 1, 1904.

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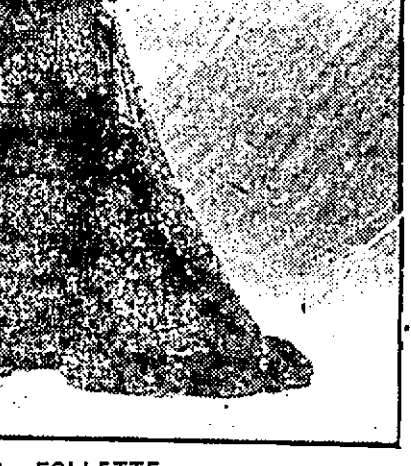


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## ..LINK AND PIN..

News for the Railroad Men.

Fireman George S. Woodruff of the north Wisconsin division is off duty today.

Fireman E. J. Gruel, of the north Wisconsin division is off duty for a few days.

E. J. Sherman has been appointed engineer on the north end passenger runs on the Madison division pending the return of Engineer A. LaMay.

J. J. Oortan has been assigned the position of foreman on runs 502 and 579 on the Madison division between Elroy and Janesville with Engineer A. E. Britton.

Edward Kelley has been appointed engineer on runs 68 and 69 on the Madison division between Madison and Milwaukee.

"LAKE SHORE" SUMMER TOURS. Where are you going to spend this year's vacation? The Lake Shore Railway's book of "Summer Tours to Mountains, Lakes and Seashores" will help you to decide. It will be sent on application to J. R. Hurley, T. P. A., 400 E. Water St., Milwaukee, or C. P. Daly, Chief A. G. P. A., Chicago.

ORDER BY 'PHONE, NOS. 141

Janesville Steam Dye Works

Clothing Dry Cleaned or Dyed

Also Leno and Chemise Curtains, Organdies, Silks, etc.

CARL BROCKHAUS,

East Milwaukee St. New Phone.

"Good" is what they all say after having eaten one of our

Lunches.

We serve them from 6 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Board by the day or week as you desire

Home Hotel

MRS. BELLE WHITE.

Across from Postoffice.

CEMENT WORK.

Walks, Foundations, Curbing, and all kinds of Cement Work. Estimates satisfactory.

E. RICE

Call at Builders' Exchange, Jackson Block, or J. P. Baker's Drug Store.

S. R. KNOX

...WITH... F. C. Cook & Co., THE JEWELER.

THE PIE HABIT.

We have noted the past week—since John Wrenner took possession—that when a woman buys a pie of us, she keeps buying—gets the habit. Our pies have home made fillers, delicious crust. Try one yourself.

CENTENNIAL BAKERY

113 East Milwaukee St.

CEMENT WORK

I build the best kind of cement walks, cement foundations, cement curbs—in fact all kinds of cement work and guarantee it. My prices are worth investigating.

B. P. CROSSMAN

Telephone 602 65 Palm St.

Each Blade Equally and Evenly Ground

Such LAWN MOWER sharpening is done by our new machine—the only one of its kind in Janesville. REPAIR WORK of all kinds correctly and promptly done. We call for and deliver.

Old Phone 273

RANDALL & ATION

Bon Ami

The Finest Cleaner Made

Cleans marble or oilcloth.

Crystal Lake Ice..

IT'S PURE.

Enough Said.

BADGER COAL CO.

PHONE 76

PURE AND SPARKLING IS

Star

Export Beer.

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**DRY GOODS**



## THE JANESVILLE GAZETTE.

Printed at the postoffice at Janesville, Wiscon.  
No second class mail matter.

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| WEEKLY EDITION—One Year .....               | 1.50   |
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| Business Office .....                       | 77-2   |
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Partly cloudy tonight, Wednesday, variable winds.

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Governor—  
S. A. COOK, Winnebago.  
For Lieutenant Governor—  
GEORGE H. RAY, La Crosse.  
For Secretary of State—  
NELS P. FOITMAN, Deerfield.  
For State Treasurer—  
GUSTAV WOLLAEGER, Milwaukee.

For Attorney General—  
DAVID G. CLASSON, Oconto.  
For Railroad Commissioner—  
F. O. TARRON, Ashland.  
For Insurance Commissioner—  
DAVID C. ROENITZ, Sheboygan.  
For Delegates-at-Large,  
SENATOR JOHN C. SPOONER.  
SENATOR JOSEPH V. QUARLES.  
CONGRESSMAN J. W. BABCOCK.  
EMIL BAENSCH.

Alternate Delegates-at-Large.  
M. G. JEFFRIS, Janesville.  
D. E. RORDAN, Eagle River.  
RICHARD MEYER, Lancaster.  
J. W. KOEHLER, Kenosha.

First—J. I. CHISHOLM, Green.  
Second—J. M. BUSHNELL, Columbia.  
Third—JAS. H. CABANIS.  
Fourth—FRED C. LORENZ, Milwaukee.

Fifth—FRED W. CORDS, Milwaukee.  
Sixth—C. S. PORTER, Dodge.  
Seventh—H. A. BRIGIT, Black River Falls.

Eighth—E. MGLACHLIN, Portage.  
Ninth—GEORGE BEYER, Oconto.  
Tenth—M. D. KIEFF, Forest.  
Eleventh—EDWARD L. PEET, Burnett.

## THE COUNTY OF ROCK.

The residents of Janesville frequently boast of the wealth and advantages of the city, forgetful of the fact that the sturdy county back of it, has very much to do with its prosperity.

Rock county has been noted since the date of its organization for its intelligence and thrift a combination that does not always travel together. There are many intelligent people who are not thrifty, and there are some ambitious people who lack intelligence, but the early founders of "Old Rock" possessed both and the legacy has been handed down to their offspring.

The growth of the county for the past 25 years has not been rapid and has been confined almost exclusively to the cities. This is natural, because no new available soil was open to cultivation.

While these conditions are true, it is also true that the population of the county has radically changed. Here and there a neighborhood is found, where the old family names of a quarter century ago are familiar, but in many sections new faces and new people speak of the evolution which is constantly going on in the country.

In many instances the old ownership is retained, and tenants occupy the homestead, for it is apparent to the casual observer, that many more farms are rented in Rock county today, than ever before. Many old residents have retired to the towns and cities to enjoy well earned rest, while the children, with typical American ambition, have gone west in search of fortune, or have engaged in some other occupation which promised better results than farming.

The people of the county are well to do and they furnish a substantial consistency for the county seat and other business centers. The names of several of the towns have always been a handicap, and it is unfortunate that the founder of the "Bower City" was permitted to christen it.

Janesville, Orfordville, Evansville, and Footville are so bewildering to people a thousand miles away that they easily imagine that Rock county supports a string of villages, and nothing else.

The name "Janesville" lends an air of country life to the city, that is always refreshing and that for many years made the place unusually attractive to farmers who sought a quiet life in town. During this peaceful term the streets and highways were devoted to grazing purposes and the cow on the lawn was about as common as the dandelion of today.

There are stabs in the cemetery which mark the premature decay, and untimely death of politicians who possessed the hardihood to defend the cow ordinance.

This of course was before the days of street railways, but when that innovation was introduced, the character hung fire for a couple of years, because the track would blockade public thoroughfares and customers from the country would be prevented from occupying Main and Milwaukee streets with loads of hay.

A campaign of education was inaugurated in an attempt to a transformation of old time custom, much of the trade was diverted to other "pillars" of the county.

The mail order houses are held accountable for much loss of county trade, that formerly came to Janesville but much of this loss is due to the fact that, in many respects, village practices are maintained, in-

spired doubtless by the name of the city, so suggestive of peaceful and quiet rural life.

Rock county is the garden spot of the state. It is under rich cultivation, and the bulk of its trade belongs to the county seat city. If the business men of Janesville combine in a crusade for business in this territory which belongs to them they can capture it at moderate expense, and benefit both themselves and the farming community.

A farmer stopped in front of a hardware store one day last winter, and said to the proprietor as he entered his place of business: "I want a length of stovepipe, but I don't suppose you'll sell it to me because I bought my stove in Chicago."

On being assured that it made no difference, he became interested in stoves, and looking at one on the floor, the duplicate of the one in his sleigh, asked the price.

When \$7.50 was quoted, with a length of pipe thrown in, he punctured the atmosphere in several languages and called himself all kinds of a fool for paying \$8.00 in Chicago, 60 cents freight and 35 cents for pipe when he could have bought the same outfit at home for \$7.50.

Why did he go to the city for his stove? Because he lacked information concerning the home market. Why did he lack the information? Because the hardware man failed to furnish it, or some other man in the same line who controlled this class of information. There were more stoves shipped into Janesville in 10 days last winter than were sold by city dealers in two months.

The people in the county want the goods. They have the money to pay for them and they are buying more today in outside markets than ever before.

What the city needs is an enthusiastic and persistent campaign on the part of her business men in every line, keeping everlastingly at it, until every last man in the county is convinced of the fact that Janesville is the best market for Rock county buyers that there is in the land, which is a fact, capable of the most thorough demonstration. Janesville for Rock county and Rock county for Janesville is a good motto to adopt.

## LET US REASON TOGETHER.

There is nothing political about this edition of the Gazette. It is devoted to Janesville in particular, and Rock county in general, from a business and industrial standpoint.

It has to do with the new beet sugar industry, which promises so much for both the city and county; with the tobacco industry, so long established, furnishing statistics covering a period of 25 years and showing marvelous development; with the manufacturing interests, which are a credit to both the city and county. With the public schools and various other things which contribute to character and prosperity.

It is a local newspaper, representing plenty of hard work, and a liberal outlay of money, devoted to local interests, which are always mutual. To the business men, who have stood by the management in its efforts to make the paper representative, the Gazette says very cordially, "Thank you."

Regarding the political situation, which for the past four years has rent the republican party, and which culminated in open rupture at Madison recently, the Gazette can only say, in addition to much that has been written, that there is occasion for much sorrow, and no rejoicing over results.

A family quarrel, however, aggravating the causes, is always destitute of glory, and frequently results in severing ties of friendship that should never be broken.

A political quarrel, within the ranks of a party, partakes of the same nature, and produces similar results.

At such times a party paper occupies a peculiar and trying position. It is obliged to choose between a colorless and neutral policy, or stand by its convictions and defend them regardless of fear or favor.

The neutral position is so difficult to occupy, and so distasteful to the average publisher, that it is seldom assumed. It may be interesting to note that during all the contest under discussion, the papers supporting the governor have been outspoken and frequently abusive to the opposition.

The Gazette has endeavored to deal with issues involved and the men connected with them, in the light of the best judgment at hand, and the governor has been criticised as a public official, and not as a private individual. The public career of any man is public property and is always so regarded. The people depend largely upon the press for information concerning public policy and the attitude of public servants.

Had the Gazette believed in the theories and reforms advanced by the governor the paper would have supported them as vigorously as it has denounced them. In expressing opinions, and maintaining the policy pursued, it has been prompted by honest motives and strong convictions.

The contest has been waged with bitterness on both sides, until the party in its extremity has come to the last ditch, and the contestants are brought face to face with possible party defeat. It is idle to say what might have been under other conditions, or to indulge in idle threats. We are confronted with a fact which is no longer a theory, and it is time for thoughtful republicans of both factions, to indulge in sober thought, with a determination to save the party from defeat, if possible.

The unfolding of events in the near future may help to solve the difficult problem in the meantime, patience and conservative action should govern.



## DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

makes home baking easy. Nothing can be substituted for it in making, quickly and perfectly, delicate hot biscuit, hot-breads, muffins, cake and pastry.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

## THE MAKING OF A NEWSPAPER.

The impression is more or less general that the making of a newspaper, day after day, affords a constant round of pleasure, and that any man of average intelligence could fill the bill off hand, with plenty of leisure to burn. A more general impression prevails as to the quality of the product, and it is frequently thrown aside with the remark, "There's nothing in the sheet worth reading or paying for."

The criticism is true, to greater or less extent, and no one realizes it more keenly than the publisher, and the men associated with him. The fact is also apparent that a great deal of choice talent is going to seed that should be utilized in making a newspaper.

Men who wouldn't attempt to manage a mercantile business, a bank, or an office, without years of preparation, are perfectly competent to handle a newspaper off hand.

The only equipment necessary is a sharp pencil, a limited knowledge of the King's English, and a disposition to ventilate things, and regulate the community generally. A few dollars, now and then, may be needed, but "roll in" without apparent effort.

The impression is quite general with people outside the newspaper fraternity, that the mission of a paper is to abuse somebody, and the advice suggested to a publisher along this line is of frequent and monotonous regularity.

A saloon man violates the Sunday ordinance. "Why don't you go for him?" A man comes home drunk and abuses his family. "Why don't the paper establish a court of justice, try the case and punish the offender off handed?" A merchant attempts to defraud his creditors. "Why don't you hold him up for inspection, and expose the fraud?" These and a thousand and one other things of minor importance, the paper is expected to regulate, and why? Simply because it is safer to call a man a fraud or a liar at long range than when you meet him face to face.

The mission of a newspaper, so far as its news columns are concerned, is to furnish the news of the day, unbiased by the expression of opinion, and recognizing neither friend nor foe. Its editorial page is supposed to stand for good morals, and promote, to the best of its ability, the welfare of the paper's constituency. A well regulated newspaper has no friends to reward nor enemies to punish. It does not descend to the level of personal journalism. It recognizes the difference between private character and public life. The former belongs to the individual, the latter to the public at large.

The making of a newspaper requires first the investment of capital. The plant that makes this issue of the Gazette possible represents an outlay of \$25,000, and sufficient working capital to provide for a pay roll of \$25,000 a year.

Unlike almost every other industry, newspaper employees have work 52 weeks of the year. The "dull season" is no excuse for shutting up shop to save expenses, and there is no "annual closing down for inventory or repairs."

The pay roll item is largely augmented by paper stock, telegraph and news service and a long list of expenses necessary to the service.

The paper "comes out" with monotonous regularity every day. In spite of the fact that the investment of brains may be insignificant, as compared with the investment of capital and the product, as one reader expressed it, is always good for "pantry shelves."

The Gazette is a product of Janes-

ville. It has been in close touch with the people for more than half a century, and is more familiar, in many homes, than the family bible. Its clientele in the county is substantial and loyal, and it reaches more homes today than at any time in its history.

The paper believes in Janesville, and is ready to lend a helping hand to anything that will contribute to the city's prosperity. Every paper published in the state is on its exchange list, and the management will be pardoned for saying that it compares favorably with the best of them, and is a credit to the city which has so long been its home.

## NEWSPAPER PUBLICITY.

Buying newspaper space means buying an audience.

The man who has nerve enough to make a liberal contract for advertising, must have faith—faith in himself, faith in his business and faith in the newspaper he pays his money to. Advertising is the greatest force in business today, but it takes nerve to use it.

The timid merchant looks at his space in the paper and finds it hard to see how it is worth very much. He can't go with that ad. into the thousands of homes each day and see it do its work.

The fact is, the space is not the thing he pays for at all.

Space is only the medium through which he conveys an impression of his goods and his store to thousands of possible customers each day.

He can't reach them any other way. The merchant who doesn't advertise doesn't reach them.

The real value—the intangible thing he really buys—is an effect on people's minds.

The best asset a business can have is to be continually impressed on thousands of human brains. You can't see it; you can't feel it, but it does its work and sell goods.—Folder from the News, Newburyport, Mass.

The Gazette is indebted to the publisher of "Best Sugar Culture" for liberal information concerning the new industry. This manual is published by the Best Sugar Gazette of Chicago and sold in paper bound form for 50 cents a copy. It should be in the hands of every farmer who is interested in beets.

The tobacco letter of Mr. Fisher, in another part of this paper, will be read with unusual interest. It contains statistics which are well worth preserving and speaks volumes for an industry that has made Rock county both famous and wealthy.

An intelligent idea of the schools of Janesville may be had by reading Prof. Blue's article, on another page. That they are a credit to the city has long been recognized, but their importance is not fully appreciated.

It will be discovered by looking through the "Best Sugar Special" that Janesville is a good market for all lines of goods. Some of the merchants are a little modest but the stocks are here, and no better market can be found in the state.

The new sugar industry is no longer a myth, and will soon be recognized as one of the leading enterprises of the city.

If the business men of Janesville will work together, much of the trade, which has been diverted to other channels, may be reclaimed.

## Submarine Toys.

Clockwork submarines are the favorite toys in Europe at present.

## Myers Grand Opera House,

Peter L. Myers, Manager.

Telephone, 609.

Closing Attraction of the  
Season. Two Nights.

Thursday and Friday  
June 2 and 3.

# WALTON PYRE

Assisted By

Miss Fola LaFollette

and a Strong Cast.

Thursday Night—PRINCE KARL.

Friday Night—ESMERALDA.

Play Elaborately Staged  
Gorgeously Costumed.

First two rows Orchestra Circle, 75c

Balance Orchestra Circle, 50c

First four Rows Balcony, 75c

Balance Balcony, 50c

Gallery, 25c

Seats on Sale Thursday  
at 9 o'clock.

## H. A. MOESER,

## Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

General Steamship Agent. Notary Public.

73 West Milwaukee Street, Janesville, Wis.

Central and Northern Wisconsin Lands. Farms  
and Improved City Property Bought, Sold  
and Exchanged.



## You Never Miss The Water....

till the well runs dry, and you never miss a nickel till your pocket-book is empty. The best friend to turn to then is your little account in the savings bank, that no thrifty man or woman ever neglects to lay up for "the rainy day." By all means open an account in this bank and it will be your standby for sickness or adversity.

## Merchants' & Mechanics' Savings Bank.

W. S. JEFFRIS, President. Wm. BLADON, Cashier  
Janesville, Wisconsin.

## Painless Dentistry

Wouldn't you like to have your Dentistry done Painlessly?

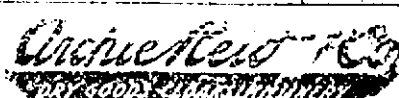
Wouldn't you like to see your dentist use EVERY CARE and all the SKILL available to prevent your being hurt?

When you come to pay the bill wouldn't you like reasonable fees?

Dr. Richards makes persistent efforts to measure up to these high standards.

## Submarine Toys.

Clockwork submarines are the favorite toys in Europe at present.



## Millinery Department

SPECIAL  
VALUES.

We offer this week two special lots of trimmed Hats in a variety of the most desirable shapes, in black and colors. Values \$3.50 to \$6.00. Choice at

\$1.50  
and \$2.50

## Ribbon Special...

About a hundred pieces of plain and fancy Ribbons, values to half a dollar, all at one price—19c. Short lengths in Ribbons in three lots—5c, 10c, 15c

## Our Anniversary Sale

is proving a great success. Reduced prices on all lines of merchandise. It is to your advantage to attend this sale.



## The First National Bank

Janesville, Wisconsin.

Capital & Surplus \$200,000

Directors

B. H. SMITH, Pres. J. B. CARR, Vice-

Pres. JOHN G. HARTFORD, Cashier

A. P. LOVJOY G. H. RUMMEL

H. RICHARDSON T. O. HOWE

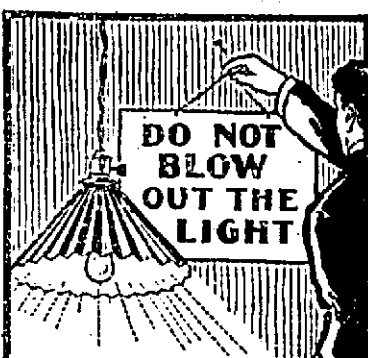
A Strictly Commercial Business Transacted.

## DON'T...

make a mistake, but let us give you facts and figures about that job of Painting or Papering.

G. H. ROGERS

New Phone 965. 56 Wall St.



IT IS NEEDLESS to say that our line of goods—everything electrical—is complete, up to the standard and in every way desirable. Lights, call bells, annunciators, burglar alarms, motors for sewing machines, and other uses, fans in season, electric fans, all have our best and painstaking attention. What may we do for you in an electrical way?

## JANESVILLE CONTRACTING CO.

On The Bridge

## Piano Tuning and Repairing

S. E. EGDTVET.

All work guaranteed. Leave orders at Janesville Music Co. New phone 786. Janesville, Wis.

## Music Boxes

and Automatic Machines

REPAIRED

All Work Guaranteed

F. H. FRANCIS

10 S. Jackson St.



## WILL PAY FOR A CONVICTION NOW

HUMANE SOCIETY TAKES STEPS TO PROTECT BIRDS.

### BAD BOYS. MUST BEWARE

Not Only the Boys But the Parents Are Affected by the Reward.

Small boys and big ones must stop shooting and killing birds. If you do not you will find yourselves in trouble with the humane society and this will mean being brought into court and punished. This is no joking matter and is a subject that appeals to the pocket books of the parents as well as the morals of the boys. The following is the announcement of the humane society and they mean business:

"Complaints have been made quite often that boys in the city, particularly in the first ward are killing the birds. Some of them have been spoken to with no result. The humane society now offer a reward of five dollars for information that will secure the conviction of any one shooting or killing birds in the city limits, and parents who allow this must not complain if their boys are arrested and fined.

## THOUSANDS AT COURT HOUSE

Greeted Old Soldiers as They Marched Through the Park Yesterday—

A. E. Matheson's Fine Address.

The Court House park presented an interesting and pleasing spectacle yesterday afternoon. Thousands of men, women, and children in their holiday attire gathered on the lawn at least an hour before the exercises began. At half past two the Grand Army, headed by the police officers and the life and drum corps and followed by the Women's Relief corps and the speakers in carriages, proceeded slowly up the hill. There was scarcely a vacant seat in the court room when the program was commenced. Alderman A. E. Matheson delivered a stirring address, filled with patriotic fervor, and uplifting and noble in sentiment. The remarks of the president of the day, J. F. Carle, and the musical selections were appreciated by all. The interior of the court room was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers.

## RECITAL WAS A GREAT SUCCESS

St. Mary's Church Crowded to the Doors on Occasion of d'Erlina's Vontone Concert.

Mme. Rose d'Erlina, the eminent prima donna and concert organist, assisted by her husband, G. R. de P. Vontone, tenor, gave her second organ and sacred song recital before an audience that completely filled the large auditorium of St. Mary's church Sunday evening. Competent judges were unanimous in the opinion that the efforts of these gifted artists surpassed those of last year. The program opened with a group of organ numbers: Rossini's splendid overture to La Gazza Lupa, the delightful little verset of Lefebure-Wely, and a charming Intermezzo by Mattheis. These were rendered with a precision of method and faultlessness of style, combined with a charm of expression that added not a little to their intrinsic beauty. Mr. Vontone then contributed a group of vocal numbers that added to the favorable impression made last year. The gem of the organ numbers, perhaps, was the Fantasia Pastorale of Lefebure-Wely which followed. Mme. d'Erlina's exquisite voice was then heard in the Ave Maria of Nicolai and the Gratin agnosus of Guglielmi in which she displayed remarkable range and accuracy of vocalization. Following a duet solemn benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Goebel. As a recessional Madame d'Erlina played the grand march from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," an inspiring number faultlessly rendered. The recital was a pronounced success, artistically and financially.

### AT THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

This evening there will be a social and welcome to new members in the church parlors. A brief and interesting program, musical, recitative, and otherwise, will be given. All members and friends are expected to be present.

## SEED CORN and MILLET SEED

We have a limited amount of Dakota grown early YELLOW DENT Corn left, guaranteed to grow 92 percent. If you plant this corn the fore part of June you can easily raise and mature a crop in this county, as it is raised about 150 miles north of here.

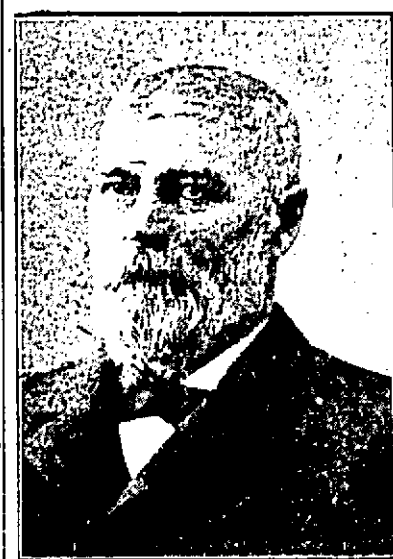
MILLET SEED—German, Hungarian and Siberian at \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bushel.

P. Rudolph & Sons  
Cor. Center & Western Aves

## RAILROAD MAN HALF A CENTURY

Stephen Hotelling, One of the Oldest Employees on the Northwestern Road, a Resident of City.

Stephen Hotelling, one of the oldest employees of the North Western road is one of Janesville's well known and highly respected residents, having made this city his home for a number of years. His record as an



STEPHEN HOTELLING, engineer dated back as far as March, 1860, and was one of the well known engineers up to September 1, 1902, when he was pensioned by the road for his long and faithful service.

### LODGE MEETINGS.

Janesville City Lodge No. 90, I. O. O. F., at West Side Odd Fellows hall, Janesville Lodge No. 251, B. P. O. E., at Castle hall.

### FUTURE EVENTS

Walton Pyre and his company, including Miss Pola La Follette, leading lady, in "Prince Karl," at Myers theatre, Thursday evening, June 2. Walton Pyre and his company appear in "Emerald" at the Myers theatre, Friday evening, June 3.

### BRIEF BITS OF LOCAL NEWS

Mrs. George G. Paris is visiting friends and relatives at Logansport, Indiana.

Go to Madison with Florence Camp 366, Band and the crowd tomorrow, 7:45 on C. M. & St. P. special train.

Bargain in wall paper at Skelly's. Early change plants, 105 Cornelia. Big reduction on everything in sight at our removal sale. T. P. Burns.

Get prices on carpets, rugs, matings and linoleums at our removal sale. T. P. Burns.

You cannot afford to overlook the prices we are making on suits, skirts, and jackets at our removal sale. T. P. Burns.

### Deaths in the Armies.

According to the statistics gathered by Dr. Lowenthal, a member of the extra parliamentary depopulation commission, relative to the comparative mortality in the French and German armies, the deaths of 1,000 (excluding officers) in the French army due to disease during the year 1901 were 4.17, or 198 per cent more than in the German army, which only had 1.50 per cent.

### Does Education Pay?

Greece is overrun by well-educated men who do not know how to earn a living. The country swarms with doctors who have no patients and lawyers who have no briefs, while laborers to till the soil are at a premium.

### MANY DISAPPOINTED.

Because of labor trouble we were unable to bake Saturday or yesterday. Today we have a new force at work home made bakings and are getting out our usual line of home baking. The bread looks very nice and as soon as dinner is ready we will know more about it and if we eat a loaf you may safely risk your money in buying a loaf for 4 cents.

Fried Cakes: They were made a little too rich today, but as it was the first trial for the man with our recipe he was probably over anxious to have them richer than he was used to making. 10 cents dozen.

### MEAT DEPARTMENT.

Lard—the best in Janesville, 10 lb pails \$1.00, 5 lb pails 50c. Best boiling beef . . . . .5 to 8c Best roasts of beef . . . . .10c lb. Best roasts of veal . . . . .10c lb. Jefferson Bacon . . . . .12 1/2 lb.

GRUGG PRODUCE CO.

## Fair Store.

Still have plenty of Bargains in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Suits, Pants, Shirts, Summer Underwear, &c.

Our Summer Suits at \$4, \$5, \$6.50 \$7, \$8 and \$9 are all good value and good patterns.

Boys' Short Pants, all wool, at 35, 45 and 50c.

Men's Pants from 85c up to \$2.75—are all good value—more than are generally found in ready-to-wear pants.

Our SHOE DEPARTMENT must not be overlooked when you want Shoes, as we have Men's Shoes at \$1, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.85.

Ladies' Shoes from 50c to \$2.50. Children's Shoes, all sizes from 2 to 11, 35c to \$1.00. Boys' and Girls' Shoes, 8s to 2s, from 85c to \$1.50.

Boys' SHIRT WAISTS: 4 to 12 yrs. —24c STRAW HATS: 10 to 50c.

SOCKS—5c, 6 for 25c; 10c, 3 for 25c; 15c, 2 for 25c.

FAIR STORE.

## COUNT SECTIONS' TONIGHT'S PAPER

There Are Four Sections; Thirty-Six Pages—Be Sure You Have Them All.

There are four sections A, B, C, and D, composing tonight's paper. Thirty-six pages in all. Count them to see if you have them all.

Leg Broken In Runaway: Dayton Parker, son of Norman Parker, of the town of La Prairie had his leg broken yesterday in a runaway accident near Yost's park. He was taken to the Beloit hospital.



The superiority of our laundry work is seen in every piece we launder. Our entire process is so superior to other methods that the finish, the color and the length of life of every article laundered by us attest this fact.

## Shirt Waists Collars & Cuffs Lace Curtains

Should always be sent to us. Turned Down Collars are turned by hand. They will wear much longer when handled by us. Soft Water --- not made soft by chemicals---is the kind we use.

Have you tried us? A postal card or 'phone brings the wagon

Phones: Old, 62; New, 162.

Lowered Shoe Prices

A complete line of Felz-Schwab

Shoes, Oxfords, and Slippers

recognized the best in this United States. Every Pair Guaranteed. We do not live on shoe profits and can and do undersell any concern in the county.

If you do not trade with us, we would like to make your acquaintance and show you how fair we treat our customers. Give us one call and we'll leave it to you to decide.

P. Rudolph & Sons,

Cor. Center & Western Aves.

Janesville - - - Wisconsin

10 West Milwaukee St.

## THIRTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY TODAY

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kueck Celebrate Thirty Years of Married Life at Their Family Home.

This afternoon intimate friends and relatives to the number of about fifty assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Kueck, 109 Caroline street, to congratulate them and help them to celebrate their thirtieth wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Kueck were the recipients of many beautiful presents as a reminder of the occasion and their many friends in the city hope that they may live to celebrate many more such events.



P. Rudolph & Sons. Grocery and Shoe Headquarters

Necessary Things at Lowered Prices

New Gold Flour The Best Patent Flour on Earth. To more thoroughly introduce this flour, for a limited time we will sell it at \$1.25 per sack. A sack at that price is a most convincing argument.

Here are a few of Our Leaders at Telling Prices— Lowered Prices— Very finest N. Y. Full Cream Cheese per lb., 10c

A Large California Prune, good enough for anybody, per lb., 5c

Pure Santos Coffees, lb., 15c & 18c

If you have been paying 20c and 25c for your coffee elsewhere, you'll find these better values and will suit any lover of a fine cup of coffee.

Lowered Shoe Prices

A complete line of Felz-Schwab

Shoes, Oxfords, and Slippers

recognized the best in this United States. Every Pair Guaranteed. We do not live on shoe profits and can and do undersell any concern in the county.

If you do not trade with us, we would like to make your acquaintance and show you how fair we treat our customers. Give us one call and we'll leave it to you to decide.

P. Rudolph & Sons,

Cor. Center & Western Aves.

Janesville - - - Wisconsin

10 West Milwaukee St.

## GRAPPLED WITH AN INSANE MAN

TURNKEY GRAVES HAD TERRIBLE STRUGGLE IN PADDED CELL.

### ATTACKED AT NOON TODAY

As He Entered to Give Philip Blas-tide His Dinner—Demented Fugitive Finally Overcome.

As Turkey Roy Graves entered the padded cell of the jail to hand Philip Blas-tide, an escaped lunatic from the Elkhorn asylum, his dinner this afternoon and bade the prisoner get up and take what he had brought to him, the demented man flew at him in a towering rage. The officer hastily dropped the dishes and prepared to cope with his antagonist. He seized the man about the waist and a terrible struggle lasting several minutes ensued. Finally, gaining a slight advantage, he threw the demented man onto the couch and held him there until his pahoxy had in a measure subsided.

### Preaching To Boys.

Blas-tide was captured in Spring Brook Sunday afternoon while preaching to a crowd of men and boys, urging them to repent or beware of the hereafter. He made his escape while the guards were off watch and cut across the fields to the highway where he was enabled to secure a ride with a passing horseman.

### Man of Middle Age

He is a man of about thirty-five years of age and was well educated before his mind became unbalanced. The sheriff is expected here tomorrow to take charge of him and his departure will be a relief to the local officers, as he has been in an ugly mood ever since his confinement.

"Mr. Smith, How Do You Make Such Delicious Ice Cream Soda?"

A frequent question asked of us. DO YOU know how delicious it is? Drop in and let us serve it to you. Everything is neat and clean and of the best.

We make over 100 different drinks with and without Ice Cream and they are all

Made Right

Smith's Pharmacy

Kodaks and Kodak Supplies. Two Registered Pharmacists.

Reliability.

We have proven our reliability in the many years we have been before the trade, in building up our business so that it will stay. We have always in mind to charge customers only Fair, Correct Prices, and giving in return the greatest value in merchandise.

...

Wedding Rings

June weddings call for. We have them in great diversity. Beautiful Watches, Rich Jewelry and Silverware.

...

Our stock of

Diamonds

Will make your eyes sparkle if you will but look at them.

...

Watch Repairing and Fine Engraving

department is under the charge of O. H. Pyper. We do not like to boast, but we want you to know that we have the best workmen in the state in this branch.

...

Our optical department is in charge of W. F. Hays, who is well known by the public. S. S. Knox, his assistant, is an optical graduate and can be found at the store at all times. His work is perfect.

CALL AND SEE US.

F. C. COOK & CO.

Opposite the Old Postoffice

Janesville, - - - W i

Phone, 114.

27 South Main St., Janesville...

...

## CARPET CLEANING.

Carpets and Rugs cleaned, by machinery that will not wear the material as much as hand-cleaning. We call for and deliver carpets, returning them the same day.

J. F. SPOON & CO.

City office, corner River and Milwaukee Sts. Yard office, North River St. New Phone 655, Old Phone 536

The Janesville Steam Laundry Company..

Dainty Linens Carefully Laundered.

The work is clean and white as a baby's innocence and tinted exquisitely as the dawning light.

Common Sense Materials Make Gentle Washing— A Mild process For Dainty Linen.

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## Commencement Suggestions.

If your thoughts run along the line of Commencement Gifts, you should see us at once. We have a great abundance of choice things in Silver and Gold, Precious Stones, Leather Goods, Cut Glass.

New designs in a diversity of style and range of price that insure satisfactory selection. Come and see for yourself. You will enjoy it.

Hall, Sayles & Fifield,

"The Reliable Jewelers."



And Here It Is.

We furnish good clean coal at fair prices, and guarantee satisfaction. Our motto is to give the best possible for the money. Once used, you will conclude there is no coal better.

Janesville Coal Co.,

Phone 89. Office, Riverside Laundry, Yards, South River & Oak Sts.

The Best Spring MEDICINE

REXALL SPRING TONIC.

Guaranteed or your Money Back. Pint Bottles, \$1.00

Smith's Pharmacy

Kodaks and Kodak Supplies. Two Registered Pharmacists.

...

Winslow's

8 bars Swift's Pride Soap.....25c  
8 bars Hard Maple Soap.....25c  
8 bars Something Good Soap.....25c  
6 bars O. C Soap.....25c  
6 bars Ivory Soap.....25c  
6 bars Lenox Soap.....25c  
7 bars Santa Claus Soap.....25c  
Large Prunes, 7c, 4 for...25c  
Evaporated Apples, lb.... 7c  
Dried Blackberries.....10c  
3 lbs. for.....25c  
Dried Peaches, lb..... 8c  
New Maple Sugar, lb....12c  
M. & J. Coffee, lb.....25c  
Best 60c Tea, lb.....50c  
Oranges, doz. .15, 20 and 25c

E. R. WINSLOW

20 North Main.

New Phone 647, Old Phone 3321.

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## COUNTY NEWS

**MILTON.**  
Milton May 31.—The high school commencement exercises began Sunday evening with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. T. W. North. This evening the junior-senior banquet was held. Class-day exercises Wednesday afternoon. Thursday, eighth grade graduation exercises at 2 o'clock, and commencement at the Seventh-day Baptist church at 8 p. m. The graduates are Misses Lillian Eleanora Ballard, Margaret Veola Brown, Mary Lenora Johnson, Mabel Elvira Lynn, and William Francis Livingston. The high school annual, "The Golden Arrow," appears this week. It contains some fine half-tones in addition to interesting school matters.

The G. A. R. post and W. R. C. attended a Memorial service at the Congregational church Sunday morning, which included an appropriate sermon by Rev. A. L. McClelland. The game between the college boys and Crescent Park team Friday was a cracker-jack. The score in an eleven-inning game was three to three. Batteries—Milton: Place, Clark and Robinson; Crescent: Cole, Wilman, Hinkley and Platts.

Miss Thompson, saleslady with Dunn, Boss & Co., has resigned her position and returned to her home at Kilbourn.

Mrs. J. G. Carr returned from Iowa Thursday night.

Messdames Noble, Palmier, Whitford and Babcock, of Albion, and Mrs. Emerson, of Harmony, were entertained by Mrs. L. A. Babcock, Thursday.

Charles H. Goodrich came out from the National Home at Milwaukee Thursday to attend Memorial exercises and spend his seventy-fifth birthday with his family. He speaks highly of the home and its management.

On Thursday, June 9, the college and Whitewater Normal ball teams meet here for their second game. This will be a hard fought contest and worth seeing.

Thursday evening, May 19, at 8 o'clock, the marriage of Dorothea, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Proesch, to Dr. Ernest A. Fetherston, took place at the Fifth United Presbyterian church. Rev. Wm. H. Fulton performed the ceremony.

The bride was given away by her father and was attended by her sister, Miss Emma Proesch, Edward S. Hertel was the best man. Grace Hunsche and Harriet McClelland were the flower girls. John Drysdale was ring-bearer. Miss Edna Kuhlman played the march.

The ushers were: Louis C. Proesch, George F. Swenson, Lucius D. Wakefield, Roy M. Bell and Thomas Bassett. The waitresses were Catherine Kenney, Herta Nielsen, Ruth Anderson and Floy Tracy.

After the ceremony the wedding party of relatives and intimate friends retired to the residence of the bride's parents where a delightful reception was held. There were many beautiful and costly presents.

Dr. and Mrs. Fetherston are both well known young people in Ravenswood. Mrs. Fetherston is a graduate of Ravenswood school and has been an active member of the United Presbyterian church. She is principal of the Intermediate department of the Tabernacle Sabbath school. Dr. Fetherston is a graduate of Northwestern University and is a physician of large practice. He has resided in Ravenswood for seven years and is treasurer of the United Presbyterian church.

Dr. and Mrs. Fetherston will reside at 2877 N. Farmington Ave., and will be at home to their friends after June 21.—Ravenswood, Ill., Citizen.

Rev. A. L. McClelland preached at the Seventh-day Baptist church Saturday morning.

Excavating for the new college building was begun this week on the campus.

J. M. Home, of Milwaukee, spent Sunday at home.

Mrs. H. W. Randolph received a telegram last week announcing the death of her brother, W. P. West, at Salt Lake, Utah. He formerly resided here and was known to many of our older citizens.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Elijah Hudson, Tuesday afternoon, June 7.

**MAGNOLIA.**  
Magnolia, May 29.—Miss Genevieve Delree, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lou Delree, passed away at the home of her grandfather, Mr. Benjamin Hess, Sunday afternoon, May 29, aged 24 years. She has been sick about two months with brain fever. A father, mother, sister and brother are left to mourn her loss, beside a large number of friends. The bereaved family has the sympathy of the whole community.

Mrs. Dollie Venable, of Janesville, visited at the home of Mr. David Acheson, Saturday and Sunday.

Mrs. Lettie Edwards has moved back on her farm.

Mr. John Setzer and family, of Orford, attended the M. E. church Sunday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Acheson and daughter, Ruth, called on friends in Evansville Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. Burt Townsend's niece, of California, has come to live with her.

Mr. and Mrs. Davies, of Dodgeville, have moved into Mr. G. H. Howard's tenant house.

Mr. Oscar Townsend, of Chicago, spent Sunday and Monday with his father here.

Mrs. Edward Acheson and children are visiting with her sister in Chicago.

Mrs. Harriet Townsend is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hyatt Weaver, this week.

A large crowd from here attended the revival meetings which are being held by Elder Lubke, in Evansville, Sunday evening.

**SOUTHWEST LIMA.**  
Southwest Lima, May 30.—There is general complaint with the farmers on their seed corn being poor. A number have had to replant.

C. A. Hunt and John Lackner were business callers in Whitewater last week.

Will Westrick has purchased another horse quite recently.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Shemmel and

daughter visited friends in Johnstown Sunday.

Mrs. C. A. Hunt and daughter attended a wedding at Cold Spring Wednesday evening.

Adolph Kraus and Thos. Branks enjoyed a day's fishing at Lake Koshkonong recently.

Mr. R. Dixon and daughter visited Mr. and Mrs. Will McQuillan Wednesday, of last week.

Mrs. Roy Van Horn has been very ill the past week.

Mr. Pohn Glass and sister Anna, and Mr. John Glover were welcome callers at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Lackner Friday evening.

It. Dixon was in Whitewater Saturday.

The Sunday school convention held at Lima was quite largely attended. Some from here were in attendance.

Mrs. Chas. Jackbartl was entertaining the Dutch measles the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bucholtz are the proud parents of a baby boy who came to their home quite recently.

Mrs. John Lackner entertained her brother Frank and a lady friend from Whitewater Sunday afternoon.

**EVANSVILLE.**

Evansville, May 30.—Miss Etta Hubbard, who has been attending Gummick's school of oratory at Evanston, Ill., came home Saturday noon to spend her summer vacation.

Mrs. Nellie Gillies entertained a number of young ladies at tea last Thursday evening.

Lula Weaver, of Albany, visited her parents here over Sunday.

Fred Odell, of Monroe, passed through here Wednesday on one of the new electrical bicycles.

Miss Lula Baker spent Saturday in Janesville.

The Juniors of the high school entertained the seniors last Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs. D. E. Stevens.

John Lemmel has returned from Chicago where he has been attending the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Baker spent Sunday at Milwaukee.

The wedding of Rev. Henry Sewell and Mrs. Amanda E. Mitchell will take place at the home of the bride at noon Wednesday, June 1.

Mrs. Chapel and daughter, Clara, who is home from Chicago, visited in Albany last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Johnson visited Dwight Reed and wife at Edgerton last Sunday.

Mrs. Cliff Smith spent a few days in Albany last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Loomis and daughter Edith and Harry Bliss and wife, of Janesville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Eager.

Mrs. E. E. Pratt visited in Madison last week.

Rev. Mrs. Copp, who returned from a three months' trip to the Holy Land, preached a very interesting sermon last Sunday which was in a measure descriptive of her trip.

Mrs. Thomas, of Blanchardville, has been visiting her sister, Mrs. M. L. Paulsen.

Everett Van Patten called on friends in Stoughton last Tuesday.

Miss Cora Morgan and Bernice Franklin spent Sunday in Brooklyn.

Miss Della Sanders, of Reedsburg, is the new clerk at the Economy store. This firm is very fortunate in securing the service of Miss Sanders, as she is a very competent and pleasing saleslady.

Miss Lizzie Voiz expects to go to Cincinnati soon, where she will visit about three weeks.

The high school baccalaureate sermon preached by Rev. Harland, in the Baptist church last Sunday evening. The remarks were very appropriate and fitting for the occasion and much appreciated by all.

**HANOVER.**

Hanover, May 30.—Miss Luckfield was a Janesville caller Thursday.

E. H. Kane was in Durand Thursday on business.

Fred Lynch returned to this place Friday, after spending the winter in Iron Mountain, Michigan.

P. Burdette, of Orford, was a caller here Friday.

E. W. Bonchard was a Beloit visitor Friday.

Miss Minnie Kabka, of Janesville, was a caller here Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson spent Saturday in Newark.

F. P. Wells, of Footville, was seen here Saturday night.

Mr. and Mrs. Uehling and son Fritz, visited in Afton Sunday.

Fred Hartwick, of Madison, spent the forepart of the week with friends here.

Fred Mathias has returned from Ladysmith where he has been inspecting the land in that locality. He says it is a fine country and intends to make some large purchases in the near future.

J. L. Cook, of Footville, was a Friday visitor.

E. B. Hoover, of the Flower City, was a caller here Sunday.

Carl Olson, of Orford, was here Sunday on business.

John Dagenhardt spent Sunday in Orford.

A few from here attended the dance at Afton Thursday evening.

A number of Hanover's young people attended the sociable at Douglas Friday night.

There was a carload of stock here Friday for sale.

M. Ehringer and M. Seldmore were Fulton and Indian Ford fishermen Friday, and F. Kane and W. Heller were in Afton fishing Sunday. They returned home with a few fish.

Those that attended the dance Saturday night report a good time.

A few from here attended the ball game at Footville Saturday.

The Hanover Tigers played the Star nine of Afton Sunday with a score of five to nine in favor of the Star nine.

**SHOPIERE.**

Shopiere, May 30.—The entertainment given by the Royal Neighbors received liberal patronage. The colored troupe of ladies gave evidence of much practice, and the audience showed their appreciation by their applause.

Everybody is wondering who wrote the rhymes entitled "Shopiere,"

which were printed in the Gazette.

Fenton Rockwell and his bride attended church on Sunday.

Mr. Maurer delivered the Memorial sermon on Sunday morning to a large audience.

Mr. and Mrs. George Jones, of Beloit, spent a few days with Mr. Butler's family.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Culver, of La Prairie, visited at Frank Culver's on Sunday.

Strawberries and ice cream will be served on Friday evening by the young men of the Methodist church.

**EDGERTON.**

Edgerton, May 30.—Miss Ida Doty, of Janesville, spent Sunday in Edgerton.

John Walters, of Oregon, was a caller in our city Tuesday.

Mrs. Robert Smith, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Z. H. Bowen.

Rev. Van Horn, of Albion, preached the morning sermon at the M. E. church Sunday, the pastor being absent.

A union memorial meeting was held at the M. E. church Sunday evening, Rev. L. A. Parr preaching the sermon.

Miss Herkey left Tuesday for a visit with her parents in Southern Missouri.

Mrs. E. E. Wilt, of Chicago, is a guest of her mother, Mrs. J. A. Johnson.

Ed. Lawrence and Archie Perrigo are attending the St. Louis fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd Davis and family, of Chicago, are visitors at the home of Mrs. Rose Keller.

The "Eagle" office has been changed this week to the building formerly occupied by the city library.

Two new iron bridges have arrived this week for the city and one has already been placed.

Mrs. A. R. McKinney, of Evansville, Ind., at the home of her son, Fred, in this city, Wednesday from a cancer. The remains were taken to Evansville Thursday, where the funeral was held.

Rev. Linnevold entertained Isaac Anderson, of New York, the first of last week. Mr. Anderson was a college classmate of Mr. Linnevold.

Wm. Maves and Miss Lizzie Schmeling were married at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday evening.

A telegram arrived Wednesday announcing the death of Mrs. Hubbell, at Los Angeles, Cal., where the family have been spending the winter. The remains will be brought here and the funeral held from the home of her son, E. W. Hubbell, Tuesday.

The annual missionary rally was held at the Congregational church Wednesday. Dinner was served in the church by the Edgerton ladies. Delegations were present from many of the surrounding towns and a large crowd was in attendance both afternoon and evening.

**ALBION.**

Albion, May 30.—Mrs. G. G. Moore is convalescent.

Ralph Green, of Missouri, is visiting relatives and friends.

Jim Nobles and family visited Mr. Nobles' parents, Sabbath day.

Joe Green has improved the looks of his house with a new coat of paint.

C. C. Rentershold took possession of the J. O. Webster store June 1.

Mrs. Viola Palmer, of Milton, was a very welcome visitor with her relatives from Friday to Sunday.

Joe Green had the misfortune to fall from his stoop Thursday, striking on his head and shoulder, causing him to be laid up a few days with a lame shoulder.

Miss Alice Stillman came home from Milton Friday evening to visit with her parents till Sunday.

Kenneth Whitford drew the lumber for the new addition to Roll Green's barn.

The base ball game played Friday afternoon, between Albion and Canby, was 7 to 10, in favor of Albion.

Mrs. Eliza Crandall is staying with her sister, Mrs. Collins, during Mr. Collins' sojourn in Madison.

Abraham takes the lead. The base ball game played Saturday afternoon between Albion and Edgerton, was 12 to 24 in favor of Albion.

**EAST CENTER.**

East Center, May 30.—Most of the farmers in this vicinity have finished planting corn.

Mr. David Yeomans and family entertained friends from town Sunday.

Mr. Oscar Brown and family and Miss Harriet Liscomb, spent Saturday at Fulton fishing.

Mr. Ed. Brown has men casing his tobacco.

Mr. Chas. Hawk and wife passed through our vicinity Saturday evening, enroute to Janesville, to hear Otis Skinner.

Conductor Fred Brown and Miss Litta called at the parental home Sunday.

Mr. Arthur Carrier spent Monday at his farm.

Mrs. Mary Tracy is at her old home for the summer.

**CHALLENGE FROM PEOPLES' DRUG CO. AND KING'S PHARMACY.**

Offer to Refund Money if Dr. Howard's Specific Will Not Cure Any Case of Constipation or Dyspepsia.

The People's Drug Co. and King's Pharmacy are seeking the worst case of dyspepsia or constipation in Janesville or vicinity to test Dr. Howard's new specific for the cure of those diseases.

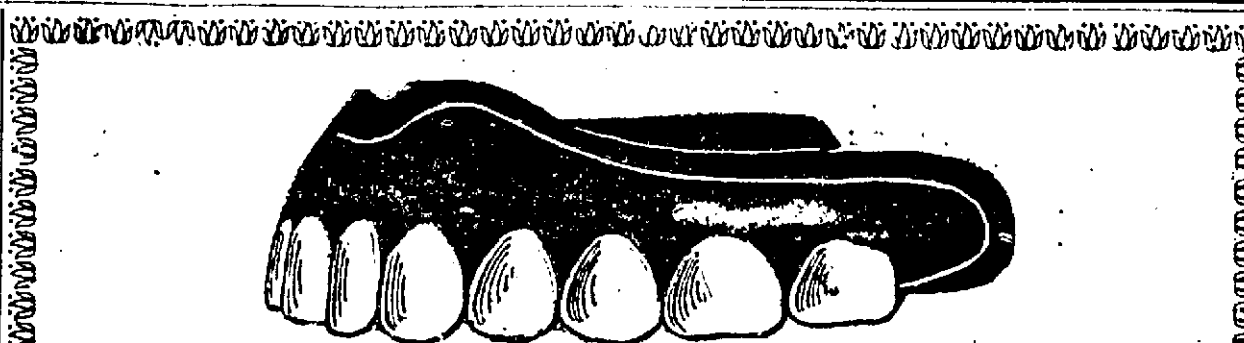
So confident are they that this remarkable medicine will effect a lasting cure in a short time, that they offer to refund the money should it not be successful.

In order to secure the quickest possible introduction The People's Drug Co. and King's Pharmacy will sell a regular fifty cent package of this medicine at half price, 25 cents.

This specific of Dr. Howard's will cure sick headache, dizzy feelings, constipation, dyspepsia, and all forms of malaria and liver trouble. It does not simply give relief for a time; it makes permanent and complete cures.

It will regulate the bowels, tone up the whole intestinal tract, give you an appetite, make food taste good and digest well, and increase vigor. Joy and happiness will take the place of that "don't care whether I live or die" feeling.

Write for a sample to The People's Drug Co. and King's Pharmacy, Special Agents.



Teeth Extracted without Pain. Teeth without Plates

**Crowns for \$5.00 that will Last a Life Time Either Gold or Porcelain.**

Our success of the past 3 years is our best guarantee of the future. Plates at **\$7.00**

**WHITCOMB DENTAL PARLORS**

Old Phone 3892.

New Phone 712

**McVICAR BROS. PLUMBERS**

Oldest and Most Reliable in Janesville

Our large list of patrons throughout Janesville and Southern Wisconsin is proof of our ability to fill any plumbing want. We have placed the famous Magee Hot Water Heating plant in a number of city residences as well as those outside Janesville.

At Brodhead ask Benj. Stover or Geo. Bement about Magee Heaters and our work. We fitted the Laube Business Block with plumbing, the Miles McNair residence, plumbing; Jno. Young residence, plumbing; Burr Sprague residence, plumbing, and a number more in Brodhead, as well as other towns and cities in this part of the state.

We are headquarters for steam and traction engine supplies. Estimates on plumbing of the guaranteed sort furnished cheerfully.

McVICAR BROS., Janesville, Wis.



**Highest Standard of Excellence**

**Gunde Peerless Beer**

Is as much superior to ordinary beers as the modern fire-proof building is to the old-fashioned frame house.

It is brewed by the famous Gunde process, from choicest imported Hops, selected barley malt, and absolutely pure water. Is aged and bottled under the most rigid conditions of perfect cleanliness which sanitary science can devise, and represents the highest standard of quality yet attained in the art of brewing beer. Ask Your Dealer.

**Delicious, Wholesome, Nourishing**

When ordering Beer demand Gunde's Peerless, accept no other

Bell Phone 3262; Rock County Phone 339

E. BOOTS, Manager, Franklin St., Janesville

# MEN ARE POWERLESS

To Fight Against Disease Unless They Strike at the Underlying Cause.

To treat Dandruff and Falling Hair, with irritants or oils on which a parasitic germ will prosper, is like scooping water from the ocean to prevent the tide from rising.

You cannot accomplish a satisfactory cure without having a right understanding of the fundamental causes of the trouble.

You must kill the Dandruff Germ. Newbro's Herpicide does this because it is specially made to do that very thing.

When the germ is removed, the hair has no choice but to resume healthy growth and beauty.

Destroy the cause, you remove the effect.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

People's Drug Co. and King's Pharmacy, Special Agents.



**15,000--PEOPLE--15,000 DR. BREWER**

Will show you the names, the record of medicines used and the results obtained of over 15,000 people treated by him.

THIS EXPERIENCE SHOULD BE WORTH SOMETHING TO THE SICK.

If you have met Dr. Brewer you know him to be candid and honest in all he tells you. He never sacrifices mankind for the dollar nor does he profess to perform wonders but to CURE ALL CURABLE DISEASES.

He has lost the largest percentage of any doctor in the United States in the treatment of chronic diseases. DO NOT GIVE UP IF OTHER DOCTORS FAIL.

GET THE BENEFIT OF HIS EXPERIENCE FREE

We are prepared to show successful results in treating diseases of the Liver, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Kidneys, Brain, Nerves, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youthful indiscretion, Cancer, Old Sores, Tumors, Fits, Diabetes, Pneumonia, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Influenza, Asthma, Scrofula, Pimples, Eruptions, Humors, Blisters and diseases long standing.

ADDRESS F. B. BREWER, 1231 CHICAGO AVE., EVANSTON, ILL.

Dr. Brewer will be at the Park House, Janesville, Wednesday, June 1st.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**DR. JAMES MILLS,**  
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat a Specialty

GLASSES ACCURATELY FITTED.  
Office over Hall, Sayles & Field  
25 West Milwaukee St.,  
Janesville, Wis.  
Phone—New, 321; Old, 161.

**G. W. REEDER,**  
LAWYER,  
Justice of the Peace.

Room 4, Carpenter Block, - - Janesville

**Dr. Frederick C. Lindstrom**  
**OSTEOPATH**

Office Hours 9 to 12--2 to 5.  
Suite 322-23 Hayes Block  
Telephone 123 JANESVILLE

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

Chicago & N. W. Leave Arrive

Chicago, via Clinton 12:10 am 12:10 am

Chicago, via Clinton 12:10 am 12:10 am

Chicago, via Clinton 12:10 am 12:10 am

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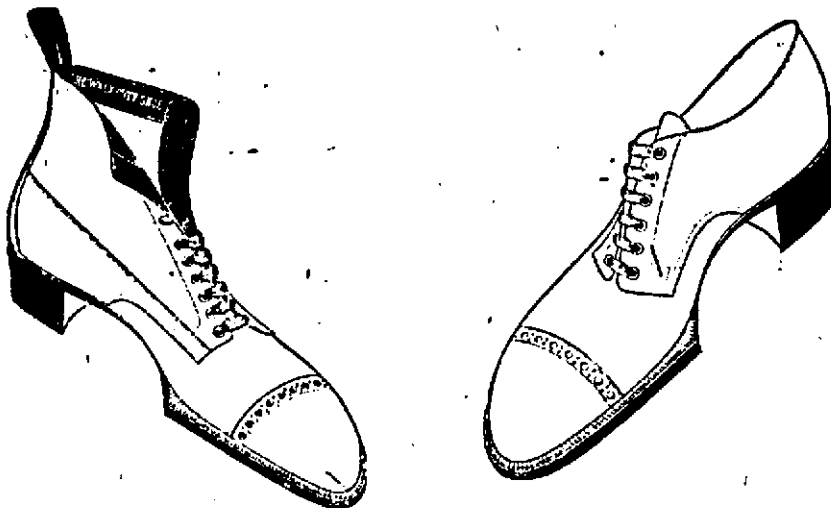


### Walk Over Shoes and Oxfords for Men, \$3.50, \$4.00.

Union made. Equal in LOOKS, FIT and WEAR to many \$5.00 shoes.

All leathers, Patent Colt, Patent Kid, Vici Kid, Velour, Vici Calf, and Box Calf, Bals and Blucher cut. The best and latest lasts and toes. One man who wears them says: "Best I ever had for the money." A traveling man who saw "Walk Over" in our window bought a pair, saying, "I've worn several makes of \$5.00 shoes, but give me a 'Walk Over' every time."

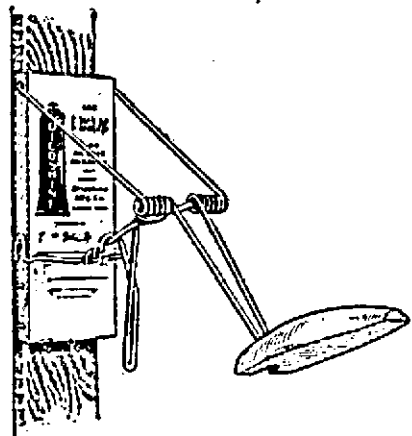
### Walk Over, \$3.50 and \$4.00.



MEN'S TAN OXFORDS, To ma toe, at... \$3.50  
MEN'S TAN OXFORDS, Elite toe, at... \$4.00

### Good Men's Shoes At Talkative Prices

Men's Vici, Velour Box Calf, and Patent Leather shoes at \$3.00. Just compare them with the other fellow's \$3.50 grade.  
Men's Vici, Box Calf and Moose Skin shoes at... \$2.50  
MEN'S WORK SHOES, \$1.25 to \$2.25. We are making special prices on all these grades and if you want to save 15c to 35c on a pair, come and see us.



Shining or Polishing Outfit Given Away with Every 25c Bottle of Oilshine

## Originality, Newness, Quality, Tastefulness

ALL PROMINENT FEATURES AT

Get the habit of Trading Here. Others Do.

# MAYNARD'S

## Immense Showing of Fine Footwear

THE extensive preparations we have made to supply the demand incident to the Summer days have brought to this section the finest line of Footwear ever displayed in Janesville. The smart Oxfords, Slippers and Shoes which are to be worn throughout the Summer season have never been displayed in greater numbers. In considering Footwear, it will pay you to read carefully this little talk from **Janesville's Big Shoe Store.**



### Summer Footwear for Women Low Shoes, Either Tan or Black.

are the great features of this season's footwear for women, and the recent bright days have encouraged buying, and the demand has been great. Naturally, we are fully prepared to meet all wishes. We have the very smartest styles in Oxfords and lace and button shoes that have been brought out this season, including the many handsome shapes, heels, toes, etc. Fastidious people, who require just such and such a style are almost sure to find what they want here.

Marzluft's Oxfords and shoes. The very noblest in style and best in quality... \$3.50 and \$4.00  
Tan Oxfords... \$4.00

Ford's Shoes and Oxfords, snappy in style, quality the best to be found for the money... \$2.50 to \$4.00  
Tan Oxfords... \$3.50



### Other Styles and Prices.

Women's Dongola Pat. tip. Heavy and light soles, \$1.00, \$2.00 Oxfords.

Women's Dongola Shoes, heavy and light soles, bright and dull tops, Cuban heels, \$2.25. Nice snappy looking shoes and it has the wear.

Women's Dongola Patent tip, heavy and light soles at \$1.50

Old Ladies' Lace and Congress shoes, nice soft Dongola Common Sense heels and toes, the \$2.00 kind for... \$1.50

Ladies' Dongola and Patent Leather slippers. Low heels and Louis heels, 1 and 2 strap and lace... \$1.25 and \$2.50

Solid Comfort Dongola Slippers, elastic sides and elastic instep... \$1.25 to \$2.00

### MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Misses Dongola shoes, Patent and stock tip, heavy and light soles... \$1.15 and \$2.00

Children's shoes, from the little soft sole patents with colored tops at 25c to \$1.00 for Dongola, patent tip, heavy and light soles.

Misses' and Children's slippers and Oxfords. A big line to show you.

### Stacy-Adams Footwear for Men at \$5.00

Shoes and Oxfords, Kid and Patent Colt, Union Made. Cannot be improved on at any price. They are the highest type of shoe perfection, and there are distinctive models for the different types of feet, enabling us to perfectly fit every foot. We have the exclusive agency for Stacy Adams shoes and Oxfords in this vicinity. We sell this popular line for men, the \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 styles, all at the popular price...

\$5.00



BOYS', YOUTHS' AND LITTLE GENTS' SHOES. We don't claim, but mothers who buy them, tell us we have the neatest line of Hard Knock shoes for the boys.

Boys' Calf shoes; well made; no shoddy stock, at \$1.20, to Patent Leathers at \$3.00.

YOUTHS', \$1.15 to \$1.75.

LITTLE GENTS', \$2.00 to \$3.35.

### BLUE TRADING STAMPS.

Don't forget to ask for them when you buy your shoes.

There are a great number of people collecting trading stamps and some of them buy their shoes of us and help the collection. There are also some who don't buy of us, but should do so and get the stamps. Better shoes for the same money, or the same shoes for better money.

We are always anxious to know if our ads bring any direct results and as an inducement to stamp collectors, and to get others to start collecting, we will give extra stamps as per coupons printed below.

If you haven't found just what you were thinking of in fine Footwear mentioned on this page, don't fail to ask us about it—for if it's new, we have it.

### Coupon 1

Cut This Out.  
60 Stamps for 30.

On presenting this Coupon we will give TWO STAMPS in place of one with any pair of Shoes purchased.

MAYNARD SHOE CO.

# MAYNARD SHOE CO.,

West End of Bridge

Janesville,

Wisconsin.

### Coupon 2

Cut This Out  
400 Stamps for 100.

On presenting this Coupon we will give FOUR STAMPS in place of one with every purchase of \$10 or more.

MAYNARD SHOE CO.